Administration Report
of the
Central Provinces
1883 - 84.

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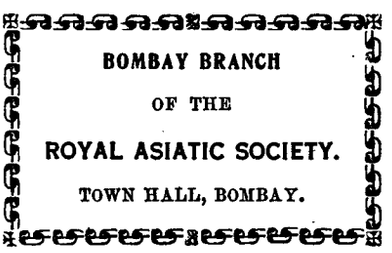

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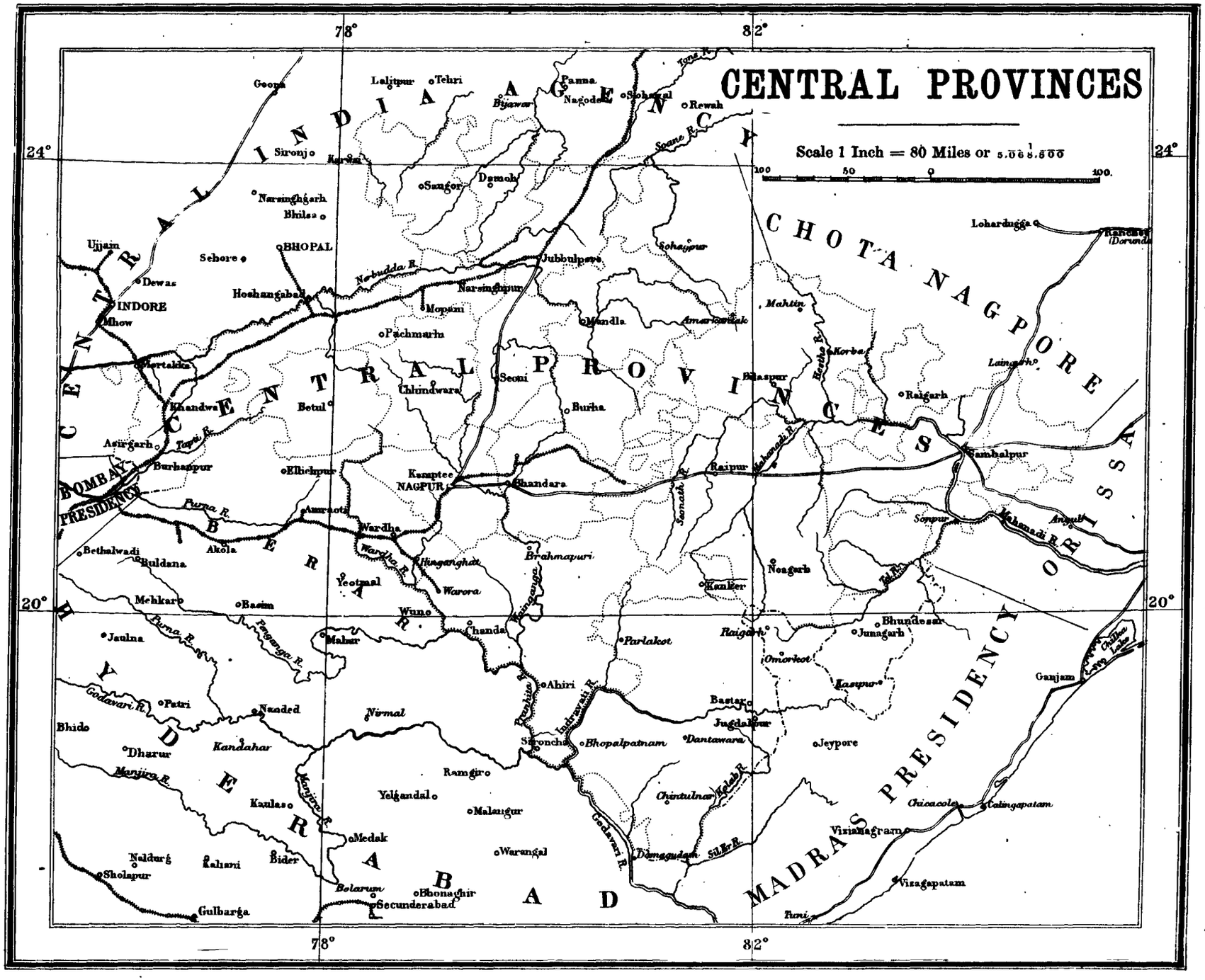

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR 1883-84.

PART I.

General Summary.

In the second part of this report detailed facts and figures are given for the calendar year 1883 in respect of the Judicial, Jail and Police departments, and for the official year 1883-84 in respect of all other departments. In this part a brief general summary of the official history of the same periods will be given, together with such additional information as may seem necessary in order to complete the sketch.

Harvests.

2. The rain-fall in 1883 was characterised throughout the Province by a long break in July and August. The fall was above the average in most of the Southern districts, and below the average in the Northern districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla. The effect on the kharif crops, especially rice and cotton, was decidedly unfavourable: but the moisture stored in the ground at the end of October was most beneficial to the rabi crops. As the effects of the rain-fall on the probable out-turn of the harvests became manifest, the prices of the rabi grains fell and those of the kharif grains rose. With the exception of Hoshangabad and Betul, there was no district in which rice was cheaper in March 1884 than it had been in March 1883: and in most districts—especially in those of the Chhattisgarh division, where rice is the chief crop—it was considerably dearer. The rise in the price of juari was not so generally marked, as the out-turn of this cereal had been poor in many districts in 1882. The price of wheat fell in nearly every district.

Crop area.

3. The area under cultivation in 1883-84 is shown by the returns to have increased by 1,05,600 acres: but (as in 1882-83) the "crop area" is shown as considerably less than in the preceding year. The explanation may be that there was a great decrease in the double cropped area coincident with an increase in cultivation: but the accuracy of the figures is open to some doubt. Exact statistics cannot be looked for until the re-organization of the subordinate Revenue staff, which is being carried out, has been completed.

Land Revenue.

4. The gross receipts under the head of Land Revenue are shown by the Finance Department as Rs. 61,92,976 as against Rs. 60,97,594 in 1882-83. These figures fluctuate annually, as they are for the financial year ending 31st March, while the second instalment of land revenue is not due until 15th April.

The figures for the current fiscal year (terminating in September) have not yet been received; but those for the fiscal year ending 30th September 1883 may be given, as showing how fully and promptly the land revenue of this Province is realised. The balances amounted only to Rs. 720, or ·011 per cent on

the total demand. Of this small amount, Rs. 691 were in train of liquidation at the close of the year ; Rs. 17 were only a nominal balance ; and but Rs. 12 were returned as irrecoverable. The last-named sum was due from an estate of which the owner died without heirs, and which is reported to be entirely waste. It may, therefore, be said that the whole of the land revenue was collected : and this was done without difficulty.

During the year under report the question of distributing the Land Revenue demand in such a way that the amount of each of the two instalments and the dates on which they fall due may bear some relation to the comparative values (in different parts of the Province) of the autumn and the spring harvests, was under consideration. Information on the subject is being gradually got together.

Experimental agriculture.

5. Before turning to the statistics of Production and Distribution, a reference may be made to the experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department with a view to ascertaining the capacities of the soil for yielding an enhanced return.

In last year's report it was stated that the old "Model" Farm had been closed, and that an "Experimental" farm had been started on a new system and on a new site. This new site includes between 90 and 100 acres of land which may be accepted as typical of a very large portion of the agricultural area of the Province. The Farm area has been sub-divided into fields of a convenient size for experimental cultivation, including a series of 25 plots, each measuring exactly one-tenth of an acre, for the continuous conduct of experiments in manuring on the system followed in European and American Agricultural Stations. The experiments conducted during the year, under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture, included, (1) the cultivation of various kinds of cotton, (2) the ensilage of juari, (3) the cultivation of sorgho for sugar, (4) the cultivation of American maize, wheat and linseed, and (5) the testing of various manures. Experiments were also made with agricultural machinery, including, (1) an American plough, (2) an American sugar evaporator, (3) a Dharwar cotton gin, and (4) a German hand threshing machine. A full account of the results of these trials will be found in Chapter IV of Part II.

It may be added that the small colony of Kachis from the North-West Provinces who were settled in 1882 upon part of the area occupied formerly by the Model Farm are contented and prosperous. The object in importing them was to endeavour to show local cultivators by their example how much profit might be made by a proper use of the sewage of the city of Nagpur. A portion of the site of the old Model Farm has been converted into a Sewage Farm, and the allotments cultivated by the Kachis have furnished a plentiful supply of vegetables to the native inhabitants of Nagpur. Five allotments have now been taken up by local Kunbis, one of whom has managed to run the Kachis very close in the excellence of his crops. It is, no doubt, mainly due to the difficulty of irrigation that so small a use is made in this Province of city sewage. The Kachis have been induced to take up some fresh land for the trial of sewage without irrigation, and the results will be of considerable practical interest.

Agricultural Department.

6. Mention has been made, above, of the work of re-organising the subordinate Revenue staff, which prepares the records of crop areas. The proposals under this head which were quoted in last year's Report as being under consideration in the Agricultural Department, have been given a definite form, and are being acted upon as quickly as circumstances will allow. The formation of Patwaris' circles, or areas to be inspected annually by the village accountants, is being pushed forward. Additional Patwaris have been entertained, and are being taught their work. All Patwaris are required to pass in surveying, and District schools of instruction have been opened. In the Chhattisgarh Division, where the approach of the time for the re-settlement of the land revenue renders the improvement of the subordinate staff more urgently important, the Patwaris are being taught by the Professional Survey party, which is

at work there; and the services of six Supervisor Kanungos from the North-West Provinces, who will instruct the newly appointed Patwari Inspectors in the duties of supervision, have been secured. A code of rules for the guidance of Patwaris which was approved by the Chief Commissioner during the year, has since been published, and is being distributed.

While these reforms deal with the agency for collecting information as to the extent and character of the areas under crops, it has been necessary to take steps for ascertaining the average out-turn per acre, for determining the relative equivalence of the local weights and measures in which the out-turn is expressed, and for recording accurately the market prices which the crops command from month to month. Instructions have issued to District officers for the carrying out of crop experiments by threshing out and weighing the produce of fields, upon the plan followed in the Bombay Presidency for fifteen years past. Materials for a tabular statement showing the equivalents of the weights and measures in use in every district of the Province have been collected. Certain selected Municipalities have been entrusted with the task of preparing monthly price lists of the principal products brought to market.

Trade.

7. The statistics of exports and imports are valuable, among other reasons, because they afford a check upon the estimates of the total produce of Provincial and divisional crop areas. During the year under review the machinery of registration was entirely re-cast. With the exception of Saugor and Raipur, most of the important towns in the Central Provinces are situated on the line of Railway, and the best approximate indication of their through trade is to be found in the Railway Traffic returns. The system of registration of frontier and town traffic by moharrirs stationed at out-posts on the roads was discontinued, because little reliance could be placed on the figures sent in by them; and attention was given to the improvement and development of the Railway Traffic returns. Registration upon what is known as the block system, which has been adopted by the Governments of the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Bombay was introduced: and the returns thus prepared are abstracted on pages 51 to 55 of this report. They show that the trade of this Province is on the increase. The amount of the exports is in quantity nearly four times that of the imports, but the value of the exports, consisting, as they do, mainly of raw produce, is relatively small. Of the total traffic (considered by weight and not by value) wheat exports formed 36·8 per cent, rice 5·1 per cent, and linseed 10 per cent, in the year under review. All food grains exported formed 49·3 per cent, and all oilseeds exported 14·7 per cent. Of the imports, salt constituted 28 per cent, sugar 11 per cent, metals 5·1 per cent and gunny bags 4·6 per cent. The most striking feature in the returns is the relatively large proportion of both the import and export traffic which is transacted with Bombay Port. Taking all the traffic together, 64·4 per cent was with Bombay Port alone, and more than 55 per cent of the total traffic of the Province consisted of grain and oilseeds exported to this Port.

Of the 77,08,000 maunds of wheat exported in 1883-84, more than one-half was sent from the Nerbudda block, which while receiving the surplus produce of the wheat fields of the Nerbudda Valley is fed also by Saugor and the foreign territory lying beyond. The Nerbudda region is, at present, by far the most important wheat-producing area in the Province. The rice-producing tracts are Chhattisgarh, Jubbulpore, and Nagpur; and of the ten and a half lakhs of maunds of rice sent out of the Province in the year under review, two-thirds were contributed by Chhattisgarh.

In Chhattisgarh, however, the cultivation of wheat for export is increasing. In a memorandum prepared by the Director of Agriculture on the subject of the traffic which may be expected to be developed by the extension of the Chhattisgarh Railway towards Calcutta it was pointed out that there is in this region a large area of cultivated land the soil of which is very suitable for the raising of wheat. In order to promote its cultivation it is advisable to make the agricultural classes acquainted with the classes of wheat for which there is

a demand in European markets. Samples of these have been obtained from Bombay and are being circulated to District officers, who will ascertain their local names.

Railways and communications.

8. While on the subject of trade it is convenient to refer to the traffic returns of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. These show that in 1883 there was an increase of 144 per cent in the receipts from the carriage of rice, of 115 per cent in the receipts from wheat carriage, and of 104 per cent in the receipts from linseed. Rice was the chief item of traffic. The net earnings of the line amounted to Rs. 6,83,860, as compared with Rs. 1,89,171 in 1882. In a memorandum upon the Provincial Budget recorded by the Chief Commissioner in February 1884, he wrote: "the sheet anchor of Provincial finance has been the Chhat-"tisgarh Railway, which has yielded a revenue not indeed beyond expectation,— "for every officer connected with the Province knew how unprecedently favour-"able the prospects of this line were—but beyond the amount which at the "time (*i. e.*, in March 1882) could be counted upon as certainly and immediately "realisable."

The receipts from the Wardha Coal State Railway also increased during 1883-84. The gross earnings from goods traffic were Rs. 1,82,407, as compared with Rs. 1,60,471 in the preceding year. There was a large increase in the quantities of grain and seeds carried. The quantity of raw cotton borne by the Railway declined. The trade returns show that this was due to a general decrease in the export of this staple: and a smaller amount of raw cotton was worked up in the Mills at Nagpur. On the other hand, the quantity of coal carried increased.

The Warora Colliery is worked with this line as one undertaking. The out-put for the year 1883 exceeded that of any previous year. 98,663 tons were raised at a cost of Rs. 2·99 per ton. The price at the pit-mouth was reduced and negotiations were carried on with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the reduction of the freight rates of Warora coal borne on both the State and Guaranteed lines.

The Survey for the Railway from Bilaspur through Rewah to Katni and thence to Damoh and Saugor was in hand in 1883; and since the close of the year 1883-84 orders have been received for the commencement of a section of this line. A route for a Railway between Gondia Station on the Chhattisgarh line and Jubbulpore was also reconnoitred in 1883: and it is in contemplation to survey another between Itarsi, Betul (or Chhindwara) and Nagpur. Meantime, the construction and improvement of roads between these places was vigorously carried on during the year. The section from Gondia to Balaghat forms an important feeder road.

The Raipur and Sambalpur road is also important to the Railway, and active progress was made with it during the year. Three other feeder roads in the Bhandara and Chhattisgarh tracts were surveyed in 1883.

In the memorandum which has already been quoted, the Chief Commissioner (in February last) wrote: "the pause which has occurred in the development of the Provincial communications in consequence of the proposal to continue the Chhattisgarh Railway to Calcutta and so make it a through line of communication, is, though unavoidable, to be very much regretted. Until this great question is settled, numerous other important projects and, in particular, the completion of a system of feeder roads, must remain more or less in abeyance. Railway extension is stopped, and the development of road communication to a certain extent arrested." The question has now been settled by the receipt of orders to begin work on the through line with all despatch.

Forests.

9. The extension of Railways and of communications is rapidly raising the importance of the Forests of the Central Provinces as a source of revenue. Already those situated in the Bhandara and Balaghat zamindaris have suffered from the operations of Railway

contractors; and the Chief Commissioner has under consideration the best means of preserving them from the destruction with which, through the carelessness or indifference of the Zamindars, they are threatened. During the year under report the survey and demarcation of the boundaries of 1st and 2nd class Reserves was vigorously prosecuted throughout the Province. 2,130 miles of boundaries were surveyed, and 1,937 miles of boundary were demarcated, 842 square miles of forests were transferred from 2nd class to 1st class Reserves: and 644 square miles of 2nd class Reserves were examined and reported on with a view to their transfer to the 1st class. 43,992 trees were felled for timber as compared with 11,509 in 1882-83: and the quantity of forest produce disposed of was nearly twice as great as in the preceding year. The gross revenue of the year exceeded that of 1882-83 by Rs. 17,122: but on account of the increased expenditure on forest boundaries and on the improvement of 1st class Reserves, the net profits (Rs. 55,87,712) were less by Rs. 6,687. There was only one serious fire in 1883-84. It occurred in the Chandgarh reserve of Nimar and burnt over 32,000 acres. This reserve has long been known as an asylum for dacoits who carry on their depredations in the Native States of Central India and in British territory: and it is possible that the fire was lighted by some of these marauders out of revenge, or to cover their retreat.

Police.

10. Leaving the consideration of the produce of the soil and of its distribution by trade, the operations of the departments which deal with the protection of persons and property may now be summarised. For the fifth year in succession the noticeable feature in the Police statistics is the decrease in the return of cognizable crime. Offences against the State and the public tranquillity have remained at pretty much the same level during the past three years: and serious offences against the person have not varied materially during the past ten years. About 1,000 may be taken as the normal figure for the Province. Serious offences against property or against person and property slightly decreased in 1883. The greater part of the total decrease in cognizable cases occurred under the heads of minor offences against the person and against property, and of offences against special and local laws. Speaking generally, it may be said that low prices exercised their usual effect in diminishing the petty crime of the year.

The percentage of cases investigated by the Police out of the total number of offences reported rose from 88 to 94. In the investigation of crime, police efforts were not, however, so successful as in 1882. The percentage of cases convicted fell from 44·55 to 43·49. The exclusion of Hurt from the category of cognizable offences materially affected the figures under both these heads.

While the Police were favoured by circumstances in having a diminished tendency to crime to contend with, their efforts to capture the notorious robber who has for several years committed dacoities in this Province were neither fortunate nor successful. At the beginning of the year Tantia and his gang plundered the house of the Malguzar of Rohni in the Nimar district. After this he seems to have changed the scene of action. The Inspector General of Police spent nearly the whole hot weather in the Nimar district and satisfied himself that Tantia had left that portion of the country. The Indore border was guarded by a large body of Police and Regulars posted for this purpose by the Darbar; and the special officer, Captain Mahomed Khan, appointed to work in concert with the British authorities for the capture of the dacoits reported that he had taken measures to prevent their passing into Indore. Nothing positive was heard of Tantia until the 20th July, when news was received that a dacoity had been committed at Bori serai not far from Charwa, in the Hoshangabad district. Subsequently he was heard of at Borpani, a village in the south-east corner of the same district. On the 20th and 21st September he committed dacoities at the villages of Keli and Goti in the Rajaborari reserve forest in the Hoshangabad district. The District Superintendent of Police at once hurried to the spot, and the District Superintendents of Police of Nimar and Betul moved up to assist him: but the search for the dacoits was fruitless. They were believed to have taken refuge in the waste of hill and forest known as the Melghat, in Berar. This belief was strengthened by the intelligence that a

serious dacoity had been committed on the 10th December at the village of Karida in that tract. On the 21st January, however, news came that Tantia and his gang had robbed the villages of Uskali and Kapari in the Hoshangabad district: and it was subsequently discovered that he had never left that district for any length of time.

The foregoing is a rough outline of Tantia's performances during the year under review. He has not since made any sign: and is believed to have left the Province.

The strength of the Hoshangabad Police has been considerably increased by drafts from other districts: and the Melghat is now securely guarded by a strong force of the Berar regular Police. A large number of Korkus, Banjaras and others who had joined Tantia in his dacoities, have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. Several of the holders and occupiers of land who failed to give notice of the appearance of the dacoits and for whom no excuse could be made have been punished: and others have been convicted of harbouring and assisting the robbers. The importance of the matter consists chiefly in the fact that the people, in seeming mistrust of the district authorities, submitted to the exactions of a small band of robbers.

Their attitude was, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, due to the incredulity and supineness with which their first reports were received. The matter has been the subject of a searching enquiry by the Chief Commissioner, who is now marching through the country frequented by Tantia. He believes the people to be thoroughly loyal and well disposed, and he is confident that arrangements can be made which will ensure more courageous action on their part in future. The cases of the persons punished by the Criminal Courts will be examined, and wherever possible the sentences will be remitted or reduced.

The scale of Police appointments underwent revision during the year. The position and prospects of the higher subordinate officers were improved: and the grade of Assistant District Superintendent was made numerically stronger.

Criminal Justice.

11. The same decrease in crime which the Police statistics show is, of course, reflected in the returns furnished by the Criminal Courts. It is spread over all the main heads of crime except that relating to criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, in which there is a slight rise. But a considerable proportion of the complaints of offences of this class were probably ill-founded, as in 29 per cent of the cases the accused persons were discharged or acquitted. 25 per cent of the persons brought to trial were dealt with by Honorary Magistrates, whose services in the administration of Criminal Justice have been repeatedly acknowledged. The majority of the offenders punished (61 per cent), were sentenced to fine; 25 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment; 1 per cent to imprisonment with fine or whipping; and 7 per cent to whipping only. There was a slight increase in light sentences of whipping and a slight decrease in short sentences of imprisonment. As a whole, the punishments awarded were somewhat more severe than in 1882; but the standard of punishment is very moderate. Eighty-four out of every hundred prisoners were sentenced to not more than 6 months' imprisonment. The average duration of police cases was 2·9 days, and of complaint cases 15 days. Appeals were few (only 1,327, for 21,550 persons sentenced), and in 70 per cent of the cases the finding and sentence of the lower Courts were upheld.

Prisons.

12. The characteristics of the year's record of criminal punishments are reproduced in the Prison returns. With a large decline (908) in the number of prisoners sent to jail there was not a proportionate decrease in the daily average number, owing to punishment by imprisonment being more frequent in 1883, and to a slight decrease in short sentences of imprisonment. Out of every 100 convicts sent to prison

10 were old offenders. 193 males and 16 females were released during the year under the good conduct remission rules. This is a considerably larger number than in 1882 (when the remission rules were only in force for a limited time). Punishments of all kinds for prison offences decreased: and the decline was proportionately greater in corporal than in other punishments. A new diet scale for all classes of prisoners was introduced on the 1st April 1883. The testimony of almost all Jail Superintendents and official visitors of the jails who have made any remarks on the subject is that it seems to be ample in quantity and to contain all the constituents necessary to preserve the prisoners in health. Fewer convicts were employed on manufactures. Manufactures are mainly concentrated in the three Central Jails, and the articles manufactured are chiefly for Government requirements. The number of prisoners admitted into hospital was fewer than in 1882; and the total mortality was less.

Civil Justice.

13. Passing now to the consideration of the Civil Court returns, it is found that the continuance of low prices which diminished the total of crime enabled also the class of small debtors to settle their accounts without extreme difficulty and to escape being harassed by the action of the Courts. There was a decline of 3,178 in the number of suits instituted, and the percentage of suits for sums less than Rs. 100 fell from 90 to 88. Nearly one-half of the total number of suits were disposed of by Naib Tahsildars, whose share of the civil business is yearly increasing. The class of cases which comes before them is, as a rule, so simple that the issues hardly go beyond the question of execution of a bond, or payment. It may be added that a considerable percentage of these cases are uncontested. 72·2 per cent. of the suits disposed of by all Courts in 1883 were decided without contest. On an average, each uncontested case took 27 days and each contested case 42 days for disposal. The result of appeals was on the whole creditable to the capacity and care of the original courts. The number of applications for execution decreased, and the number of persons imprisoned for debt was smaller than in 1882.

Registration.

14. In registration, as in civil litigation, the influence of general trade transactions are still slight; and the most striking feature in the Registration returns of the Province, is the small number of instruments registered. It seems that commercial transactions are not generally registered, and that instruments which agriculturists and landholders execute on obtaining loans from bankers and money-lenders form the bulk of the entries in the official registers. The number of registrations in 1883 was 22,380, representing an increase of 3 per cent on the total for 1882. Optional registrations bear a decreasing proportion to the whole: in the year under notice they were but 36 per cent.

The agency of registration remained the same in 1883; but since the close of the year a number of special Sub-Registrars have been appointed, and an Inspector of Registration now assists the Inspector General in the examination of Offices. This additional expenditure was justified by the prosperous state of the department, which has been yielding an annual surplus of nearly Rs. 40,000.

Stamps.

15. Coincident with the increase in the number of registrations was the rise in the number of document stamps sold during the year: and the revenue under this head thereby gained Rs. 10,000. Notwithstanding the fact that fewer suits were instituted in 1883, the receipts from the sale of Court Fees stamps were larger by Rs. 42,000 than in 1882-83: a result which is, perhaps, explained by the circumstance that a greater proportion of suits were of high values. The balance of the total increase of Rs. 86,970 in the Stamp revenue was due to the extended sales of stamped sheets for copies of judicial documents, upon a system introduced towards the end of 1882-83.

Excise.

16. The Excise department has also an increase of revenue to show, amounting to nearly a lakh and three-quarters. Nearly the whole of the additional receipts were from country spirits; and 47 per cent of these were realised at Sadr distilleries. One Sadr distillery and

38 out-stills were abolished and 3 new Contract stills established during the year. The number of circles of retail vend was reduced by 34 and the number of shops by 110. Thus an increase of revenue accompanied a reduction in the facilities for drinking. There was a net increase of Rs. 17,000 in the revenue from sales of opium: and the contracts for the retail vend of Ganja brought in Rs. 7,000 more than in 1882-83. About 2 maunds more of opium were issued in 1883-84 than in 1882-83. The consumption of ganja was probably restricted by the rise in the retail price which the higher cost of the monopolies of retail vend made necessary.

Local Self-Government.

17. The generally prosperous condition of the people to which the foregoing account testifies rendered the time a favourable one for the introduction of those measures which are intended to create and foster a spirit of co-operation in the work of Government and to devolve upon representatives of the people those minor details of administration of which Government Officers may with advantage be relieved. The scheme of Local Self-Government in districts had been elaborated in 1882: and in 1883 the details were carefully worked out, and the Local Boards gradually elected. On October 4th 1883 the Chief Commissioner at a durbar at Nagpur declared the constitution of the first District Council, that of the Nagpur district, to be complete; and since that date others have from time to time been constituted and called into executive existence.

There are at present 15 District Councils, besides an independent Local Board, that of the Seoni Tahsil, Seoni District. The district of Mandla has been excepted from the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act; and the Local Boards and the District Council of Sambalpur have not yet been formed. There are 48 Local Boards. Wardha, a comparatively small district, has six Local Boards, and the Jubbulpore tahsil and the Burha tahsil of the Balaghat district have each been divided into groups of circles. In the Bhandara district, too, there are three Local Boards and only two tahsils. With these exceptions, and those previously mentioned, each of the 49 revenue sub-divisions of the Province has a Local Board, the area of whose jurisdiction coincides with that of the tahsil.

The District Councils contain, in all, 280 members, of whom 247 are non-official, and the remainder official members. Of the non-official members, 150 were elected by the Local Boards to represent them in the District Council, and the others are representatives of the mercantile classes and professions and nominated members. The Local Boards contain 767 members, of whom 709 are non-officials. The non-official members consist of representative *mukaddams* (headmen of villages) chosen by the residential landowners of the villages of the circles which the former represent; of representatives of the mercantile classes or professions; and of persons appointed by the Chief Commissioner. Some progress was made during the year with the measures to be taken for handing over to the District Councils and Boards the management of schools, dispensaries, roads and other matters which by the Local Self-Govenment Act, are to be under their control. The forming of the district funds and the auditing of the accounts of these local bodies were matters which involved a considerable amount of correspondence and discussion; and at the suggestion of the Comptroller, the introduction of the financial changes involved in the constitution and application of the new district funds has been postponed till the beginning of the year 1885-86. In the meantime, the Local Boards and District Councils have not been idle, but have applied themselves diligently to the administration of such matters as have already been placed within their control.

Municipal administration.

18. The policy of enlisting the services of elected representatives of the people in the work of local government was extended during the year to the constitution of municipalities. By a Circular issued in April 1883, the Chief Commissioner directed that municipalities should consist in future of elected and nominated members only, the appointment of *ex-officio* members being discontinued. Nominated members are not to exceed one-third of the whole Committee. It was also laid down that

Committees were to choose their own Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The election rules in force in each municipality were at the same time to be re-considered, with a view to the introduction of a property qualification for the privilege of voting. The revision of the municipal election rules upon these principles went steadily on during the year. It is expected that by the 1st April 1885 the new system will be in force in every municipality of the Province.

Octroi is the principal source of income in 33 out of the 61 municipalities. In January 1884, the Chief Commissioner issued orders for the revision of the octroi schedules upon the broad principle that numerous sub-heads should be discouraged and that only the main articles of consumption should be taxed. The subject of refund rules was also under notice during the year; and as each schedule is revised the refund rules are to be scrutinised with a view to their being made uniformly liberal.

At the close of the year, circular orders were issued giving Municipalities at the head-quarters of districts and sub-divisions larger financial powers in the matter of making appointments and undertaking public works and contingent expenditure. Arrangements are in progress for the transfer to Municipalities of the control of Municipal schools, dispensaries and vaccination establishments: and they have been called upon to decide whether they will make their own arrangements for conservancy or will continue to avail themselves of Police supervision.

Education.

19. It seems appropriate now to consider the year's results with regard to those matters which will shortly pass, to a great extent, under the control of district and Municipal bodies, viz., Education, Dispensaries, Vaccination and Sanitation.

In the first place, with regard to Education it may be briefly stated that the figures for the last three years show that schools and scholars have increased, that the average attendance has on the whole improved, and that the cost per pupil to Government shows a satisfactory diminution. As regards Primary education, the total number of schools increased from 1,457 in 1882-83 to 1,511 in 1883-84. The average daily attendance at these schools improved in some districts, but diminished in others. It will be the first duty of Local Boards to secure a good attendance at these schools. Secondary schools comprise those hitherto classed as High and Middle schools. They have increased in number from 56 to 61; and their scholars from 3,154 to 3,541. The work done by Middle schools was generally satisfactory. All the High schools sent up candidates for the Matriculation Examination; but out of 127 who presented themselves only 39 passed. At the Nagpur Normal school there were 39 men under tuition and 25 were passed as competent teachers. At the Jubbulpore Normal schools 69 men passed out of 115; and at the Raipur Normal school 39 out of 46.

The Province is, on the whole, well supplied with schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The Roman Catholic schools at Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore are useful and excellent institutions; the Bishop's school at Nagpur and the Christ Church school at Jubbulpore provide education for those belonging to the Church of England; and Railway schools at Khandwa and Harda minister to the wants of resident employés. One of the officers of the Education department has been appointed an Inspector of these schools; and arrangements have been made for bringing into force the provisions of the Education code in regard to them from the 1st January 1885.

The statistics show that the Musalman population of this Province fully appreciate the boon of education. The Chief Commissioner has recently invited the attention of the Inspector General of Education to the importance of giving sufficient facilities for the study of Urdu in the many schools which have Muhammadans among their pupils.

The candidates who presented themselves for the F. A. Examination were more numerous than in the preceding year: but the percentage of passes was the same, viz. 45. Hitherto there has been only one Government College in the Central Provinces. This is situated at Jubbulpore, and, though affiliated up to the B. A. standard, has not, as yet, sent up candidates for that examination. Students, therefore, wishing to proceed to the B. A. or M. A. degree have been obliged to join one or other of the colleges in the North Western Provinces.

The inconvenience of this state of affairs has been long and widely felt. The policy of this Administration has been to make the elementary education of the masses the chief object of expenditure, and the promotion of higher education was thus left to private effort. The spirit of self-help which has been relied on in extending the privileges of Local Self-Government to the people of the Province came to their aid in this matter. The meetings which were everywhere held at the close of Sir John Morris's administration with the view of associating his memory with some work of public utility resolved that higher education should be provided for by means of a "Morris Memorial Fund". The northern districts joined in an effort to have the Collegiate course of the Jubbulpore High school made complete: and subscribed Rs. 78,940 for this end. The southern districts (excepting Sambalpur) combined to provide a local college at Nagpur: and subscribed Rs. 1,70,460. The people of the Sambalpur district collected Rs. 18,000 and offered this sum in aid of a scheme for raising the Sambalpur Zillah school to the grade of a High school. The Chief Commissioner in March 1884 sanctioned the Sambalpur scheme. Since the close of the official year the sanction of Government has been received to the addition of 3rd and 4th year classes to the Jubbulpore Collegiate course and to the necessary increase in the staff of the College. The projected College at Nagpur is to be managed by a private body and not by Government. The members of this body have been chosen; and arrangements are in progress for giving the necessary legal basis to their corporate action.

Medical relief.

20. Passing now to the subject of Dispensaries, it may be observed beforehand that the year 1883 was an unhealthy one. The chief meteorological features were the high temperature in the first half of the year, the low temperature at the close, and the copiousness of the intervening monsoon. In the opening months, the dryness of the air favoured the spread of small-pox, the prevalence of which seems strictly confined to the dry season and which rapidly diminishes in the rains. Cholera began with the extreme hot season and increased greatly in the rainy months, especially in the areas where the disease appeared during the dry months. Fevers were widely prevalent in April and May, consequent on excessive temperature and dryness; and again in the later rainy months, in accordance with the prevalence of malaria which, commencing in July and August, reaches its maximum in October and November. The number of deaths registered was 304,763 as compared with 263,868 in the preceding year. The mean death-rate was 34·56 *per mille*. It may be noted that the birth-rate was lower than in 1882-83, being 40·59 *per mille* as compared with 41·73 in that year. The number of patients treated at the 82 dispensaries of the Province increased by 18,698—the increase being wholly in the number of out-patients. Greater discretion was exercised in the selection of cases for admission to the dispensaries, and the number of in-patients therefore, decreased. The most prominent diseases treated were fevers, ophthalmia and skin diseases. There does not seem to be anywhere much prejudice against women resorting to the dispensaries, and more women and children were treated in 1883-84 than in the previous year. Notwithstanding that the expenditure was larger than in 1882-83 and that the amount of aid received from Government was less, there was an increased cash balance in hand at the close of the year.

Vaccination.

21. The Hospital Assistants attached to dispensaries do a certain amount of vaccination work. Less than usual was done by them in the year under review, as Civil Surgeons were of opinion that the dispensaries would suffer by the long absence of the Medical officer. There was also a decrease in the number of operations performed by the Provincial

Vaccination department: a fact which is probably due to attention having been called to the evil occasioned by hasty work. In about 95 per cent of cases the operations were successful. The average cost of each successful case was Rs. 0-1-9¼ as compared with Rs. 0-1-9 in 1882-83. Ten of the fifteen Feudatory States in this Province support Vaccine departments. In eight out of the ten, the vaccination work done during the year exceeded the work of the previous year.

Sanitation.

22. Vaccinators used to be required to act as Sanitary Inspectors while on tour, and to report villages where ordinary measures necessary to health were neglected. It was represented, however, that their action in this capacity tended to make them unpopular with malguzars, upon whose co-operation in vaccine work so much depends: and they are no longer required to go beyond their special duties. Mukkaddams are now responsible for the sanitary condition of their villages: and Local Boards will be expected to enforce this obligation.

Revenue administration.

23. The foregoing paragraphs have dealt with the Civil administration of the Province: it remains to consider the Revenue administration. Reference was made at the commencement of this Summary to the collection of the Land Revenue and the measures taken in connection therewith: and also to the reforms inaugurated in the agency for the collection of Revenue statistics. It may here be recorded that on the 1st January 1884 an Act which effected an immense change for the better in the position and prospects of the ordinary agricultural tenant—The Central Provinces Tenancy Act—came into force. Some time must elapse before the operation of its provisions can be fully recognized as an effective agency in the relations of landlord and tenant.

Notifications setting forth the grades of Civil Courts by which suits under the Act should be tried, and the powers to be exercised by the different classes of Revenue officers under it and under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, were issued during the year: and those who have to apply the Acts, and the classes affected by them, are gradually becoming familiarised with the new procedure.

Rules for the appointment of Naib-Tahsildars were framed during the year: and have since been sanctioned and issued. Similarly, instructions regulating the appointment, removal and duties of Lumbardars, Mukaddams and Patwaris, and as to the procedure to be followed by Collectors in realising the Land Revenue and in the disposal of Partition cases, have been published since the year's end. Rules under the Land Improvement Act and the Agricultural Loans Act have been framed and submitted for sanction.

The Revenue administration of the Province has taken a fresh departure: but the present is essentially a period of transition in which the processes of reform absorb attention and the results cannot yet be clearly discerned. There is every reason to believe, however, that improved efficiency in the executive branches has been secured; and that the character and scope of the issues which are before the Courts when dealing with Revenue cases has been clearly defined, to the advantage both of the presiding officers and of the public. If any thing were needed to prove to the people of this Province that the Government has their welfare at heart, it would be sufficient to point to the legislation which includes such measures as the Central Provinces' Land Revenue Act, the Central Provinces' Tenancy Act, the Central Provinces' Local Self-Government Act, the Land Improvement Act, and the Agricultural Loans Act, and to the rules which give local application to the two last-named enactments.

Political relations.

24. The portion of the Central Provinces in which the working of the Land Revenue laws will be watched with the greatest interest is the Chhattisgarh division. In this division are situated fourteen out of the fifteen Feudatory States, which this Province includes; and to the student of the history of the relations between the State and the tillers of the soil, the revenue administration

of the more remotely situated Chiefships throws much light on the position of the ryot in the days anterior to British rule. On pages 1 to 8 of Part II of this Report will be found a few particulars as to the revenue administration of these States; and it will be seen that the security in possession which the Tenancy Act gives to the peasant who pays his rent is but a revival of the former order of things. The "Ticcadar" or lessee who collected the rents was not given the powers which the British Government conferred on malguzars. At the same time it is probably true that in many instances he usurped such powers in the effort to satisfy the excessive or irregular demands of the head of the State. Such demands, in the shape of *Nazarana* payable on the renewal of the lease of a village or of assignments of the revenue on cheques given to the creditors of the State and made payable by the Ticcadars, are still a source of embarrassment and discontent: and the Chief Commissioner deemed it prudent during the year to direct the Commissioner of the Division to explain to the Chiefs that their income might be easily increased by measures less abrupt than those in vogue. It appeared to the Chief Commissioner that in some cases the resort to oppressive means arose from ignorance of legitimate methods. The administration of Bastar seems a case in point.

Bastar.

25. The Chief of this State is an old man of simple life who takes no interest in serious affairs, and is revered by his people for his unworldliness and asceticism. His Diwan is a man of some intelligence, but of an easy and rather indolent temperament. Exaction and oppression of any kind were not the taste of the Chief or of his Ministers; and yet habits of careless expenditure led to the issue of cheques for the satisfaction of creditors to an extent which the current revenue of the State could not justify. A large number of cheques remained unpaid; the servants of the State were without wages and lived upon the people; and the angry turbulence of the foreign creditors who had supplied the Chief with goods at extravagant prices threatened the very security of his administration. Under these circumstances the Chief Commissioner was obliged to intervene; and the Diwan was called in to Nagpur to give an explanation of the causes of disorder. At the request of the Raja, a selected Tahsildar was sent to Bastar to assist the Diwan in the business of Government. In February 1884, the Commissioner of the Division and the Political Agent for Kalahandi visited the State and made arrangements for restoring it to solvency. The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 70,000 at five per cent interest, for the purpose of paying off the debt; and about half this sum has already been expended on this purpose under the direction of the Political Agent. The establishments have been reduced, and the finances so regulated that there will be an annual surplus of Rs. 33,000 available for repayment of the loan and for the satisfaction of the remaining claims.

Raigarh.

26. The Chief of the State of Raigarh has, in like manner, by careless expenditure and by the operation of the fatally facile system of cheques fallen into embarrassed circumstances; and it became necessary after the close of the year to consider the propriety of taking the State under Government management for a time, until the finances can be restored to order. His debts amount to over Rs. 60,000: and from the number of complaints of oppression received it is apparent that he does not enjoy the confidence of his people and cannot be trusted to carry on the Government during the period of liquidation.

Kawardha.

27. These remarks are applicable in a stronger measure to the Chief of Kawardha. For some years past petitions and complaints had been received in large numbers from the Gaontias and other residents of this State. The sum of the complaints was, that the Chief had oppressively enhanced the land revenue demand, had become habitually tyrannical, and paid no attention to the business of administration. In February last, the Commissioner of the Division reported the result of an enquiry which the Chief Commissioner had caused to be made into the truth of these complaints; and the information furnished by him showed conclusively that they were well based. The Government of India was, therefore, asked to sanc-

tion a proposal to take the State under Government management for a term of years; and this sanction has since been received.

Kalahandi.

28. There were already four Feudatory States under Government management when this sanction was solicited, viz. Patna, Kalahandi, Sarangarh and Sakti. Of these the only one that need be referred to now is Kalahandi, which was placed in charge of a Political Agent in 1883. In the first six months of the year 1883-84 a three years settlement of the land revenue was effected by him: and realizations under it are being made without difficulty. The State still owes Rs. 45,000 to private creditors and Rs. 61,208 to Trust Estates; but the surplus of income over expenditure exceeds Rs. 20,000 per annum, and it will not be long before the debts are cleared off. The effects of the rising of May 1882 have in a great measure passed away: and there is a marked improvement in the condition of the people, who at first suffered from the exhausted grain stocks and the restricted cultivation of the year 1882-83.

Other States.

29. The eight Feudatory States which have not yet been referred to, continued during the year, for the most part, contented and prosperous under the rule of their own Chiefs. In compliance with a suggestion made by the Chief Commissioner, five of these have submitted administration reports, of which three are in English The most interesting reports are those of the four Feudatories of the Raipur district. They bear clear testimony to the benefits derived from the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway, which passes through the territories of two of them, and from which the borders of the other two are not far distant. The Chiefs are alive to the need for maintaining the authority of their Courts of law, and complain of the difficulties which attend the execution of the decrees of these Courts against defendants who reside in British India. The Chief Commissioner has informed the Commissioner of the Division that when the character and efficiency of the tribunals established by the Chiefs is of such a standard as to render it desirable that action should be taken under Section 434 of the Civil Procedure Code, he will be ready to make the necessary representation to the Government of India.

The policy of interfering as little as possible with the affairs of States which are intelligently governed, and of supporting the authority of the Chiefs, so long as this can be done without injustice to their subjects, was steadily adhered to during the year; and instructions regulating the treatment of petitions against the Chiefs, submitted to District officers by residents of Feudatories, were issued on this basis.

Survey and Settlement.

30. The division in which the Feudatories referred to in the foregoing paragraphs are situated received a considerable amount of attention in 1883-84, firstly, on account of the questions as to *Nazarana* which arose in them and in its Zamindaris and to which reference has already been made; and secondly, because the Settlement of portions of it will before long expire.

It was decided that the Sambalpur district, in which Settlement operations must be first undertaken, shall be surveyed on the block system, the field details being filled in by Patwaris under the direction of a Settlement officer. Work will be begun in the season 1884-85; and the boundary marks of villages were in the meantime repaired or renewed where necessary. This method of survey will be regarded as an experiment, the results of which may determine the system to be followed in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, the Settlements of which are also drawing to a close.

In preparation for the special duties which thus lie in the near future, some of the Junior officers of the Commission were instructed during the year in the knowledge of Surveying with the plane table and in plotting and taking out

areas; an instruction camp being stationed at Raipur for the purpose, under the direction of a professional Surveyor. The Survey party also carried out a test survey of a small area in the neighbourhood of Raipur, the completion of the details of which will form a means of further instruction.

31. The Chief Commissioner marched through the Chhattisgarh division in the camping season. At the beginning of his tour he halted at Nandgaon and held a Durbar at which he placed Balram Dass, the son of the Chief of the Nandgaon State who died in November 1883, on the *gaddi*. He visited Kalahandi and Patna and had intended to visit Bastar; but the unfortunate indisposition which ultimately led to his taking furlough prevented him from carrying out his purpose, and he was obliged to return by forced marches to Raipur.

32. In concluding this sketch of the year's history of the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner invites attention to the fact that he has been reviewing the progress made under the administration of his predecessor, Mr. W. B. Jones, C. S. I. It has been Mr. Crosthwaite's privilege to complete and give practical effect to many carefully elaborated measures which Mr. Jones was unable to finish before he went on furlough; and it is his good fortune to build upon the foundations for improvements in all branches of the administration which his predecessor had laid.

PART II.

1.—Physical and Political Geography, &c.

1. At pages 1 to 24 of the Administration Report for 1882-83, an account of the following subjects, drawn up for standard reference, will be found :—

1.—*Physical features of the country, area, climate, &c.*
2.—*Historical Summary.*
3.—*Form of Administration.*
4.—*Character of Land Tenure.*
5.—*System of Survey and Settlement.*
6.—*Civil divisions of British territory.*

7.—*Changes in the Administration.*

2. On the 30th April, 1883, Sir J. Morris, K. C. S. I., C. S., made over charge of the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces to Mr. W. B. Jones, C. S. I., C. S., who held charge of the Administration throughout the year 1883-84.

8.—*Relations with Tributary States.*

3. Of the fifteen Feudatory States attached to the Central Provinces Makrai is in the Nerbudda Division, and the remaining fourteen are in the Chhattisgarh Division. Four of the latter were under Government management during the year, viz., Patna, Sarangarh, Kalahandi and Sakti.

4. *Makrai* (Hoshangabad district).—There was a slight increase in the land revenue demand of this State in 1883 as there had been in the previous year. The Chief is re-introducing a system of one year leases which was formerly in force in the State. His agents seem to have acted on his instructions with an excess of zeal, and the result was that the cultivators were alarmed and sent two deputations to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad. The deputations stated that as soon as the rains set in the Raja had despatched his servants to the villages and required the ryots to execute surrenders of their fields. Those who complied were given one year leases. Those who refused were prohibited from cultivating their holdings. The Raja was addressed on the subject by the Deputy Commissioner, and he explained that in re-introducing one year leases, he did not intend to disturb existing tenants, but to prevent the growth of the practice of transferring holdings which the cultivators had commenced in imitation of their neighbours in British territory. Eventually the ryots agreed to the insertion of a clause in their leases securing to themselves occupancy rights, but prohibiting transfers : and the excitement died away.

Area in square miles	...	215
Population	...	16,764
Income	...	Rs. 38,000

The Chief has shown himself amenable to advice and was ready to assist the authorities when his aid was required. Thus he maintained a special force of 50 Police during the year to watch the movements of the dacoit Tantia Bhil, and the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, records his acknowledgment of the loyal co-operation thus rendered.

5. *Khairagarh* (Raipur).—The Chief of this State has this year submitted a report, in English, on the administration of Khairagarh, prepared under his own direction. It is well written, and contains paragraphs which are worth quoting. On the subject of the effect of the Chhattisgarh Railway upon the economic condition of his State, he writes—"By lessening cost of carriage to Bombay and Nagpur it has raised the price of all sorts of grain; and as the demand at the Bombay market considerably exceeds the Chhattisgarh export, it is not likely that prices will materially diminish, at least for some years to come. On the other hand, the supply of foreign goods being practically unlimited in quantity and there being a sharp competition amongst the traders who have come with the Railway, the diminution of the cost of carriage, not to mention the diminution of risk, has cheapened almost all the articles of import. The inhabitants of Khairagarh, as exporters of grain and consumers of t[redacted] import [redacted]

Area in square miles	...	940
Population	...	166,138
Income	...	Rs. 1,70,000
Government tribute	...	,, 49,000

profited both ways. Besides this, the construction and maintenance of the Railway has offered work to a large number of workpeople belonging to this State, who had formerly neither employment nor means of subsistence. It has favoured the growth of towns, and thus brought on a division of labour, where hitherto agriculture was almost the sole occupation of life. It is daily sending out numbers of my people to Nagpur, Bombay and other parts of India; and, I doubt not, will soon make them as well informed and intelligent, as they were ignorant and superstitious." But the Railway is not without its inconveniences. Thus two heavy cases of theft occurred in the town of Dongargarh (where the Railway Station is), involving loss of a great deal property, and the offenders escaped with their booty by rail before any clue was obtained by the Police. In a considerable percentage of cases of theft and housebreaking, the Khairagarh Police were unsuccessful in tracing the offenders, and they "explain it," writes the Chief, "on the ground that the Railway has brought in its train a number of professional criminals who come to this State only for a day or so, and leave it, after effecting their purpose, by the next train." Again, the opening of the Railway has led to special difficulties on the Civil side of the Administration. "Traders from different parts of the *Khalsa* have come in large numbers, and constitute the majority of traders in this State. These have generally no permanent domicile in this State, where they come for the purposes of trade, and go away whenever they think it convenient to do so. The decrees of my Courts are not recognised and given effect to in the *Khalsa*, and, as a necessary consequence, the people of the Khairagarh State are reluctant to give credit to men residing outside my jurisdiction. A great many traders come from the Bombay side, and cannot well be followed and sued successfully in the Courts of their domicile, as all the witnesses are necessarily at Dongargarh." It will be judged from the foregoing, that the Dongargarh mart is well frequented by both natives of the State and by strangers; and that disputes relating to business transactions not unfrequently arise. To deal with these, there is the Court of the Tahsildar of Dongargarh. This officer, "besides disposing of the regular suits filed in his Court, exercises a most salutary jurisdiction in referring to, and getting disposed of by a Panchayat, consisting of two nominees on each side, all petty disputes between village ryots who bring their grain to Dongargarh ganj, and small dealers residing in the town. The Panchayat proceed to the spot and, after making proper enquiries, pronounce their decision verbally; which is invariably complied with. It is curious to note," adds the Chief, "that this sort of disposing of disputes commends itself more to the classes concerned, as being speedy and commensurate with their ideas and traditions, than the more complicated procedure prescribed by modern legislation."

These extracts are sufficient to show that Khairagarh possesses in its Chief an intelligent administrator. It is satisfactory to be able to add that public works have received a fair share of attention, that a fair amount of vaccination work was done in the Dongargarh Circle, and that the Chief has shown himself willing to act on all suggestions made to him as to the development of the resources of his State.

6. *Nandgaon.* (Raipur).—Mahant Ghasi Dass, the Chief of this State, died on the 4th November 1883. Although a Bairagi by caste and a Mahant, he was married, and left a son, named Balram Dass, and a daughter. On the 14th December 1883, the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Jones, at a Darbar held at Nandgaon, placed Balram Dass on the gaddi, explaining to him that owing to his youth the administration of his State would be carried on for the present by his mother and the Diwan, Gobind Rao, in whom the old Chief had great confidence. Balram Dass is a most promising young man, and is doing his best to fit himself for the position which he will ere long be called upon to fill.

Area in square miles	...	905
Population	...	154,339
Income	...	Rs. 79,000
Government tribute	...	„ 600

The annual report on the administration of the State has been written (in English) by the Diwan. It is interesting, as usual; but it is defective in so far that it gives no detail of income and expenditure. No public works of any importance seem to have been constructed during the year. The dispensary did its work satisfactorily; 706 persons were treated by the Hospital Assistant in charge. We learn that the local outbreak of cholera, which lasted

for about two months and caused 70 deaths out of 161 cases, might have assumed larger proportions if medical aid had not been available. A remarkable fact connected with this outbreak was that although there was a daily influx and reflux of villagers into and from the town of Nandgaon where the cholera was, the disease did not spread, but remained limited to the town. The number of vaccinators was increased from three to four; and 3,369 operations were performed by them. There are eight schools; but with the exception of that at the head-quarters town they are not thought by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, to be doing very satisfactory work. The introduction of the payment by result system has been recommended. In respect to the administration of justice, the Nandgaon report contains some remarks similar to those extracted from the Khairagarh report (see above) on the subject of the escape of criminals by rail, and the impossibility of enforcing decrees against residents of British India. The matter has received attention, and the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, will shortly submit a report to the Chief Commissioner on the question of the advisability of taking action under Section 434 of the Civil Procedure Code in respect to the Civil Courts of Khairagarh and Nandgaon. The Police force is pronounced by the Deputy Commissioner to be sufficient and well behaved. The jail is in excellent order and the prisoners are well cared for. The following extract from the Diwan's report relating to the land system in force in the State is interesting:—"In this State, land is held on what is known as the "Thiccadari" system. The Thiccadars have no right to sell or mortgage the land they hold. Leases are given to them for a certain number of years, after the termination of which new leases are granted. This term is generally from five to seven years. As regards Nazarana, nothing is taken on the renewal of a lease to the same person * * * but lease of khalsa villages is granted to the highest bidder —provided he is respectable. The Thiccadars have no right to enhance the rent paid by cultivators, whose rents are settled by the Chief himself. The Thiccadars have to collect all such rents, and for this trouble are given 20 per cent profits in (the form of) land. This is their sir land." He has also some remarks on the subject of the rise of prices which are worth quoting. "Prices have generally increased. This is due entirely to the growing trade of Nandgaon. But the prices have not risen alone. Wages have, as well, increased and have nearly doubled. Where, before, a cooly could get only 1 anna, he gets now 2 annas, and sometimes earns more than that, for his labour."

As at Dongargarh in the Khairagarh State, town duty is levied on all commodities which change hands in the Nandgaon market, whether they are bought for export or for home consumption. Goods which are brought into the town for direct export by rail are not taxed. The desirability of granting refunds on goods which are exported after changing hands in the town has not yet been recognised by the administration of either State.

7. *Chhuikadan* (Raipur).—Shri Mahant Lachman Dasgi, the Chief of this State, is a Bairagi, and devotes much of his time and attention to religious observances. He has this year for the first time submitted a report (in vernacular) on the administration of Chhuikadan. He describes the revenue system as follows:—"The settlement of this State is current for 3 years. It is on the Thiccadari system. There is a uniform rate of assessment, the rent rate being 6 annas per acre. The Thiccadars (or lessees) have no right to increase the rent of the cultivators' holdings, but are allowed to enjoy the profits from the fields which they personally hold. The Thiccadars and cultivators live on friendly terms, any differences between them are settled by themselves in an amicable way." There is a bazaar at Chhuikadan, and the Chief reports that it is rising in importance, owing to the advent of traders from Nagpur and Bombay. There is no regular Police force in the State; order is maintained by a few Sipahis and retainers. There is a fairly good Jail. The Judicial administration is simple,—the Chief himself passing orders in all civil and criminal cases upon proceedings prepared by subordinates. There were 55 criminal offences committed, and only 9 suits filed during the year. The small amount of litigation is thus explained by the Chief. "In cases of debt, defendants leave this State and take up their residence either in the *Khalsa* or in the neighbouring Zamindaris. The Tahsil court of the *Khalsa* is a long way off. The result is that intending plaintiffs, in view of the expense and trouble to which they would be put, give up the idea of suing their debtors." There is only one school in Chhuikadan. The

Area in square miles	...	174
Population	...	32,979
Income	...	Rs. 33,000
Government tribute	...	,, 11,000

only public works reported to be in progress are a serai, two tanks and a new school-house. There is no regular Dispensary. "Native medicines", writes the Chief, "are prepared by myself and distributed gratis. The annual expenses on this score amount to about Rs. 1,200. My medicines are considered efficacious; and patients even come from the *Khalsa* and receive medical relief from me." Inoculation has hitherto been practised in this State; but arrangements have now been made for the deputation of a staff of vaccinators, whose salaries during the working season the Chief has agreed to pay.

The Chief is in debt; but has reduced the amount which was owing when he assumed charge of the State. No complaints against his administration were received during the year.

8. *Kanker* (Raipur).—Raja Nurhar Deo, the Chief of this State, has this year submitted his first Administration report (in English). The estate is a small one and its income not great. Its real wealth is in its forests, which are of large extent. Trade in their produce is capable of much expansion; but the Chief has hitherto devoted more attention to increasing his income from land by the bringing in of emmigrants from the *Khalsa*. The Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, and the Commissioner both marched through the State during the year under report; and the former records that he noticed a striking increase in the quantity of land cleared for cultivation since 1882. The forest produce which is at present collected for export, consists chiefly of lac, honey and *chironji* (the nut of *chironjia sapida*). The Chief attributes the increase in Civil litigation which has occurred in the State to the extension of the trade in lac. Of the 247 Civil claims filed, 61 are reported to have been disposed of "on confession," "and the rest by mutual settlement and arbitration." The Chief himself disposes of the Civil and Criminal work. The Jail is in a very bad state: but a new one is to be built. There is one school, which is not in a very flourishing condition. The Chief writes that his efforts to introduce vaccination have hitherto failed, "owing to the wildness of the estate and the foolishness of the people". "I have strong hopes," he adds, "that in two years' time, all the inhabitants will accept vaccination, and I will do my best to ensure this." The last settlement of the lands of the State was for a term of five years, which expired in April 1883. The new settlement, which is in progress, is to be for seven years. Rent rates have been fixed. Villages are leased out to Thiccadars who collect the revenue from the ryots and hold a certain quantity of land rent-free as remuneration for their trouble and are entitled to take rent for land newly broken up and cultivated. Cultivators cannot be ousted if they have occupied their holdings for more than 3 years. The Chief reports that the State is increasing in population and in income. No complaints against his administration have been received; but certain differences between the Raja and his half-brother led to applications being made by both parties to the administration for assistance. The latter has been informed that he must submit to the Raja's authority. A long pending boundary dispute between Kanker and Bastar was decided by the Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, during the year, and the Chief Commissioner has confirmed the decision.

Area in square miles	...	639
Population	...	63,610
Income		Rs. 17,000
No tribute.		

9. *Bamra* (Sambalpur).—Raja Vasudeo Sudhal Deo, the Chief of this State, is reported to rule his subjects firmly but without oppression: and no complaints have been received against him. From the report (in vernacular) submitted by him it appears that there are 14 schools in the State. Four roads of a total length of 126 miles were completed during the year. A charitable Dispensary is maintained at Deogarh, the head-quarters town: and 11,182 attendances are reported. There are 2 police stations and 7 outposts. At Deogarh, there are two Courts of Justice, one the Court of a "First class" Magistrate, the other the Court of a Civil Judge. There is also a Tahsildar who has criminal powers and tries civil and revenue suits. A council called "the Bamra Hitoisini Sabha" has been constituted for the purpose of hearing all appeals and "Sessions" cases. The members of this council record their opinions on the case or appeal, and the Raja then passes judgment.

Area in square miles	...	1,988
Population	...	81,286
Income	...	Rs. 32,100
Government tribute	...	„ 350

10. *Raigarh* (Sambalpur).—Rajah Ghansham Sing, the Chief of this State, is not a successful administrator. His debts amount to over Rs. 60,000. Assignments of the revenue demand are occasionally given by him to his creditors in the form of cheques or orders payable by the *gaontias*, who are required to supply rations to the cheque-holders until payment of the cheques is made. One of the means of revenue resorted to in this and other States is what is known as "Patki". The Raja every year sells the right to collect this cess (which is a kind of Pandhri tax) from each caste to the highest bidder of that caste, and the purchaser is appointed the "Settia" or headman of his caste and authorised to make detailed assessments according to the circumstances of each member. 199 complaints of oppression, 175 miscellaneous petitions, and 53 appeals against the Raja's orders were presented to the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, by people of the State during the year; and it has become necessary to consider the propriety of taking the State under Government management for a time, until the finances can be restored to order.

Area in square miles	...	1,486
Population	...	128,943
Income	...	Rs. 28,000
Government tribute	...	„ 400

11. *Rehrakol* (Sambalpur).—The Raja of Rehrakol is more fortunate in his management of his affairs, for although the system of administration in his State is of the rudest kind, no complaints have been preferred against him during the last two years. There are no roads and no schools in Rehrakol. There are no regular Courts of Justice, the Raja and his Diwan disposing of all important civil and criminal cases. The punishment generally awarded in criminal cases is fine, as the jail is insecure. The Raja finds his income scarcely equal to his expenses: but is in hopes of improving it by sale of the timber in the fine forests which the State possesses.

Area in square miles	...	833
Population	...	17,750
Income	...	Rs. 22,200
Government tribute	...	„ 580

The villages in Rehrakol are periodically settled for terms of from three to five years with the individuals who offer to pay the highest Nazarana. The revenue is not collected by fixed instalments. The Raja sends orders or cheques to the Padhans (as the lessees are called) according to his requirements; and at the end of the year, the account is balanced, credit being given to the Padhan for the amounts thus realized from him. In case of delay in honouring any cheque, the Padhan to whom it is addressed has to supply rations to the cheque holder. A similar system of cheques has been noticed above as in force in the Raigarh State.

12. *Sonpur* (Sambalpur).—Sonpur is the most populous and the best cultivated Feudatory State in the Sambalpur district. The Chief Commissioner (Mr. Jones) marched through the State with the Commissioner in the last cold season. The Raja is, it is feared, inclined to be an exacting landlord. A dispute between him and one Karm Singh who claimed to succeed to the Rampur Zamindari in this State threatened at one time to lead to a breach of the peace: but the Commissioner acted as mediator with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and order was preserved. The police administration is inefficient, and no proper protection is afforded to the public. There are no regular Courts of Justice. It must be mentioned, however, that the Chief has done his best to carry out certain suggestions which have been made to him in matters of administration. He maintains a Dispensary under a Hospital Assistant lent by the Local Government; and during the year vaccination was carried on through vaccinators sent by the Civil Surgeon, Sambalpur, at the Chief's expense.

Area in square miles	...	906
Population	...	178,180
Income	...	Rs. 54,000
Government tribute	...	„ 5,000

13. *Bastar.* (Sambalpur).—It was stated in last year's report that in consequence of the disorder prevailing in this State, the Chief Commissioner found it necessary to summon Kalandar Singh, the Diwan, to Nagpur: and that in January 1883 the Additional Commissioner for Chhattisgarh marched through the State and made enquiries into the causes of embarrassment. On the 12th June 1883 the Raja wrote a letter to the Chief Commissioner, asking that Kalandar Singh might be allowed to go back with some trained officer to help him to carry on the government. The Chief Commissioner acceded to his request on certain conditions: and Tahsildar Sher Muhammad Khan was sent with Kalandar Singh to Jagdalpur. The Chief

Area in square miles	...	13,062
Population	...	196,248
Income	...	Rs. 94,000
Government tribute	...	„ 3,056

Commissioner (Mr. Jones) had intended to visit the State in the camping season of 1883, but was prevented by ill health from doing so: and the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh, was directed to proceed thither in the company of the Political Agent for the neighbouring State of Kalahandi and to make arrangements for restoring the finances to order and for carrying out the conditions upon which the administration had been allowed to continue in the hands of the Raja and of his Diwan. In February 1884 the Commissioner reported that a loan was absolutely necessary in order to relieve the administration of its embarrassments; and asked for Rs. 20,000 to meet current calls on the treasury, Rs. 25,000 to pay up arrears of the pay of establishment and dispense with employés whose services were no longer required, and Rs. 25,000 to settle urgent claims of foreigners and dismiss them from the place. The Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 70,000 from Imperial funds at 5 per cent. Rs. 32,000 were held at Raipur at the disposal of the Political Agent, and Rs. 38,000 were remitted to Jagdalpur. The Political Agent paid off the more pressing claims and got rid of most of the foreign creditors by giving them orders payable at Raipur. These foreigners were merchants who had been drawn to Bastar from the most remote parts of India and from Afghanistan by the widely-spread knowledge that the Bastar State was a certain market in which extravagant prices were, with some expenditure of time and trouble, obtainable. Some of them had been waiting for payment for years. The system of cheques which has been already noticed as in force in some other Feudatories had been freely resorted to in Bastar; and there was consequently considerable difficulty in arriving at a clear statement of liabilities. The Political Agent, besides paying off debts to the amount of Rs. 30,317, proceeded to reduce the establishments in consultation with the Diwan. The Raja himself is incapable of managing affairs and is utterly ignorant of them, leading a quiet retired life. The debt of the State now stands at the sum of Rs. 1,66,187 (including the loan from Government.) The annual income of the State is estimated by the Political Agent at Rs. 94,000, and the expenses at Rs. 61,000. Of the annual balance of Rs. 33,000 thus accruing, Rs. 20,000 will be devoted to paying off the remaining debts, and Rs. 10,000 to the repayment of the Government loan of Rs. 70,000.

14. *Kawardha*, (Bilaspur).—It was stated in last year's report that the maladministration of this State by its Chief, Rajpal Sing, had formed the subject of a detailed communication from the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division. For some years past petitions and complaints had been received in large numbers from the *Gaontias* and other residents of the State. The sum of the complaints was that the Chief had oppressively enhanced the land revenue demand, had become habitually tyrannical, and paid no attention to the business of administration. The Chief Commissioner was not satisfied with the report and called for further details with a view to ascertain how far the charges of illegal ejectment, and over-assessment and the accusations of oppression were true. In February 1884 the Commissioner furnished information which showed that the Chief's revenue management was such as could not but produce trouble and discontent: and that the complaints of oppression and of the Chief's indifference to his duties were not without foundation. In March 1884 the Government of India was asked to sanction a proposal to take the State under Government management for a term of years: and this sanction has since been received.

Area in square miles	...	887
Population	...	86,362
Government tribute	„	1,600

Feudatory States under Government Management.

15. *Patna*.—This State has now been 13 years under Government management. Up to the 30th September 1883 it was under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur: on the 1st October 1883 it was transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Bhowani Patna. Ramchandar Singh, the minor for whose benefit the State is being administered, is a student at the Rajkumar College, Jubbulpore; and is reported to be making good progress. The financial condition of the State is good. The average income is Rs. 64,000, and the average expenditure Rs. 59,000. The balance in hand on the 1st April 1884 was Rs. 68,946. On the 1st October 1883 an Additional Civil Court, the Court of the Naib Tahsil-

Area in square miles	...	2,399
Population	...	257,959
Income	...	Rs. 64,000
Government tribute	...	„ 600

dar, was opened. The number of suits filed in 1883 was 1,424 as compared with 694 in 1882, and 1,157 in 1881. The principal increase was in suits under the Rent law and in suits for damages for wrongful possession of land. The cultivators of Patna are reported to be above the average in intelligence and to be particularly tenacious of their real or supposed rights. The number of cases in which judgment was given for the defendant tends to show that in many cases the rights claimed were not supported by the evidence. The Criminal Courts are those of the Tahsildar (1st class Magistrate), and of four Honorary Magistrates with second class powers. The number of offences rose from 651 to 786. The increase was mainly under Theft. The average number of prisoners confined in the Jail was 123. The majority of the prisoners were Gandas (or Doms) a very low caste which very generally subsist by theft and cattle-stealing. The Police force consist of one Chief Constable and 81 Head Constables and Constables distributed between 1 Station-house and 8 Out-Posts. An arrangement is under consideration whereby the efficiency of the force will be increased. The Dispensary Returns show an increase in the number of out-door patients treated, the numbers being 3,937 in 1882-83, and 4,025 in 1883-84. The staff of vaccinators working during the year consisted of one Hospital Assistant and 10 vaccinators. The total number vaccinated was 11,421. The attendance at the 16 schools rose from 812 to 962. Ten schools teach up to the Lower Primary Standard : and of these only 3 teach up to the Higher Primary Standard. The remaining 6 schools had only 1 or 2 classes during the year. Three new school buildings are in course of erection. Besides these, the only public works carried on during the year were the completion of the Jail, some wells, and a serai at Bolangir : and some bridges on the Bolangir-Sobbhata road. An Overseer has recently been appointed to supervise the execution of public works and better progress may now be looked for.

The Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division marched through this State during the year under report. The people seem contented : and the revenue was realised without any difficulty.

16. *Kalahandi.* (Sambalpur).—The year 1883-84 was attended with a marked improvement in the condition of this State and of its people. The effects of the rising of May 1882 had to a considerable extent passed away ; much of the land that was abandoned the year before had been again brought under cultivation; and the harvest was a fairly good one. The people suffered no doubt from the pressure of high prices which had resulted from exhausted grain stocks and the restricted cultivation of the previous year : but confidence had been restored, and most of those who had left their villages in the previous year had returned and resumed their ordinary avocations, as though no disturbance had occurred. The Chief Commissioner accompanied by the Commissioners of the Chhattisgarh Division visited the State in the cold season. In the first six months of the year 1883-84 a three years' Settlement of the land revenue was effected by the Political Agent. This Settlement was based on previous assessments: and realisations under it are being made without much difficulty, notwithstanding the pressure of circumstances above referred to. There was an increase under all heads of income, except Law and Justice, the receipts under which in 1882-83 had been abnormally swelled by criminal fines. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,45,230. In 1882-83 (deducting loans to the amount of Rs. 74,000) the receipts were only Rs. 95,769. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,19,782, as compared with Rs. 1,42,813 in the previous year. The largest items in the expenditure are Rs. 25,058 allowances to the Raja's family ; Rs. 25,204 cost of the Military and Raj-police; and Rs. 24,686 repayment of loans. The State still owes Rs. 45,000 to private creditors and Rs. 61,208 to Trust estates : and an application has been made for a loan of a lakh of rupees from the Imperial treasury to clear off these debts. Half the cost of the Police is under present arrangements to be borne by Government : and it is in contemplation to lessen the charge by locating a portion of the force at Bolangir in the neighbouring State of Patna, which, as above stated, needs additional men, and can afford to pay for them. 1,150 offenders were brought to trial during the year, of whom one-half were accused of theft. 894 were convicted. There were 234 civil suits, of which only 34 were contested. There are eight schools in the State. Efforts are being made to improve them by obtaining a better class of masters.

Area in square miles	...	3,745
Population	...	224,548
Income	Rs.	1,45,000
Government tribute	„	3,975

The minor Chief, Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, is still prosecuting his studies at the Rajkumar College at Jubbulpore.

17. *Sarangarh.* (Sambalpur).—This State was taken under Government management in February 1878. At that time it was in debt to the amount of Rs. 30,000. This debt has now been cleared off; and there is a balance to credit of more than Rs. 57,000. A Tahsildar selected by the Commissioner of the Division is entrusted with the immediate management. "Efficiency" the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, reports "has been introduced into all branches of the administration: and a dispensary with a qualified Hospital Assistant has been established at Sarangarh." The services of a Public Works Overseer has been applied for to superintend the construction of through lines of communication. The young Raja, Bhowani Pratap Sing, has just left the Rajkumar school, as he has attained his majority; and it is proposed to give him some training in administrative work before handing over the State to him. Arrangements are also being made to effect a summary re-settlement of the land.

Area in square miles	...	540
Population ...	...	71,274
Income ...	Rs.	38,500
Government tribute	"	1,350

18. *Sakti.* (Bilaspur).—This State has now been for 9 years under Government management. Ranjit Sing, the *ex*-Chief continued to live at Raipur and Rup Narain Sing, his eldest son, at Bilaspur. The younger son, Chitra Bhan Sing, attended the Rajkumar school for about 2½ months in the year. He was detained at Sakti for a considerable time for the performance of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. The financial position of the State may be briefly stated as follows:—With an opening balance of Rs. 7,323 on the 1st of April 1883, the receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,729, while the expenditure was Rs. 17,183. The closing balance on the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 6,869. In addition, there is a sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in the Provincial Debenture Loan. Several good roads connecting the State with neighbouring zamindaris have been completed; and the Deputy Commissioner reports that they are the best fair weather roads in the Bilaspur district. A reform of the Excise arrangements was effected during the year by the introduction of the circle system whereby the number of stills was reduced from 54 to 24. There was an increase in the number of patients treated at the dispensary; and the number of vaccinations performed rose from 226 to 1,354. The people of the State are reported to be prosperous and contented. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, visited the State twice during the year.

Area in square miles	...	115
Population ...	...	22,819
Government tribute	Rs.	350

Non-Feudatory Zamindaris.

19. There are 116 Non-Feudatory Zamindaris, the majority of which are of small size.

20. Dharma Rao, the Zamindar of Ahiri, in the Chanda district, a Raj-Gond by caste, has been declared an insolvent, and his estate is managed by a receiver. Arrangements have been made for raising a loan to clear off the present claims: and a small but valuable teak forest (about 5 square miles in extent) has been offered by the Zamindar to the Government for Rs. 60,000, and will be purchased for that sum.

Chanda.

21. Managers of the estates of Muramgaom and Panabaras in the same district, the Zamindars of which are minors, were appointed during the year. In the case of Panabaras there were rival claims to the inheritance, the question of the legitimacy of sons born of informal marriages among Gonds being raised. Finally, Daulat Shah, who is 11 years old, was recognized as Zamindar: and one Gansha, the eldest son of the late Zamindar by a concubine, was appointed manager of the estate.

22. The Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, reports that with two exceptions the Zamindars of his district are hopelessly in debt. The reckless way in which valuable timber tracts are leased by them to Railway contractors has been brought to the Chief Commissioner's notice, and the means to be adopted for arresting the progress of destruction are now under consideration.

Balaghat.

23. Similar remarks apply to the majority of the Zamindars of the Bhandara district. It was reported last year that, with the exception of the Jaghirdar of Pachmarhi, the Chhindwara Jaghirdars are all more or less embarrassed with debts.

Bhandara, Chhindwara.

24. Of the Sambalpur Zamindaris, the three largest are Bora Sambar, Phuljar and Chandarpur-Padampur; and the first two of these are in financial difficulties which greatly impair their management.

Sambalpur.

The Gaontias, who in a body refused for years to accept pattas from the Zamindar of Chandarpur Padampur, have all been induced to do so, and have settled down contentedly. The Zamindar has availed himself of the assistance of his two brothers in the management of his estate. One of these acted for a year as Extra Assistant Commissioner, and the knowledge he thus acquired has borne fruit in improvements within the Zamindari. For instance, a metalled road was constructed in the town of Chandarpur during the year. In January 1884 the Chief Commissioner marched through the Zamindari and was very loyally received.

25. The largest and most important Zamindari in the Raipur district is Khariar, the area of which is 1,306 square miles. It is sparsley inhabited, but has some magnificent teak forests. Should the Raipur-Vizagapatam Railway be constructed, these will yield a large revenue: but at present their distance from the *Khalsa* is against their being remunerative. Brijraj Sing, the Zamindar's son, who conducts the administration, is possessed of considerable intelligence and has on more than one occasion rendered valuable aid to the local authorities. The Zamindar of Fingeshwar has shown foresight by introducing the *Khalsa* system of forest management. In contrast with this, the Zamindar of Deori has almost completely cleared away his teak forests. The Zamindar of Dondi Lohara has shown an enlightened interest in the provision of medical aid for his people. He has constructed a new dispensary and has obtained a stock of medicines from Bombay. The Hospital Assistant in charge of the dispensary carries a medicine chest with him while on vaccination duty and treats patients from village to village. The Zamindarin of Purpori and the Zamindar of Wararband are still involved in debt.

Raipur.

26. The Non-feudatory estates in the Bilaspur district which are not under direct management are nine in number; and five of them are encumbered, viz., Bhatgaon, Bilaigarh, Chapa, Chhuri and Lata. The work done by the Zamindari police is reported to show an improvement. It is to be noted that in some of the poorer Zamindaris there is little crime. There are very few strangers, and the people have not yet learnt to prefer theft to honest labour. Except in Chapa, where the ryotwari system is in vogue, the Thiccadari system prevails in all the Zamindaris. The Zamindari forests are practically treated as 2nd class reserve forests, and are managed, in the main, on the lines of the Khalsa system. The forests of Korba are reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, (who visited all the Zamindaris during the year) to be most valuable and to be in an excellent state of conservation. Korba has also a valuable coal field, which was visited by Dr. King, of the Geological Survey, in March 1884. In Lafa is the interesting hill fort of Lafagarh, situated at an elevation of 3,200 feet above the sea. The Depuy Commissioner is of opinion that the plateau on which it stands will become a health resort when the Railway connects Raipur with Bilaspur.

Bilaspur.

Non-Feudatory Zamindaris under Government management.

27. There is nothing to be added to the account given of these in last year's report.

II.—Administration of the Land.

1.—*Survey and Settlement.*

1. Arrangements have been made for the survey of the Sambalpur district, the Settlement of which expires in 1888, on the block system. The field details are to be filled in by patwaris under the Settlement officer. During the year under report some work was done in marking out village boundaries where these had become doubtful, so as to prepare the way for the Survey party.

2. The system sanctioned for Sambalpur is experimental only. In the Raipur district, a trial Survey of 270 square miles, on the block system, was carried out in the year under report with a view partly to testing the correctness of the village maps and records, and partly to the training of officers of the Commission and of Patwaris in Survey work. Several of the junior Civilians employed in this Province obtained certificates of proficiency in Surveying with the plane table : and the blocks are to be cadastrally surveyed by passed patwaris working under their direction. The system to be finally adopted in surveying the Raipur and Bilaspur districts (the Settlement of portions of which also falls in in 1888), is still under discussion. Meantime, the Settlement of the Drug pargana of the Raipur district expires early in 1885, and arrangements have been made for carrying out a Summary Settlement based on an enquiry into the fiscal history of the villages of the pargana and the increase in the prices of produce.

2.—*Waste Lands.*

3. The orders prohibiting the breaking up of waste lands under the clearance lease Rules (with exceptions in respect to the districts of Mandla and Hoshangabad) are still in force.

3.—*Wards Estates.*

4. The management of these estates will be noticed in the Annual Revenue Report. Special instructions issued after the close of the year under report as to the manner in which the statistics are to be compiled : and complete returns in the revised forms have not yet been received.

III.—Protection.

1.—*Legislative Authority.*

1. The legislating authority for the Central Provinces is the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

2.—*Course of Legislation.*

2. The Acts of the Imperial Legislature passed during the year 1883, which affect the Central Provinces, are as follows :—

(*a*).—Acts specially applicable to the Central Provinces.

Act No. I. of 1883.—The Central Provinces' Local Self-Government Act.
Act No. IX. of 1883.—The Central Provinces' Tenancy Act, 1882.

(*b*).—Acts applicable to the Central Provinces in common with other parts of, or the whole of British India :—

Act No. II. of 1883.—An Act to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879.
Act No. IV. of 1883.—An Act to amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.
Act No. V. of 1883.—The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.
Act No. XVI. of 1883.—An Act for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions in India.
Act XVIII. of 1883.—An Act to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
Act XIX. of 1883.—An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money by the Government for Agricultural Improvements.
Act XXI. of 1883.—The Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

3.—*Police.*

3. For the fifth year in succession, the noticeable feature of the Police statistics is the decrease in the return of cognizable crime, the figures for the present year scarcely exceeding a moiety of those for 1878, when food grains touched famine prices and when many of the districts were afflicted by an epidemic of cholera.

4. The following table shows the total number of cognizable offences, under each class, reported during the past 10 years:—

	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity &c. ...	256	282	267	286	395	425	325	218	244	221
Class II.—Serious offences against the person ...	950	977	1,010	1,077	962	969	1,110	1,022	996	982
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property only ...	7,278	6,467	5,434	5,466	8,412	6,900	4,913	4,246	4,102	4,088
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1,318	1,806	1,948	2,137	1,943	2,294	2,714	3,628	2,384	188
Class V.—Minor offences against property	15,780	15,357	16,056	18,571	23,463	20,985	16,710	13,898	12,839	11,847
Class VI.—Other offences ...	3,650	4,942	5,744	4,487	4,450	5,273	4,804	4,741	4,108	2,949
Total ...	29,232	29,831	30,459	32,024	39,625	36,846	30,576	27,753	24,653	20,275

Class I.—Offences against the State.

5. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., have remained at pretty much the same level during the past 3 years. During the year under review no case has occurred requiring special notice, and it is satisfactory to observe that no instance of professional coining has come to light.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.

6. Serious offences against the person have not varied materially during the past 10 years. They reached their highest (1,110) in 1880, and about 1,000 may be taken as the normal figure.

As compared with 1882, murders decreased from 105 to 93; attempts at murders decreased by one; whilst culpable homicides rose from 14 to 24. The percentage (54) of convictions for murder is higher than it was last year. Fluctuations in the number of offences falling under this class are not attributable to Police action, and do not call for further notice.

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

7. Serious offences against person and property or against property only, again show a slight decrease. Dacoities which, as compared with the preceding year, increased from 6 to 12, were spread over 7 districts, the Nimar and Hoshangabad districts being each responsible for three cases. Of the total number reported, three at least are said to have been the work of Tantia Bhil and his followers; and for the fourth year in succession the annual Police report details the action taken to break up this notorious gang.

Robberies have been slightly more numerous than in 1882, but it is satisfactory to note that they have been of a more petty character, and that a larger percentage of convictions has been obtained.

The number of burglaries reported during the past five years was—

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
6,324	4,285	3,860	3,752	3,708.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

8. The great decrease in minor offences against the person is sufficiently explained by the fact that hurt has now been removed from the category of cognizable crime.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.

9. Under minor offences against property there is again a decrease for the sixth year in succession. This decrease is specially observable under the headings 'lurking house-trespass,' 'theft of cattle,' 'theft ordinary,' and 'receiving stolen property.'

Speaking generally, it may be said that good harvests and consequent low prices have exercised their usual effect in diminishing the petty crime of the year.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified in the above.

10. In Class VI. (Other offences) there was a decrease compared with the preceding year under most of the principal headings. Cases of vagrancy and bad character fell from 188 to 116; public and local nuisances from 1,622 to 1,140; and offences under other special and local laws cognizable by the Police from 1,193 to 628.

11. The following Statement shows the results of Police action in regard to cases investigated by them during the past two years :—

The results of Police action.

	1882.	1883.
Cognizable Crime.		
Total offences ...	24,880	20,539*
Total investigated (including expunged cases) ...	23,810	20,895†
Percentage of cases investigated to reported (including expunged cases)	88·	94·
Do. convicted to investigated	45·55	43·49
Do. convicted to tried	89·	82·
Number of persons arrested ...	19,429	16,594
Percentage of persons discharged without trial to arrested ...	13·67	4·32
Do. put on trial to arrested	83·43	93·83
Do. convicted to arrested	74·12	72·03
Do. convicted to tried	88·83	76·76
Do. acquitted to tried	11·16	21·70
Non-Cognizable cases.		
Total cases in which Police were employed	805	1,184
Number of persons arrested or summoned	1,165	1,549
Do. acquitted	245	467
Convicted including those ordered to find security ...	920	1,082
Percentage convicted to arrested	79·	70·
Property stolen and recovered.		
Stolen in cognizable cases	3,67,865	3,92,466
Recovered	1,29,330	1,21,339
Percentage recovered	35.	31·
Stolen in non-cognizable cases	1,268	3,950
Recovered in do.	1,034	5,264
Percentage recovered	81·	Excess.
Percentage recovered in cognizable and non-cognizable cases together	35·	32·

Compared with the preceding year, the percentage of cases investigated to reported has risen from 88 to 94. The exclusion of hurt from the category of cognizable offences explains in a great measure the increased percentage of investigations. In the investigation of cases, Police efforts have not been so successful as in 1882, the percentage of cases convicted having fallen from 44·55 to 43·49 ; but in this matter, too, the new procedure regarding hurt has materially affected the figures for the year under review.

The number of persons arrested during the year was 16,594 compared with 19,429 in 1882. Of the above number, 93·83 per cent were actually put on trial before a Magistrate, of whom 76·76 per cent were finally convicted. Owing to the fact that the word "trial" is now used in its extended sense, as including a Magisterial enquiry, it is impossible to compare the results now obtained with those of past years.

The number of persons convicted against whom previous convictions were proved, again decreased. This result was partly due to the more correct preparation of returns of such cases ; and partly to the longer terms of imprisonment awarded by Magistrates to habitual offenders.

* Includes 264 cases reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.
† Includes 118 cases in which investigation was ordered by Magistrates.

Strength of Police.

12. The strength of the Police force at the close of 1883 was —

1	Inspector General.
18	District Superintendents.
2	Assistant District Superintendents.
59	Inspectors.
7	European Constables.
207	Chief Constables.
1,003	Head Constables.
6,800	Constables.
191	Mounted Police, Head Constables and Constables.
90	Boy orderlies.
Total ... 8,378,	costing Rs. 12,86,187, inclusive of salary, clothing and all other charges.

Compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease in strength, owing to a reduction made in the town of Burhanpur, in the Nimar district, where the municipality decided on withdrawing the work of conservancy from the Police and entertaining a separate establishment of their own for its performance. The cost has increased by over Rs. 3,000, which has been chiefly under the head contingencies, and is due to a large supply of arms and ammunition having been indented for in connection with the operations against Tantia. As the greater part of the arms can be returned when these operations have ceased, the increased charge may be said to be only of a temporary character.

13. Punishments awarded both by Magistrates and by Departmental officers decreased considerably.

4.—*Criminal.*

Reported crime.

14. The reported crime of the year shows 38,618 offences. Of these, 2,867 were complaints which were dismissed, as no sufficient ground for proceeding existed, and 1,872 cases were declared false. True cases therefore numbered 33,879. This is below the number of the year 1882 by 2,654.

It is satisfactory to find that the decrease is spread over all the main heads of crime, except those relating to criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, where there is a slight rise.

Number of Magistrates and distribution of Magisterial work.

15. There were 88 Stipendiary Magistrates at the close of 1883, against 103 in 1882; and 63 Honorary Magistrates against 65. The number of accused persons disposed of by the Magistracy was 39,061; and the criminal work in connection with these accused was distributed thus:

Number of persons dealt with by different classes of Magistrates.

By Magistrate of districts	... 2,238	persons or	5·7 per cent.
„ other Stipendiary Magistrates	... 27,038	„ „	69·2 „
„ Honorary Magistrates	... 9,785	„ „	25 „

Persons under trial, and proportion of convictions.

16. The total number of persons under enquiry and trial by Courts of original jurisdiction during the year was 39,578.

Of these, 17,027 were acquitted or discharged;
21,845 were convicted or committed to Courts of Sessions;
189 died, escaped, or were transferred, and
522 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The Provincial percentage of convictions declined from 60 to 56 per cent. It appears that the offences in which acquittals or discharges were high were—

(1).	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	42·	Percentage of convictions.
(2)	False evidence and offences against public officers ...	53·	
(3).	Hurt	39·	
(4).	Criminal force and assault	32·	
(5).	Mischief	31·	
(6).	Defamation	23·	
(7).	Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance ...	29·	

Punishments.

17. The total number of persons punished was 21,550, of whom 112 were sentenced by Courts of Session.

In Sessions cases the sentences were—deaths 22; transportation for life 29; transportation for a term 6; and to rigorous imprisonment 55.

The persons punished by Magisterial Courts numbered 21,438, and they were sentenced as under:

13,136, or 61 per cent of the total, to fine.
5,366, or 25 „ „ „ imprisonment.
1,484, or 7 „ „ „ with fine and whipping or both.
1,460, or 7 „ „ „ whipping only.

Fine has been less and punishment by imprisonment more frequent than in 1882. With regard to degrees of punishment, light sentences of whipping have slightly increased, and there is a slight decrease in short sentences of imprisonment. As a whole, the punishments awarded have been somewhat more severe; but the standard of imprisonments is very moderate. Eighty-four out of every hundred prisoners were sentenced to not more than 6 months' imprisonment.

Retention of witnesses.

18. 91,800 witnesses attended Magisterial Courts during the year,
89 per cent of whom were discharged on the first day,
7·5 „ „ „ „ „ second day,
2· „ „ „ „ „ third „
and the rest after the third day.

Durations.

In Police cases, the average duration was 2·9 days, as against 2·8 in 1882. In complaint cases, the average duration was 15 days, as compared with 14 days in the preceding year. The duration of cases in Courts of Sessions shows a marked improvement.

Appeals.

19. Appeals were only 1,327. The smallness of this total is probably in a manner accounted for by the very large number of imprisonments of short durations and of sentences to small fines.

The appeals were made to the Courts as shown below—
129 to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;
522 to Courts of Sessions;
676 to District Magistrates.

The proportion of appeals rejected and sentences confirmed (taken together) to appeals disposed of, are

in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner ...	83	per cent.
in Sessions Courts	70	„
in District Magistrates' Courts	66	„

These percentages are all much higher than those of the previous year.

5.—*Prisons.*

Number of prisoners.

20. There were in all 15,849 prisoners in the various prisons, of whom 11,645 were convicts, 3,574 under-trial and 630 civil prisoners. Of these, 3,374 convicts, 110 under-trial and 48 civil prisoners, or 3,532 in all, remained in the prisons at the close of the year. Compared with the figures of the previous year, admissions of convicts decreased by 908, and of under-trial prisoners by 48, while civil prisoners increased by 13.

21. Fewer prisoners were discharged during the year, but at its close the numbers under confinement were 3,532, compared with 4,090 at the close of 1882. Taking convicts alone, the figures for the two years stand thus :—

	1882.	1883.
Remaining at the close of the previous year ...	3,924	3,944
Imprisoned during the year	8,569	7,661
Remaining at the close of the present year ...	3,984	3,374
Daily average	4,008	3,741

With a large decline in the number of prisoners sent to jail there was not a proportionate decrease in the daily average number, owing to punishment by imprisonment being more frequent in 1883, and to a very slight decrease in short sentences of imprisonment.

22. 193 males and 16 females were released during the year under the good conduct remission rules. This is a considerably larger number than in the previous year (when the remission rules were only in force for a limited time.)

Numbers according to age.

23. The numbers according to age were —

	Number.	Per cent.
Juveniles under 16 ...	170	2·57
From 16 to 40 ...	5,436	82·05
„ 40 to 60 ...	959	14·48
Above 60 ...	60	0·90

Previous convictions.

24. Of 6,625 convicts admitted—

422 had been once previously convicted ;
126 „ twice „ „ and
87 „ convicted more than twice.

To put it in other words, out of every 100 convicts admitted 10 were old offenders.

25. Nine prisoners escaped during the year, 5 from the inside and 4 from the outside of jails. Of these, 4 were recaptured. The escapes occurred in the jails of Raipur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. From the last named jail as many as 5 prisoners escaped, and 1 prisoner from each of the other jails. The escapes seem generally to have been due to the carelessness and negligence of jail officials, and it is satisfactory that no escapes took place from the Central Jails at Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

Punishments awarded.

26. The average number of convicts was 3,741, the total punishments were 2,540, and the ratio of punishments to the average number of convicts is 67·88.

24 criminal offences were committed by convicts ;
420 convicts were found smoking or in the possession of forbidden articles ;
1,193 committed offences relating to work ; and
903 were guilty of other offences against discipline.

The criminal offences were dealt with by Magistrates, who punished 25 offenders. The other offenders were punished by Jail officers, thus—

108 were sentenced to solitary confinement ;
826 ditto to reduced diet ;
261 ditto to solitary confinement and reduced diet ;
426 dftto to corporal punishment ; and
894 ditto to other punishments.

The ratio of corporal punishment (on males) to the total number of other punishments inflicted on them was 21 per cent, and the ratio would have been much less had not corporal punishments been disproportionately ordered in the Nagpur jail. In this jail, caning on the hand was resorted to in the early part of the year.

The general result is that punishments of all kinds have decreased, and that the proportionate decline is larger in corporal than in other punishments.

27. A new diet scale for all classes of prisoners was introduced on the 1st April. The testimony of almost all Jail Superintendents and official visitors of the jails who have made any remarks on the subject is that it seems to be ample in quantity and to contain all the constituents necessary to preserve the prisoners in health, even when employed on hard labour.

Diet scale.

Statement showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails of the Central Provinces during year 1883.

Diet scale of labouring prisoners.

For Natives—daily.

	Male prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for over three months; and under trials.	Male prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 3 months and under.	Female prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any term and under-trials; also male juveniles.
Wheat	18 ounces.	16 ounces.	14 ounces.
Other cereals (rice, jowari or mukka)	20 ,,	18 ,,	16 ,,
Oil	192 grains.	192 grains.	192 grains.
Salt	200 ,,	200 ,,	200 ,,
Spices	40 ,,	40 ,,	40 ,,
Vegetables	4 ounces.	4 ounces.	4 ounces.
Dhal, (toor, moong or mussoor)	4 ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,
Gram	3 ,,	.....	.....
Goor	1 ,,	.....	.....

Under-trial prisoners are not to receive the early morning meal of gram and goor.
Between the 1st May and 1st October when the supply of anticorbutic vegetables is very indifferent provision is to be made for the daily issue of an allowance of lime juice, tamarind pulp or amchur, to each prisoner in addition to the ordinary diet—the proportion to be, lime juice half ounce or a single lime (if preserved in oil) and tamarind pulp half an ounce mixed up with the daily allowance of salt and chillies so as to from a chutni, —70 grains amchur mixed generally with the dhal.
When children under two years are confined along with their mothers an extra diet allowance will be made as under:—

(a) To nursing mothers 4 ounces of wheaten or other flour and 96 grains of oil in addition to the ordinary ration.
(b) To children between 12 and 18 months old, 12 ounces milk, 4 ounces rice, and 1 ounce dal;
(c) To children between 18 and 24 months, 8 ounces milk, 8 ounces rice and 1 ounce dal;
(d) In cases of children under 12 months when the milk of the nursing mother is scanty, it may be supplemented with cow's milk mixed with water at the discretion of the Medical Officer of the Jail.

For Europeans—males—daily.

Meat without bone.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Ghee.	Rice.	Salt.	Milk.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
12	8	8	1	2	1	4

Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.

For Natives—daily.

	Male prisoners sentenced to terms over three months.	Male prisoners sentenced to 3 months and under and all female prisoners.
Wheat	14 ounces.	12 ounces.
Other cereals (rice, jowari or mukka)	16 ,,	14 ,,
Oil	192 grains.	192 grains.
Salt	200 ,,	200 ,,
Spices	40 ,,	40 ,,
Vegetables	4 ounces.	4 ounces.
Dhal, (toor, moong or mussoor)	2 ,,	2 ,,
Gram	.....	.....
Goor	.....	.....

Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment who may elect to work are to receive the same diet as is laid down for labouring prisoners as long as they perform a proper task.

For Europeans—daily—males and all females.

Meat without bone.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Ghee.	Rice.	Salt.	Milk.
Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
8	16	8	1	2	1	4

12 *ounces firewood to be allowed daily for all prisoners.*

Punishment diet scale.

For Natives.

16 ounces of wheaten or 18 ounces of other flour made into bread; or porridge with the usual quantity of salt and as much water as the prisoner may desire.

For Europeans.

One pound of wheat flour made into bread or porridge with 200 grains of salt and as much water as may be required.

Finance.

28. The expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners in 1883 is shown in Statement X. The average daily number of all prisoners (convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners) was 3,879, and the cost per head of average strength was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations (excluding Civil prisoners) ...	18	1	9
Establishment	18	5	9
Police guard	5	13	11
Hospital charges	1	14	6
Clothing	3	13	1
Contingencies	5	10	4
Rs.	53	11	4

Under every heading, except clothing, expenditure has increased.

Under rations, an increase might have been expected, consequent on the more liberal diet scale introduced during the year; and the higher averages under Establishments and Police guard are also susceptible of the explanation that the number of prisoners has decreased, and that no proportionate decrease in the establishment and guard is possible as yet.

Occupation of convicts.

29. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 3,675; the average daily number of sick, convalescent and infirm was 298; and the occupation of the 3,377 effectives was:—

22·08 on unremunerative labour,
114·71 as prison officers,
358·22 as prison servants,
152·65 on gardening,
242·37 in preparing articles for use and consumption in jails,
187·61 on jail repairs,
139·65 on jail buildings, and
2158·58 on manufactures.

Compared with the figures of the previous year, those for the present show a larger employment of convicts as prison officers, on gardening, and on jail repairs and buildings, and fewer convicts employed on manufactures. Manufactures are mainly concentrated in the three Central Jails, and the articles manufactured are mainly for Government requirements.

Vital Statistics.

30. The Vital statistics show that the number of prisoners admitted into hospital was smaller than in 1882, and the daily average number of sick was less in the jails of Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor, Bhandara, Chanda, Balaghat, Damoh, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur, and more in the remaining seven jails.

Deaths were also fewer than in the previous year, but the mortality in the Nagpur and Raipur jails was large—in the former, owing partly to an out-break of cholera and diarrhœa; and in the latter on account of great mortality among the Khonds contributing to make a high total. In the Jubbulpore jail, deaths were five in excess of those recorded in 1882, but none were due to causes special to jail life. The Medical Officer records that the diseases found among the prisoners were those prevalent in the district and town of Jubbulpore, and that the year was generally a healthy one, though not so healthy as 1882. The diseases from which prisoners chiefly suffered were:—

Dysentery and diarrhœa,
Fevers,
Ulcers and boils,
Anœmia and general debility, and
Respiratory diseases,

anæmia, respiratory diseases and dysentery making up a high death rate. In two jails cholera made its appearance, *viz.* at Nagpur, where of 13 seizures, 10 terminated fatally; and at Bhandara, where of 12 seizures, 1 terminated fatally.

Some overcrowding occurred in the Sambalpur and Bilaspur jails. The jail at Sambalpur has now been enlarged, and overcrowding with its attendant evils will no longer occur.

6.—*Civil.*

31. The number of Civil Courts open at the close of 1883 is given below:—

Grades and number of Courts at the close of 1883.	Nagpur.	Chanda.	Bhandara.	Wardha.	Balaghat.	Jubbulpore.	Saugor.	Seoni.	Damoh.	Mandla.	Hoshangabad.	Betul.	Nimar.	Narsinghpur.	Chhindwara.	Raipur.	Bilaspur.	Sambalpur.	Total.
Court of the Judicial Commissioner.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Courts of the Commissioner ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Court of the Additional Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Courts of the Deputy Commissioner ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
Courts of the Assistant Commissioner ...	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	36
Courts of Tahsildars ...	5	4	2	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	51
Courts of the Naib-Tahsildar ...	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	...	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	39
Small Cause Courts and Registrar's Courts ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	19	9	7	9	5	11	12	6	5	4	14	6	9	8	6	14	7	7	158

* Opened in January 1883.

The Local Bar consists of seven Barristers-at-law, and seventy-one Pleaders.

Number and value of suits.

32. Suits instituted (and re-instituted) numbered 89,470 in 1883, against 92,648 in 1882, giving a decline of 3,178.

Though there has been no material change in the value of the suits which came before the Courts for adjudication, the statistics of the last 4 years are not without some slight interest. They are:

in 1880, 78 per cent were for sums less than Rs. 50, and 90 per cent for sums less than Rs. 100.
„ 1881, the percentages were 77 and 89.
„ 1882, „ „ 77 and 90.
„ 1883, „ „ 76 and 88.

The decrease, both relative and absolute, in suits below 50 rupees, and the rise of percentage in suits above Rs. 100 in value appear to confirm the view that abundant harvests and easy times have enabled the class of small debtors to settle their accounts without extreme difficulty and to escape being harassed by the action of the Courts.

Distribution of suits.

33. The 88,219 original suits disposed of during the year were distributed among the various grades of Courts as follows:—

Small Cause Courts ...	..	10,734	or 12·2 per cent.
Naib Tahsildars ...	...	42,027	or 47·6 „
Tahsildars ...	...	24,882	or 28·2 „
Assistant Commissioners	...	10,354	or 11·7 „
Deputy Commissioners	...	222	or ·3 „

Every year sees a larger proportion of the Civil business undertaken by Naib-Tahsildars. In 1876 they took up only 28·3 per cent of the year's work; now they have taken up nearly a half of the whole business. Of course the number of Naib-Tahsildars has been correspondingly augmented. In 1876, they numbered 23; they now are 39. The main reason which has influenced the Administration in entrusting so much Civil work to Naib-Tahsildars is economy; and the class of cases which comes before them is, as a rule, so simple that the

issues hardly go beyond the question of execution of a bond, or payment. It may be added that a large percentage of the cases are uncontested.

Disposal of suits.

34. The statistics as to the disposal of suits may be summarized as follows:—63,649 or 72·2 per cent, were disposed of without contest. Of these 19,972, or 22·6 per cent, were decreed on confession; 16,686, or 18·9 per cent, were dismissed for default; 10,683, or 12·2 per cent, were compromised; 14,435, or 16·4 per cent, were decreed *ex parte*; 1,066, or 1·2 per cent, were withdrawn with leave, and 807, or ·9 per cent, were dismissed *ex parte*. 23,999 cases, or 27·2 per cent, were decided after contest. The percentage of contested cases is almost identical with that for 1882. Suits decided on confession show a decrease of 1 per cent. The decrease is no doubt mainly due to the fact that suits of low value, in which confession is relatively most frequent, were less numerous. The Provincial percentage of dismissals for default slightly increased. The number of suits compromised and withdrawn with leave is almost the same as that of the previous year. Under the head of cases referred to arbitration, there is a marked decrease, there being 152 cases in 1883 against 278 in 1882. No doubt can exist that parties are never eager to have their cases decided in this way and some pressure is generally required before they assent to it. That commissions for local enquiry and for the examination of accounts were less freely issued (a decrease of 89) is also a satisfactory feature. In the matter of instalments, too, better discretion is now exercised, the figures being 3,505 against 4,348 in 1882.

Durations.

35. The durations of cases are rather higher than in the preceding year. On an average, each uncontested case took 27 days, and each contested case 42 days for disposal; the average number of hearings being 3·1 in contested and 1·8 in uncontested cases.

Appeals.

36. Appeals to Deputy Commissioners from decrees numbered 3,621; from orders 175.

Appeals to Commissioners were 539 from regular decrees and 63 from orders.

Disposal of appeals.

37. Of 511 appeals disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner, as many as
394 were confirmed.
29 „ remanded for re-trial.
27 „ modified.
61 „ reversed.

Of 599 appeals disposed of by the Commissioners, as many as
428 were confirmed.
32 „ remanded for re-trial.
55 „ modified.
84 „ reversed.

Of 3,813 appeals disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners, as many as
2,450 were confirmed.
274 „ remanded for re-trial.
407 „ modified.
682 „ reversed.

The result of appeals is, on the whole, favorable as an indication of the capacity and care of original Courts of all grades.

Execution of decrees.

38. The number of applications for execution of decrees decreased from 65,507 in 1882 to 61,663. The number of persons imprisoned was smaller than in the preceding year. The number of applications to be declared insolvent was also less.

7.—*Registration.*

Registration agency.

39. The agency of Registration remained the same, and there was neither increase nor decrease in the number of offices open. These are—

18 offices of Registrars.
50 „ *Ex-officio* Sub-Registrars (Tahsildars).
3 „ Special salaried Sub-Registrars,
3 „ Honorary Magistrates who do Registration work.

General results of the year.

40. The total number of registrations was 22,380 against 22,304 in 1882-83, representing an increase of ·3.

The following figures contrast the registrations under the principal heads with those of the previous year :—

	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.	Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.			
1882-83 ...	13,693	4,788	18,481	3,673	150	22,304
1883-84 ...	14,232	4,176	18,408	3,825	147	22,380

The noticeable features in the year's figures therefore are—

(1), an increase in compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property ;
(2), a considerable decline in optional registrations affecting immoveable property ;
(3), a slight rise in registrations affecting moveable property.

The number of wills and written authorities to adopt show no marked fluctuation.

The most striking feature in registration returns is the small number of instruments registered. It seems evident that in registration, as in civil litigation, the influences of general trade transactions are still slight. Although the sale of document stamps is very considerable, and year by year between 40 and 50,000 written obligations are sued on in the Civil Courts, yet only a small proportion of them appear to be registered.

The inference is that commercial transactions are not generally registered; and that instruments which agriculturists and landholders execute on obtaining loans from bankers and moneylenders form the bulk of the entries in the registers.

The small esteem in which optional registration is held is also noticeable. In 1867-68, the proportion of optionally to compulsorily registered deeds was 67·1 per cent ; in 1876-77, it had sunk to 50·7 ; in the year under notice it is 36.

The number of miscellaneous operations increased from 7,350 to 7,651, (or by 4 per cent,) authentications of powers of attorney and applications for copies and searches being more numerous.

Refusals to register.

41. Refusals to register numbered 165, or 6 more than last year. 26 appeals were preferred, as compared with 31 in the former year ; of which 9 were dismissed as against 10 in 1882-83. In 10 instances, against 5 in the previous year, registration followed consequent on a decree of the Civil Court in the disputed matter.

The small number of refusals to register hardly requires explanation. Deeds intended for registration are most frequently written outside the Registrar's office. Registration has been stipulated for, and the applicant—that is to say the person for whose benefit the registration is effected—is generally in a position to dictate his own terms; while the executant is ordinarily willing to reply in the affirmative to every question of the Registrar, as failure on his part to do so would probably cause the negotiation to fall through.

Refusals to register were most numerous in Nagpur (43), Jubbulpore (16), Hoshangabad (14), and Nimar (27).

The Registrar of Nimar is the only one who refers to the reasons which led to refusal. In his district, registration was refused in 27 cases, and for 23, reasons are assigned;

These are, in—

11 non-attendance of executants in spite of the issue of processes;
7 minority of executants;
4 assertions by the executants that the contents of the instruments read out to them differed from those which they had agreed to register;
1 denial by the heirs of a deceased executant that he had executed the instrument.

Financial results.

42. The income of the Department increased from Rs. 68,508 to Rs. 68,536, and the expenditure from Rs. 28,735 to Rs. 28,987. The percentage of expenditure to receipts remains about the same, 42 per cent. Registration offices in all districts are solvent and pay their way.

Value of property affected.

43. The general results as regards the value of property affected may be thus abstracted :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Documents affecting immoveable property ...	18,481	75,64,905	18,408	75,05,664
Documents affecting moveable property ...	3,673	5,76,536	3,825	8,72,515
Total ...	22,154	81,41,441	22,233	83,78,179

Sales of landed rights.

44. The figures relating to the sale and mortgage of proprietary and sub-proprietary rights in whole villages and shares of villages in the Province stand thus for three years :—

	Proprietary rights.						Sub-proprietary rights.					
	Whole villages.			Shares of villages.			Whole villages.			Shares of villages.		
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Sales	144	165	146	387	382	422	16	17	14	78	50	43
Mortgages	542	508	564	921	915	1,043	174	51	65	155	154	95

8.—*Municipal Administration.*

45. The number of Municipalities continues the same, though orders were issued before the close of the year for the withdrawal of the municipal constitution from certain small towns which are little more than villages.

46. By a Circular issued in April 1883, the Chief Commissioner directed that Municipal Committees should consist in future of nominated and elected members only: the appointment of *ex-officio* members being abolished. Nominated members are not to exceed one-third of the whole Committee. It was also laid down that Committees were to choose their own Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The election rules in force in each Municipality were to be re-considered with a view to the introduction of a property qualification. The revision of the Municipal election rules upon these principles, went steadily on during the year. It is expected that by the 1st April 1883 the new system will be in force in every municipality of the Province.

47. At Nagpur a Sub-Committee consisting of residents of the Civil station, and including the Executive Engineer, has been appointed to look after the maintenance of the roads, drains, &c. of the Civil Station: and the municipality have allotted funds to be expended on these objects. At Jubbulpore a Sub-Committee which includes the Executive Engineer has charge of the water-works.

48. Octroi is the principal source of income in 33 out of the 61 municipalities. In January 1884, the Chief Commissioner issued orders for the revision of the Octroi Schedules upon the broad principle that numerous sub-heads should be discouraged and only the main articles of consumption taxed. The subject of refund rules was also under notice during the year, and as each schedule is revised the refund rules are to be scrutinized with a view to their being made uniformly liberal. The cost of collecting Octroi being abnormally high in the towns of Bilaspur, Kurai, Deori, and Garakhota, their municipalities were directed to consider whether some other form of taxation might not be adopted, if the collection charges could not be reduced.

49. In April 1882, the cost of Municipal police was transferred to Provincial funds. Municipalities had to be reminded during the year that the income thus set free (amounting to over a lakh of rupees) was to be expended on conservancy, sanitation and the improvement of water-supply. Municipalities were also called upon to decide whether they would employ the police to superintend conservancy in their towns; and the rate of contribution to the pay of the police so employed was under discussion. Several municipalities have preferred to engage their own establishments for supervising conservancy.

50. In February 1884, the Deputy Surgeon General was called upon to report upon the advisability of making over dispensaries situated within municipal limits to the control of the Municipal Committees and of requiring municipalities to pay for the vaccinators employed in the towns under their control.

51. The transfer of schools in Municipal towns which are maintained mainly for the education of the children of residents to the control of Municipal Committees is at present under the consideration of the Inspector General of Education.

52. The preparation of monthly returns of the prices of the chief crops brought to the local markets was during the year entrusted to the Municipalities of Nagpur, Raipur, Hurda and Jubbulpore, and the Wardha Municipality was asked to submit a monthly return of the prices of cotton.

53. At the close of the year circular orders were issued giving municipalities at the head-quarters of districts and sub-divisions larger financial powers in the matter of making appointments, and undertaking public works and increasing contingent expenditure.

54. In consequence of an explosion in a gunpowder manufactory, attended with loss of life, municipalities were directed in January 1884 to frame bye-laws on the subject of the storing of explosives within municipal limits: and these are from time to time being published.

55. The Jubbulpore Municipality expended Rs. 68,000 in 1883-84 on the completion of the water-works which supply the town. An account of the expenditure will be found at page 66 of this Report. The water-works at Nagpur and Hinganghat are noticed on page 67.

56. The reports for 1883-84 have not all been received and it is not therefore possible to give here a detailed statement of accounts as submitted by the municipalities. On page 97 of this Report will be found a statement of the income and expenditure of all the Municipalities on the Province prepared by the Comptroller from the figures on record in his office. An abstract, showing the main heads of receipts and charges is given below.

Receipts.	Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes—	
Octroi ...	7,09,122
Licenses on trades...	20,014
Taxes on houses and lands	19,948
Taxes on vehicles	3,136
Tolls ...	913
Water rate ...	4,528
B.—Miscellaneous receipts	1,80,710
Total Revenue	9,38,376

Expenditure.	Rs.
A.—General Establishment	1,15,334
Refunds of Octroi	1,21,140
B.—Fire and Lighting Establishment	1,693
C.—Public Health—	
Erection and repairs of markets, latrines, &c.	43,012
Medical	28,656
Water-works	1,04,053
Road-watering and road cleaning	43,130
Conservancy and drainage	1,51,540
Public Garden Establishments	7,498
Contributions	800
D.—Public Instruction	43,179
E.—Public works	5,58,571
F.—Miscellaneous	3,994
Total Expenditure	8,23,824

57. The following facts relating to the caste, age and income of the members of the 58 municipalities (excluding the three which are to be abolished) of the Central Provinces were collected after the close of the official year.

The 58 Municipalities are represented by 562 members, of whom 446 are non-officials. Of these, 136 are Brahmins, 15 Rajputs and Chattris, 112 Banyas and Marwaris, 30 Kaiths, 2 Lodhis, 15 Kunbis, 5 Bohras, 2 Mahars, 3 Sunars, 2 Telis, 39 Musulmans, 3 Gosains, 1 Jat, 3 Ahirs, 6 Koshtis, 15 Kallars, 2 Pinjras, 2 Powars, 4 Marathas, 1 Guala, and 7 are Christians. The other 41 belong to less known castes.

The ages of the members vary from 20 to 70.

54	are not more than		30.
133	do.	do.	40.
176	do.	do.	50.
83	are over		50.

Two Pujaris in the Chhindwara District have no fixed income. The largest income is that of Seth Gokaldass of Jubbulpore, who has 4 lakhs of rupees a year.

			Rs.
The incomes of	214	members are under	1,000
Do.	94	do.	2,000
Do.	43	do.	3,000
Do.	18	do.	4,000
Do.	27	do.	5,000
Do.	27	do.	10,000
Do.	23	are above	10,000

73 are in debt, 39 are Honorary Magistrates (including members of Benches), 45 Members of District Councils, 20 Pensioners, 199 Landholders, 17 Pleaders, 13 Religious dignitaries, 147 Bankers and money-lenders, 86 Shop-keepers, (including a few artizans), and 49 are in service.

9.—*Military.*

58. The Military force stationed in these Provinces on the 31st December 1883, consisted of—

2 Batteries of European Artillery.
2 Battalions and a detached Company of European Infantry.
2 Regiments of Native Cavalry.
1 Company of Native Sappers and Miners.
7 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Owing to transfers among the European Infantry the Nagpur Force was left without a Battalion towards the close of the year. Since then, however, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers arrived at Kamptee from Malta.

The Company of Sappers and Miners, who arrived at Nagpur in December 1881, continue to be employed in remodelling Sitabaldi Fort.

The total number of fighting officers and men was 8,120, of whom 2,301 belonged to the European Army. The cost of the force was about the same as in the year previous, viz. 27½ lakhs of rupees or £275,000.

59. The distribution of the troops was as follows:—

BENGAL ARMY.

Saugor Cantonment.

1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Wing of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (Madras.)*

Jubbulpore.

1 Wing (Head Quarters) of European Infantry.
2 Squadrons of Native Cavalry.
1 Regiment of Native Infantry (Madras.)*

MADRAS ARMY.

Kamptee Cantonment.

1 Battalion of European Infantry.
1 Battery of European Artillery.
1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
2 Regiments of Native Infantry.

Sitabaldi.

1 Detachment of the European Infantry stationed at Kamptee (relieved every month.)
1 Company Sappers and Miners.
1 Wing (Head Quarters) of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

* These Regiments though serving in Bengal belong to the Madras Army.

Hoshangabad.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Chanda.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

Raipur.

1 Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sambalpur.

1 Wing of a Regiment of Native Infantry.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Asirgarh Fort.

1 Company of European Infantry.

60. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps was during the greater portion of the year under the command of Captain Bailey, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller having been transferred from the Station. The enrolled strength on the 1st April 1884 was 212, against 79 in the previous year. The increase in numbers is owing to the formation of two Companies from the employés on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh and Wardha Coal State Railways. The Corps was inspected early in April by Colonel H. H. Foord, Commanding Sitabaldi, but no report has yet been received in the Secretariat.

10.—*Marine.*

61. There is nothing to be recorded under this Section.

IV.—Production and Distribution.

1.—*Agriculture.*

1. The following figures, compiled from returns submitted by Deputy Commissioners, show the variations in cultivated area of the Province during the last 3 years :—

1881-82. Acres.	1882-83. Acres.	1883-84. Acres.
152,12,800	155,16,800	156,22,400.

2. The returns for the three years of the areas under different crops compare thus :—

		1881-82. Acres.	1882-83. Acres.	1883-84. Acres.
Food crops.—				
Wheat	...	41,79,982	36,19,704	37,36,205
Rice	...	40,39,255	44,16,054	44,06,948
Others	...	54,84,850	56,18,174	53,45,661
Total	...	137,04,087	136,53,932	134,88,814
Non-food crops.—				
Oil seeds	...	15,57,661	16,00,225	15,58,758
Sugar-cane	...	87,084	53,938	*54,798
Tobacco	...	24,896	22,866	23,110
Cotton	...	6,66,031	6,12,687	6,80,390
Other fibres	...	31,006	25,460	24,894
Vegetables	...	48,626	47,066	49,921
Others	...	35,098	34,170	43,291
Total	...	24,50,402	23,96,412	24,35,170
Grand total	...	161,54,489	160,50,344	159,23,984

These figures, taken with those in paragraph 1, show that there has either been a great decrease in the double-cropped area, coincident with an increase in cultivation, or that the crop area figures for previous years were overstated. The returns are open to some doubt, and accurate statistics cannot be looked for until the re-organization of the subordinate Revenue Staff, which is being carried out, has been completed.

2.—*Stock.*

3. The following statistics have been returned of the agricultural stock of the Province during the last two years :—

		1882-83.	1883-84.
Cows, bullocks and buffaloes	...	5,356,477	5,294,090
Horses	...	13,335	12,385
Ponies	...	90,574	92,378
Donkeys	...	24,660	24,550
Sheep and goats	...	828,592	872,988
Pigs	...	123,439	132,737
Carts	...	313,637	361,515
Ploughs	...	892,769	934,964

The returns for 1881-82 showed the number of cows, bullocks and buffaloes as 5,435,188. There is no ostensible reason why the number of cows, bullocks and buffaloes should have decreased as much as these figures indicate; there has been no unusually severe epidemic among them. The returns show a steady increase in the number of carts during the three past years, and this doubtless represents an actual stimulus given to cart traffic by the grain trade. The railway renders export possible for the first time from certain tracts, and carts are required to carry the grain to the Railway Stations.

*Excluding the returns for the Bilaspur Zamindaris, which appear untrustworthy.

3.—*Rates of Rent and Produce.*

4. It was pointed out in last year's report that the figures which purport to show the rates of rent paid for land suited to certain crops, and the rates of out-turn of crops, cannot at present be accepted without considerable reservation. Taking the present year's figures in the similarly situated districts of Saugor and Damoh, the average rents per acre of rice and wheat land are thus given :—

	Rice.	Wheat.
Saugor ...	2-6-0	1-15-0
Damoh ...	1-5-0	2- 8-0

There is nothing in the areas reported under rice and wheat in these districts, or in their relative distance from the railway, to account adequately for these differences.

Efforts are being made to initiate in each district a series of experiments with a view to ascertain actual out-turns from year to year of certain selected fields. These experiments will at all events (it is hoped) familiarise revenue officers with the process of estimating out-turns, and teach them how far they can accept figures supplied by their subordinates.

4.—*Weather and Crops.*

5. The following table gives details of the distribution of the rain-fall during the year under report, and compares the total rain-fall for each district, with that of the preceding year, and with the average of the past 16 years.

Statement of Rain-fall.

Districts.	April and May 1884.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November 1883, to March 1884.	Total rainfall 1883-84.	Total rainfall 1882-83.	Average rainfall of past 17 years.
Saugor ...	1·65	6·70	9·77	5·09	8·15	·39	1·02	32·85	50·66	48·62
Damoh ...	·96	8·85	12·71	5·31	9·03	1·45	·35	38·66	59·44	49·61
Jubbulpore ...	·24	9·25	18·33	5·98	12·32	1·43	2·61	50·16	70·51	57·19
Mandla ...	·63	12·73	12·37	5·64	9·25	1·46	1·83	43·91	62·81	53·45
Seoni ...	·23	11·83	18·54	7·26	17·51	3·36	1·80	60·53	50·30	51·28
Narsinghpur ...	·53	9·77	13·51	6·19	26·65	1·38	1·78	59·81	52·93	50·87
Hoshangabad ...	·60	10·60	11·94	15·43	23·73	3·33	1·10	66·73	58·41	49·60
Nimar ...	·07	8·39	12·32	8·62	5·18	2·99	1·29	38·86	42·96	34·38
Betul ...	·50	8·15	8·53	7·33	9·36	6·50	1·13	41·50	50·22	43·82
Chhindwara ...	1·27	24·02	13·80	7·56	11·50	3·46	1·51	63 12	51·40	43·99
Wardha ...	·08	14·81	11·88	12·55	17·05	7·33	·65	64·35	44 31	39·14
Nagpur ...	·39	13·12	15·0	8·57	15·38	6·01	1·19	59 66	48·74	45·16
Chanda ...	·22	6·75	17·12	15·78	12·51	3·70	2·98	59·06	46·51	47·50
Bhandara ...	·37	19·52	10·74	14·23	18·31	4·32	·56	68·05	51·87	53·38
Balaghat ...	·45	10·42	21·21	7·14	16·55	1·94	·8(	58·67	69·01	65·73
Raipur ...	·61	15·11	10·71	7·40	8·98	1·78	2·07	46·66	44·63	50·17
Bilaspur ...	1·0	5·02	12·95	3·21	11·22	·15	2·27	35·82	58·49	48·21
Sambalpur ...	5·56	18·48	32·77	7·46	13·47	·03	2·92	75·69	75·04	60·19

The rain-fall was marked throughout the Province by a long break in July and August, which was both preceded and followed by heavy rain, but the fall was not at all evenly distributed among the different districts. The monsoon currents passing over the western districts of Betul and Nimar did not expend their full force till they advanced further up the Nerbudda Valley and along the Satpura range. Betul received 41 and Nimar 38 inches, which was less than both those districts had received in 1882, but Hoshangabad and Chhindwara received respectively 66 and 63 inches, and Narsinghpur and Seoni 59 and 60 inches, which is much more than the average and the fall of the previous year in each case. The force of the rains seems to have been mainly spent in those districts, for Mandla, Balaghat, and Bilaspur received much less than their usual amount,—only 43, 58 and 35 inches respectively. Each of the three Northern districts, Saugor, Damoh and Jubbulpore, also received about 20 inches less of rain than they had received in 1882, and considerably below their average quantity. In the plain to the south of the Satpuras there were heavy bursts of rain over the Western and Southern districts of Wardha, Chanda, Nagpur and Bhandara, all of which received from 59 to 68 inches, amounts which were from 12 to 25 inches more than the average.

In the East, Raipur received only 46 inches, which is somewhat below its average, but 2 inches more than the fall of the previous year.

Sambalpur, which is nearer the Bay of Bengal, received 75 inches, about the same amount as in the previous year, but 15 inches more than the average fall.

The general character of the rain-fall of the year was thus not unlike that of the preceding year. In both years there was a long break in July and August, which in most districts divided two more or less heavy bursts of rain. In both years the effect on the kharif crops was decidedly unfavourable, and in both the rabi harvest was on the whole, a good one.

6. The following paragraphs show the effect of the rain-fall on the out-turn of the harvests in a few selected districts.

The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, reports a rain-fall about 33 per cent in excess of the average, and nearly 24 per cent in excess of the rain-fall of 1882-83. It commenced in June, and with the exception of a long break, which extended from the latter part of July throughout the first fortnight in August and another in the first fortnight in October, was distributed fairly evenly over five months. Rather more than an inch of rain also fell in January 1884. The rain-fall exceeded 10 inches in the first fortnight in July, 8 inches in the last fortnight in August and the first in September, and 7 inches in the first fortnight in June. The long break in July and August was prejudicial to the rice sowings, which were apparently unable to gain vigour enough to withstand the incessant rain which followed from the middle of August to the end of September. The result was only an 8 annas crop, and the price of rice, which had been in June 18 seers, 12 chattaks per rupee, or lower than it had been at any time in 1881 or 1882 and had fallen still lower in October, gradually rose as the season advanced to 16 seers 4 chattaks in March. The same was the case with juari, to which a long break when the plant is young is as injurious as continuous heavy rain. The yield is estimated at 6 annas only, and the price, which remained low till December, when it was 32 seers a rupee, rose to 25 seers in March. The heavy rain of August, September and again of October injured the cotton crop, the yield of which is also estimated at 6 annas only. But the moisture stored in the ground at the end of October was most beneficial to the rabi crops, and in spite of the absence of the November-December showers there was an average 12 annas crop of wheat, gram and the pulses, and a 14 anna crop of linseed. The bumper crop of 1883 had sent down

the price of wheat, and the prospects of the 1884 harvest and the absence of any large export demand kept them low. Gram too was cheaper than it had been in 1882-83, though not as low as it had been in 1881-82.

The character of the rain-fall and season was the same in the neighbouring district of Wardha and produced the same effects on the crops. The average rain-fall is about 38 inches, but the amount of rain registered in 1883-84, varied from 49 inches at the Western Tahsil of Arvi to 64 inches at Wardha in the east and 74 inches at Hinganghat in the south of the district. The yield of cotton is estimated as low as 2 annas and jawari at 4 annas only. A bumper crop, on the other hand, is reported of wheat, linseed and the other rabi crops, except tur, which gave an average yield. But the price of juari kept low, from 28 to 34 seers per rupee, in spite of the reported small out-turn, that of wheat remained at the level of 1882-83, and that of gram fell. Wardha depends for its rice on other districts and prices rose.

The average rain-fall of Chanda is about 47 inches. In the year under report amounts were registered in the four tahsils varying from 54½ inches in Warora (north-west) to nearly 62 inches in Brahmapuri (north-east), which lies in about the same latitude as Hinganghat in the Wardha district. The character of the season and its effect on the different crops were much the same as for the adjoining districts of Nagpur and Wardha.

In Bhandara the long break in July—August to some extent prevented transplanting of rice and caused a good deal of the transplanted crop to wither. The estimated out-turn is somewhat under an average crop in Sakoli and only half the average in Tirora, and prices rose about 15 per cent. The drought in July and August followed by the continuous rain of August—September was injurious to juari also. The out-turn is reported as having been less than one-half in Tirora of what it was in Sakoli, and in Sakoli it was not half an average crop. Prices however remained low until December, but had risen 35 per cent. by March. The rabi out-turn was generally above the average and the prices of wheat and gram remained low.

In Jubbulpore there was the same long break in August which had occurred in the Southern Division of the Provinces; there was also heavy rain in September, but scarcely any in the subsequent months. The rain-fall was some 7 inches below the average, and from 9 to 20 inches below the recorded rain-fall of 1882-83. The Murwara or North-Eastern Tahsil, where the soil is light, suffered most from lack of moisture. The break was fatal to a good deal of rice and kodo and kutki, and there was not enough moisture in the ground to compensate the rabi crops for the want of rain in November and December. Except, however, in the Murwara Tahsil, there does not appear to have been a very short crop. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the yield of rice at As. 7, wheat at As. 11, and linseed at about the same. The price of rice rose 30 per cent. and that of wheat was considerably lower than it had been in 1882-83. This was probably due to a great extent to reduced export demand.

The characteristics of the Saugor rain-fall were much the same. There were only 28·39 inches of rain. Taking the district average and the fall registered at Banda, the North-Eastern Tahsil was as low as 17·93 inches. The average rain-fall in the district was some 22 inches less than the average of the 15 preceding years. There was a marked deficiency in July and August and a heavy fall in September. Juari gave about an average yield. Cotton and tilli less than the average. Showers in October and January benefited the rabi crops, which however are reported to have given less than an average yield in Rehli and Banda. Wheat was slightly above the average in the Saugor Tahsil, and also in the Kurai Tahsil. But there was a general tendency to fall in the prices of food grains except rice, and this was due in part to a falling off in the export demand compared with that of the two preceding years.

The average rain-fall in Narsinghpur has been about 51½ inches. In 1882-83, it amounted is 56 inches. The fact was favourable during June and July. The long break in the beginning of August, is said to have been beneficial, as admitting of weeding operations and rabi ploughings. But there was no rain to speak of after September 22nd, and the kharif crops suffered in consequence. The out-turn is estimated at As. 10 for rice, juari, tilli and cotton and As. 8 for kodo and kutki. Some anxiety was also felt for the rabi crops but an opportune fall of rain in January restored sufficient moisture to the soil and a good harvest resulted, with an out-turn of As. 14 for wheat and linseed and masur and As. 10 for tur.

The rain-fall in Nimar amounted to nearly 43 inches against an average of 34½ inches. The fall was continuous up to the middle of July, and too abundant to suit the juari and cotton crops. But there was a break from August 2nd to 8th, and no heavy fall in September. The Deputy Commissioner estimates the out-turn of juari and cotton at As. 10, and that of tilli at As. 14. But the amount of moisture in the soil was favourable to the rabi crops, and 3 inches of rain in October, 1¼ in January further improved them. The result was one of the best rabi harvests the inhabitants of Nimar could remember. The price of wheat fell slightly and that of rice more. Juari was almost double the price it had been in 1881-82, and this seems due both to two successive harvests below the average, and to the fact that juari is being to some extent ousted from cultivation by cotton and wheat.

In Chhattisgarh the rain-fall was unfavourable to rice, the principal crop of that part of the Province. In Raipur the total rain-fall registered was under 47 inches, the average being nearly 50 inches. There was the same long break during July and August which prevented "beassi" operations and caused the crops over large areas to dry up. Though rain fell in the latter part of August and September, the rice crop generally never wholly recovered from the effects of the drought, and the out-turn is estimated at As. 9 only. In the North and East of the district there was an almost total failure of the rice crop. Kodo and tilli however yielded well, and there was no distress. The rain of September followed by showers in October, January and February was beneficial to the rabi crops, and the yield was above the average. Wheat As. 15, linseed As. 14, gram As. 13. The effect of the short kharif harvest was seen in the price of rice, which rose from 35 seers per rupee in June 1883 to 24½ in December and March. The price of wheat fell from 22½ seers in June to 28½ in the following March, and that of gram rose slightly.

What has been said of Raipur applies approximately to Bilaspur, the other district of the Chhattisgarh plain. The rice crop, which was fast drying up during August, was partly saved by the rain which fell in September. The out-turn is estimated at As. 8, that of cotton at As. 10, the pulses As. 10, wheat As. 12, and oilseeds As. 14. There was a slight rise in the price of wheat, from 32 seers a rupee in June 1883 to 28 in December and March. In June and December 1881, it was at 72 seers a rupee. Since then, there has been a gradual and almost unchecked rise. This must be attributed to a great extent to the improvement in communications caused by the opening of the Railway. Gram has similarly risen in price. In December 1881 it was at 72 seers a rupee, in the following December 54, and in December 1883 at 34. Rice stood at exactly the same price as gram in the months in question. But as recently as June 1882 it was at 90 seers a rupee and was in March 1884 at 34 seers.

7. The annexed Statement compares the prices in each district in June, December and March of 1882-83 and 1883-84 of the four principal food-grains, wheat, gram, juari and rice. It will be seen that, as a rule, the prices of the rabi grains fell, and those of the kharif grains rose as the effect of the rain-fall of the year on the probable out-turn of the harvests became manifest. With the exception of Hoshangabad and Betul, there is no district in which rice was cheaper in March 1884 than it had been in March 1883. This was not so much the case with juari, the out-turn of which had been poor in many districts in 1882. The price of wheat was kept down by a falling off in the export demand.

Price Current.

District.	Year.	June.								December.								March.							
		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.		Wheat.		Gram.		Juari.		Common rice.	
		s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s	c.
Saugor	1882-83	19	0	24	0	.....		9	0	21	0	28	0	33	0	12	0	25	0	31	0	35	0	12	0
	1883-84	23	0	27	0	.....		10	0	25	0	29	0	32	0	11	0	26	0	31	0	35	0	11	0
Damoh	1882-83	23	0	39	0	.....		14	8	26	0	34	0	.....		17	12	26	8	39	0	49	0	16	8
	1883-84	26	0	39	4	.....		14	8	27	0	37	0	.....		13	8	29	8	34	0	.....		14	8
Jubbulpore	1882-83	16	8	28	0	.....		15	0	19	0	29	0	30	0	19	0	20	0	33	0	27	0	19	0
	1883-84	19	0	25	0	25	0	16	0	23	0	28	0	33	0	13	0	23	8	28	0	29	0	13	0
Mandla	1882-83	20	8	35	0	.....		19	8	19	0	30	0	.....		19	8	28	0	40	0	.....		21	0
	1883-84	25	0	42	0	.....		18	8	27	8	45	0	.....		23	0	32	0	45	0	.....		18	0
Seoni	1882-83	17	8	23	8	.....		16	0	19	0	19	8	.....		21	0	22	8	27	0	.....		21	0
	1883-84	23	0	26	0	.....		18	0	24	0	26	0	.....		20	0	24	8	27	0	.....		19	0
Narsinghpur	1882-83	14	8	24	0	.....		13	8	16	8	25	12	28	0	13	4	20	8	31	0	.....		12	8
	1883-84	18	0	24	8	.....		12	8	20	8	25	0	29	0	12	8	23	0	28	0	.....		12	0
Hoshangabad	1882-83	14	6	24	12	21	0	11	4	16	5	23	8	21	0	13	8	18	0	28	0	19	8	10	11
	1883-84	14	5	21	11	21	0	9	9	17	7	23	8	24	0	11	4	19	11	29	4	30	0	11	4
Nimar	1882-83	14	7	20	13	21	4	11	11	16	0	25	0	23	4	13	8	16	0	24	0	24	0	15	0
	1883-84	16	0	19	0	19	0	15	0	17	8	20	4	25	5	15	15	18	9	25	13	22	8	14	14
Betul	1882-83	.....		.....		.....		.....		17	0	18	0	19	0	12	0	17	0	20	0	21	0	12	0
	1883-84	19	0	18	0	21	0	11	0	18	0	18	0	22	0	14	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	13	0
Chhindwara	1882-83	18	0	25	0	24	0	14	0	18	0	20	0	30	0	14	0	22	0	29	0	31	0	15	0
	1883-84	25	0	29	0	30	0	11	0	24	0	23	8	28	0	13	0	24	0	24	8	27	0	13	0
Wardha	1882-83	20	4	24	0	25	0	16	4	21	0	18	0	32	0	16	0	21	0	22	0	28	0	14	0
	1883-84	20	0	25	0	27	0	13	0	24	0	19	0	26	0	12	0	23	0	26	0	31	0	10	0
Nagpur	1882-83	16	8	22	4	24	12	16	0	18	12	18	12	27	12	18	4	17	12	19	12	29	12	17	0
	1883-84	17	4	23	12	31	12	16	0	23	8	22	4	35	12	14	12	22	4	22	4	26	12	14	12
Chanda	1882-83	17	0	25	0	21	0	13	0	17	0	25	0	24	0	12	0	21	0	30	0	34	0	15	0
	1883-84	19	0	21	8	27	8	13	8	24	0	19	8	45	0	17	0	22	0	26	8	24	0	15	0
Bhandara	1882-83	19	4	24	0	24	12	20	0	18	0	23	0	27	0	23	12	22	0	29	0	35	0	23	12
	1883-84	22	8	26	8	35	0	20	0	22	0	22	0	35	0	17	8	23	0	25	0	22	0	17	8
Balaghat	1882-83	17	0	28	0	.....		22	0	16	0	19	0	.....		28	0	22	0	32	0	.....		27	0
	1883-84	20	0	28	0	.....		26	0	20	0	25	0	.....		27	0	21	0	25	0	.....		24	0
Raipur	1882-83	29	0	32	0	.....		40	0	24	0	32	0	.....		32	0	24	0	30	0	.....		32	0
	1883-84	22	0	30	0	.....		36	0	25	0	26	0	.....		24	0	32	0	26	0	.....		25	0
Bilaspur	1882-83	54	0	48	0	.....		81	0	36	0	54	0	.....		54	0	40	0	42	0	.....		45	0
	1883-84	32	0	36	0	.....		54	0	28	8	34	0	.....		34	0	38	0	34	0	.....		29	4
Sambalpur	1882-83	28	0	28	0	.....		47	0	16	0	23	0	.....		52	8	18	8	20	0	.....		52	8
	1883-84	17	8	19	8	.....		40	0	17	8	12	0	.....		28	0	21	0	16	8	.....		28	0

5.—*Horticulture.*

8. There were during 1883-84, 34 public gardens maintained from Local Funds in the Central Provinces, besides the Maharaj Bagh, (the Nagpur Horticultural Gardens.) The total expenditure on account of these 34 gardens was Rs. 22,200, of which Rs. 3,810 was provided from Municipal Funds, and the rest from District Funds. In the Maharaj Bagh the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,319-0-11. The recepts of the district gardens amounted to Rs. 12,201, of which Rs. 2,454 was realized from subscriptions, and Rs. 8,525 from the sale of produce. The receipts of the Maharaj Bagh amounted to Rs. 2,589-7-4.

In district gardens, 3,240 seedlings of fruit and ornamental trees were distributed, 2,393 gratis, and the remainder on payment. In the Maharaj Bagh, 913 fruit trees were sold, and 518 distributed gratis, and 1,093 plants and ornamental trees and shrubs were sold, and 969 distributed gratis. It has been ordered that a part of each public garden is to be set apart for the propagation of fruit and other trees for free distribution, and the above figures show that a commencement has been made to give effect to these orders.

Model Farm.

9. In last year's report an outline was given of the reasons which led to the closing of the Model Farm and the commencing of Government farming on a new system and on a new site. The site of the new experimental Farm includes between 90 and 100 acres of land which may be accepted as typical of a very large portion of the agricultural area of the Province. According to the Settlement records, the Farm measures exactly 92 acres, classed in respect to soil as below :—

	Acres.	Roods	Poles.
First class black soil ...	44	1	20
Second class do. ...	46	1	30
Khardi ...	1	0	30
Total ...	92	0	0

But this classification cannot be accepted as accurate. A large portion of the land classed as "first class black soil" is some of the poorest on the Farm, and is very greatly inferior to a great deal which has been classed as "second class black soil."

Nearly half of the site originally belonged to Government; the remainder has been taken up under lease at a fixed rent, part of which goes to the cultivators in possession as compensation for disturbance. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of the site towards its present purpose. Fully one-third of the portion which belonged to Government was occupied by overgrown hedges, and half-dead orange trees. These have been completely cleared away, and the ground on which they stood bore a crop in the late rabi season. Roads have been laid down, cheap wire fencing erected along the Farm boundaries and along both sides of the public road which intersects it, and a block of buildings has been erected which includes an office, seed and machinery godowns, and a cattle shed. The Farm area has been sub-divided into fields of a convenient size for experimental cultivation, including a series of 25 plots each measuring exactly one-tenth of an acre, for the continuous conduct of experiments in manuring on the system followed in European and American Agricultural stations.

Endeavour was made to carry out a number of experiments both in crop growing and with machinery, but owing to the unprepared condition of the Farm, and to the time and labour which were absorbed in its improvement, the

results are not so satisfactory as could be wished. In detailing them below, the experiments of the year have been grouped under two heads, according as they consisted in (A) Field experiments, or (B) Trials of machinery.

A.—Field Experiments.

10. The season was on the whole a favourable one. The total rain-fall registered on the Farm amounted to 63·81 inches, which is 19·64 inches in excess of the average Nagpur rain-fall, and 15·92 inches in excess of the rain-fall of the preceding year.

11. The field experiments which were conducted during the year may be sub-divided according as they were undertaken, (1) in the kharif or (2) in the rabi season.

(1).—Kharif season.

The experiments included

(*a*) The cultivation of various kinds of cotton.

(*b*) The cultivation of Juari as an Ensilage crop.

(*c*) The cultivation of Sorgho for sugar.

12. (*a*).—*The cultivation of various kinds of cotton.*—Trial was made of two American varieties (New Orleans and Upland Georgian), the khaki colored variety, which has been so much written about lately in reference to soldiers' uniforms, and two varieties (*Bani* and *Jari*) which are in common cultivation in the Nagpur district. The American cotton seed had been acclimatized and was procured from the Cawnpore farm. All the varieties were grown on the part of the Farm which had been leased from cultivators, and had been cropped continuously in previous years. The ground was not ploughed, but was simply four times "bakhared" or scarified with the bullock-hoe in common use. The seed was sown broad-cast on part of the area, and on the other part was drilled in with the rough instrument which is commonly used as a cotton drill. The plants were six times weeded,—four times by a narrow bullock-hoe used between the lines and twice by hand. No manure or irrigation was used. The out-turn was as shown below:—

Name of variety.	Area.	Out-turn of cleaned cotton per acre.
	Area.	lbs.
New Orleans, drilled	0·5	58
Ditto broad-cast	0·25	36
Upland Georgian, drilled	0·5	58
Ditto broad-cast	0·5	22
Khaki	1·5	64
Bani (seed from Hinganghat)	1·0	76
Ditto (seed from Nagpur)	1·0	40
Jari (seed from Nagpur)	1·0	31

These out-turns are very poor indeed. It has been already stated that the ground was in poor condition, and the fields on which the American varieties were sown were exceedingly unclean and the plants were often almost choked with weeds in spite of the six harrowings and weedings. The season was also far from being a favourable one so far as cotton was concerned. The export of cottton from the Nagpur and Wardha districts between October 1st 1883 and April 1st 1884 amounted to only 7,291 bales against

12,391 bales in 1882-83,
12,208 „ 1881-82,
29,768 „ 1880 81,
8,802 „ 1879-80.

The out-turns contrast very strongly with those obtained on garden land which had been richly manured with poudrette. Plots of New Orleans and khaki cotton on land of this description (each measuring one-sixth of an acre) gave an out-turn respectively of 186 lbs. and 84 lbs. clean cotton to the acre.

The quality of these cottons is, however, as important a matter as the quantity of their out-turn. Samples of each variety ginned (1) in the Dharwar saw gin, and (2) in the ordinary hand roller gin of the country were submitted to the Managers of the Cotton Mills at Nagpur and Hinganghat, who courteously favoured the Director of Agriculture with reports upon them, quoting for each sample a price which is shown below. The prices are for the *bhoja* of 340 lbs., and it may be noted for comparison that at the time of the sampling good *bani* and *jari* were selling in the Nagpur market at Rs. 73 and Rs. 55 respectively.

	New Orleans.		Upland Georgian.		Bani.		Jari.	
	Hand ginned.	Saw ginned.	Hand ginned.	Saw ginned.	Hand ginned.	Saw ginned.	Hand ginned.	Saw ginned.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpur Mills	75	55	75	78	70	70	55	56
Hinganghat Mills	70	68	78	78	78	75	61	60

It is noticeable how very greatly saw ginning decreased the value of New Orleans cotton. It also decreased the value of *Bani*, but to a much less extent. Upland Georgian cotton was on the other hand, if anything, improved by it, as was also the case with the *Jari* (also called "Vilayati") cotton.

Compared with the ordinary *Bani* cotton of the country, it will be seen that the Upland Georgian shows well, but it would not, so the Manager of the Hinganghat Mills reports, be worth more than really good *Hinganghat Bani*, a variety which has been almost lost sight of from carelessness in permitting mixture of seed. New Orleans is returned as being very little, if any, better than the *Bani* variety, but it may be noted that the excellence of both kinds of American cotton lies chiefly in the *fineness* of their fibre which can be used to spin high counts of thread. The thread spun in Mills in this country is almost wholly of low counts, for which length and strength of staple are chiefly desirable, and fineness is a secondary consideration. American cottons, if grown at all, would be grown entirely for export; and a decision regarding them would be incomplete unless it took into account the opinions of exporters as well as of Indian manufacturers, which will be obtained as soon as possible.

The khaki cotton could hardly be valued, as it is not in the market, and there is at present no consumption of it. Its sole chance of coming into common cultivation seems to lie in its adoption as a material for soldiers' uniforms. The Manager of the Nagpur Mills has kindly undertaken to distribute the Farm crop of seed to cultivators, and to give it in this way a practical trial.

13. *The cultivation of juari as a silage crop.*—The attraction of ensilage for a native cultivator will depend on its being practicable with a simple excavation in the ground, and the experiment made was intended to throw light on this point. So soon as the ground had sufficiently recovered from the effects of the rain of October to be workable, a pit was dug measuring 12 feet in length, 10 feet in breadth and 6 feet in depth, and its sides plastered with cowdung. At the end of November, between 3 and 4 tons (or from 50 to 60 maunds) of green juari was stored in the pit. The juari stalks were thrown in whole, *i. e.* not cut up into pieces, and they were tightly rammed down and covered with a piece of bamboo matting and a six inch layer of dry grass. The earth was then heaped on above, forming a mound which gradually sank as the juari yielded to compression. Care was taken to fill up any cracks which showed themselves, and the mound of earth was added to from time to time as it sank, until the whole of the earth which had been dug out was utilized. The pit was opened April 15th,—after, that is to say, a storage of 4½ months. The juari had been compressed till it only half filled the pit; it had turned a brownish green color and emitted the characteristic smell of silage, but it was quite succulent and sweet to the taste and was greedily eaten by both horses and bullocks. The farm cattle are now being regularly fed upon it. So far as be could judged, the juari had been positively improved by the process, since it had developed a sweetness which it does not ordinarily possess. About one-sixth of the whole was spoilt by mildew, the part namely which lay close to the damp walls of the pit. This is, however, unavoidable unless masonry is used, and a loss of this much of the fodder must be assumed as a part of the cost of the process.

The experiments alluded to above account for a comparatively small portion of the kharif crop area. Juari was largely grown as a reclaiming crop on land which had been newly brought under the plough, and was in this case cut for fodder when quite short. When sown thickly it was found to be of service in checking the growth of weeds. Thur was grown on 2¼ acres and yielded a good crop, averaging 418 lbs. to the acre.

(2) Rabi season.

14. The field operations which were carried on during the rabi season included the cultivation of American maize, wheat and linseed, and the conduct of experiments to test the value of various manures.

(a.) American maize.—Seed of three varieties of American maize was received from the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. Part was distributed to the colony of Kachis who have been settled on a portion of the site of the old Model Farm, and part was sown on the Farm. The Kachis failed to grow it, but the results obtained on the Farm were in some respects very satisfactory. The land on which the seed was sown was richly manured. It had been trenched with sewage two years previously and was again manured with poudrette at the rate of 200 maunds to the acre, which was ploughed in. The seed was planted by hand. The young plants were weeded by hand four times and were watered every four or five days. The result is shown below in tabular form.

Name of variety.	Area on which sown.	Date on which sown.	Date on which cut.	Out-turn of grain in lbs.	
				Actual.	Per acre.
Golden Dent ...	0·16	Octr. 3rd	Feby. 25th	153	956
Maryland white corn	0·17	Octr. 26th	March 25th	112	658

The third variety (Stowell's ever-green), which was sown on the same date as the Golden Dent, was a complete failure. The produce of the Golden Dent and Maryland corn varieties was on the whole good, considering that the seed was new to India, and fully half of it consisted of cobs of remarkable size. The trial was of course made on an extravagant scale. No crop of maize, however, fine, could repay the cost of the manure and 30 waterings which were given in, this case. But the object was to acclimatize seed and not to measure the cost of production, and during the ensuing season both varieties will be tried during the monsoon when irrigation will be scarcely, if at all, necessary. Seed will also be distributed for trial to cultivators.

Maize is very little grown in these Provinces, the general prejudice against handling sewage and the difficulty in providing irrigation being two very strong reasons against its cultivation.

(*b.*) *Wheat.*—The area under wheat was 19·42 acres, but 4·61 acres of this were specially grown to test the value of certain manures, and their treatment and out-turn will be described further on. The wheat which was grown otherwise than as an experiment with manures was of two varieties, both of the white seeded kind. One (*pissi*) was the soft white wheat of the Narbada Valley, the other (*haura*) was the white wheat of the Nagpur country, which is a harder and less starchy kind than *pissi*. Three large fields of *pissi* wheat of an aggregate area of 8·41 acres yielded at the rate of 652, 654 and 633 lbs. per acre, and this close agreement is the more surprising, since one of the three fields, though of similar soil, was situated in quite a different part of the Farm to the other two. On the other hand, a field of *haura* wheat (1·50 acre) situated in the close vicinity of two of the *pissi* fields yielded at the rate of 743 lbs. per acre, while two other fields at a little distance from this field and from one another yielded at the almost identical rate of 552 and 553 lbs. per acre respectively. None of these fields were manured or irrigated and all were cultivated on exactly the same system as that ordinarily followed. The results are not sufficiently precise to form ground of an opinion as to which of the two varieties is the largest yielder, but it is worth noting that the Farm crop of *haura* wheat was sold at an all round price of Rs. 10-4-0 per khandi of 420 lbs., whereas the *pissi* crop only fetched Rs. 9-12-0 per khandi in the Nagpur market.

(*c.*) *Linseed.*—As in the case of wheat, two varieties were grown, one being the brown (or *katha*), and the other the white grained (or *haura*) kind. There was nothing experimental about the cultivation, which was conducted on precisely the same system as that followed by native cultivators. The land was prepared by frequent "bakharings" or bullock harrowings during the rains, and the seed was sown in October with the triple bamboo drill (or tifan). No manure or irrigation was used. The total area under linseed was 7·89 acres, comprising five fields which yielded a maximum out-turn of 638 lbs., a minimum of 294 lbs., and an average of 428 lbs to the acre. The white and red varieties were sown in two adjoining fields, the areas of which were respectively 1·46 and 1·05 acre. The white variety gave the largest return, 638 lbs. to the acre, against 590 lbs. But this fact affords of course no safe basis for generalisation as to the relative productiveness of the two varieties. Both may be valued at the same figure, Rs. 16-4-0 per khandi of 382·5 lbs.

(*d.*) *Manure experiments.*—With the exception perhaps of the trial with ensilage, these experiments furnished the most interesting results of the year.

The series which may first be mentioned were those undertaken with the object of ascertaining the plant food in which the soil of the Farm was most deficient—on the system formulated by the French Agricultural Chemist, M. Georges Ville.

The experiments were necessarily on a small scale. They included six plots each masuring 1-20th of an acre in extent. Below are shown (1) the amount of each substance used which is consumed by an acre yielding 20 maunds of wheat

(2) the amount per acre at whicheach substance was applied, and (3) the form in which it was applied :—

Name of substance.	Amount which an acre of 20 maunds wheat consumes.	Amount applied per acre in the experiment.	Form in which applied and rate per acre.
	lbs.	lbs.	
Nitrogen	45·0	36 5	Ammonic chloride 140 lbs.
Phosphorus	8·1	9·6	Calcic superphosphate 180 lbs.
Potassium	25·8	22·4	Potassic sulphate 90 lbs.
(=Potash)	(31·1)	(27·0)	
Calcium	28·2	9 0	Calcic sulphate 100 lbs.
(=Lime)	(39·4)	(12 8)	

One plot was manured with all four substances in the above proportions; four plots were manured with a mixture from which each of the four substances was in turn omitted, and the sixth plot was left unmanured. The manure was reduced to the form of powder and drilled in with the seed. The plots were cultivated and sown with *haura* wheat in the usual way, no irrigation being used. The results are shown below :—

No. of plots.	Food substance given in manure.	Out-turn per acre.	
		Grain.	Straw.
		lbs.	lbs.
I.	Nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and lime	2,000	2,360
II.	Do. less phosphorus	1,780	8,840
III.	Do. less nitrogen	1,170	1,640
IV.	No manure	780	820
V.	As in first plot less potash	1,460	1,800
VI.	Do. less lime	1,560	1,800

The first point to be noticed is that the out-turn of the unmanured plot is higher than the average of the Farm, but agrees very closely with that of a large field of *haura* wheat which was situated a short distance off and returned 740 lbs. to the acre. The next point is the very large out-turn of all the four plots the manure of which included nitrogen. The plot of these four which shows worst (No. V.) gave an out-turn which exceeded that of the unmanured plot by 87 per cent, while the out-turn of the best plot (No. I,—to which all four substances were given) exceeded that of the unmanured plot by 156 per cent, and would be considered an excellent crop in any country, being equal to 33 bushels, or over four quarters, to the acre. On the other hand, the produce of the plot from which nitrogen alone was excluded exceeded that of the unmanured plot by only 50 per cent; and this is brought out into stronger relief by the fact that the order of the plots on the ground was that in which they are entered in the table above, and the plot which was denied nitrogen and the plot which was altogether unmanured were situated in the centre of the series and offered, in the comparative poverty of their out-turn, a strong contrast to the plots on either side of them.

To make trial of different manures which would be more available to the agriculture of the country than the foregoing, plots were manured with the substances and at the rate per acre shown below, with the result there given :—

	Average out-turn per acre of plots.			
	Unmanured.	Saltpetre alone. (240 lbs. per acre.)	Bone dust alone. (360 lbs. per acre.)	Saltpetre and bone dust.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Grain ...	754	1,462	965	1,360
Straw ...	952	1,560	1,100	1,745

These figures quite bear out the conclusions which were stated above as to the respective value of saltpetre and bone dust.

15. There remains to notice an interesting experiment in so-called "green soiling." A field measuring 1·81 acre was divided into two parts ; one part was allowed to lie vacant during the rains, being harrowed from time to time to keep the weeds down, as is the ordinary custom with wheat land in this country; the other part was thickly sown in July with false hemp (*sanai*, Crotalaria juncea) at the rate of 1½ maund per acre. The *sanai* was cut down when three feet high (on the 9th August), allowed to rot on the ground and then ploughed in. The object of growing and ploughing in the hemp crop was to increase the stock of nitrogen which would be available for a wheat crop following it. *Sanai* is a leguminous plant of the same order as the clover, and the good effect of clover in a rotation before wheat is of course well-known to English farmers. That ploughing in a leguminous crop largely adds to the stock of nitrogen in the surface soil is beyond doubt, though the source of this nitrogen is still a vexed question.

The result of the expriment is as follows :—

Area.		Out-turn in lbs.			
		Actual.		Per acre.	
		Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.
	Acre.				
Unmanured ...	0·72	192	440	266	611
Green soiled with Sanai	1·09	681	930	624	853

The green soiling therefore increased the out-turn of the grain per acre by 358 lbs. or 134 per cent—worth at least Rs. 8. The cost of the green soiling would be at the out-side Rs. 4-8-0, of which Rs. 1 represents the cost of the 1½ maunds seed used, while Rs. 3-8-0 is an ample allowance for the cost of the extra labour involved in sowing, cutting and ploughing in. It should be noticed too that the actual, though not the per cent increase, would in all probability have been greater had the soil been richer to commence with. The field which was chosen for the experiment was one of poorer soil than the generality, and it had been cropped continuously in past years, and its manured out-turn was very poor in consequence.

If "green soiling with *sanai*" is really as productive as this trial shows, it seems strange that it is not more generally used by native cultivators. Its use is (so far as ascertained) quite exceptional, and unless there are reasons against it which are not apparent it is perhaps more unaccountable that it should be used so rarely than that it should not be used at all.

B.—Experiments with Agricultural Machinery.

16. The results which have been obtained under this head are not of much interest or importance.

Ploughs.—Trials were made with the light American plough known as "the 'Watts" and with the "Kaisar" plough, which is issued from the Cawnpore Farm workshops. Both proved absolutely useless in the heavy black soil of the Farm, and the experience of the past year has entirely corroborated the opinions which have been received against these ploughs from black soil districts. A considerable dead weight seems to be quite essential in a plough intended for black soil cultivation, and without it no skill in design will avail to keep the share at an even depth below the surface.

Sugar evaporator.—One of the American sugar evaporators (Cook's patent), which proved so successful on the Cawnpore Farm last year, was purchased and tried. So far as the manufacture of Sorgho sugar was concerned, it failed from causes unconnected with its working, and it was afterwards tried with cane juice, but with only moderate success. The chief point to be noted in connection with it is, that it is unfit for the manufacture of the compost of crystals and molasses known as *gurh*, since it will not evaporate down to a consistency of the requisite dryness. The product yielded by it is the comparatively thin syrup which constitutes the first step in the process of sugar crystal making, and which separates into crystals and molasses by slow crystallisation. Crystallised sugar is however rarely, if ever, made in these Provinces, and their saccharine produce is almost always in the form of hard compost or *gurh*. In order to make this, it is necessary to supplement the evaporator by a separate boiling pan in which the evaporation can be carried on a step beyond that which the evaporator admits of. For the manufacture of *gurh*, then, the evaporator must be used in conjunction with the present boiling pan, and cannot be made to entirely take its place. But it is certain that by making use of the evaporator in the first stage of the boiling process a much better quality of *gurh* will be obtained than that ordinarily made; and careful experiments will be made during the current year to determine whether the improvements in quality of produce will pay for the increased cost in manufacture. The evaporator landed in Nagpur cost Rs. 284.

Dharwar saw cotton gin.—One of the saw gins used in the Dharwar district was obtained at a cost of Rs. 173, and tried with several varieties of cotton against the common hand roller gin of the country. Its result, as shown in the selling price of the cotton, has been noticed above. It lowered the value of every kind of cotton ginned in it, except that known as monsoon jari, which is the least valuable of the kinds grown in the Nagpur country. In respect to the rapidity of its work, the Farm Superintendent reported that with it 3 men could clean 34 lbs. of cotton in one hour, whilst in the same time two women with a hand gin could only clean 8½ lbs. If the cost of a woman labourer be taken as ⅔rds of that of a man, the efficiency of the saw gin is very nearly double that of the hand gin, or in other words, the labour of two women which with the hand gin only cleaned 8½ lbs. in an hour, if employed upon a saw gin, would have cleaned 15 lbs. But the trial does not seem to have been a very thorough one, and the results are not conclusive.

Hand threshing machine.—A hand thresher manufactured by Messrs. Mayfarth & Co. of Frankfort upon Maine was imported and cost, landed at Nagpur, Rs. 125. A very careful series of trials was made to test its cost and efficiency as compared with that of the Native process of treading out by bullocks. About 52 maunds of wheat were threshed out by the hand thresher in 37 separate experiments, and 80 maunds of wheat were trodden out by bullocks in five experiments.

It was found that 5 bullocks and 2 men (the usual complement of a threshing floor) could tread out about 480 lbs. of wheat in a working day of 7½ or 8 hours. The threshing machine can be turned by two coolies, but it was found that six men were required to work it for any length of time,—turning it and

feeding it, turn and turn about. Worked regularly at a fair speed, it threshes out 400 lbs. of grain per hour, but not more than an average daily outturn of 2,000 lbs. can be expected. The time and cost of threshing out 480 lbs. of wheat (=6 maunds) by bullocks and the machine are contrasted below. The daily cost of a bullock was assumed to be 4 annas and that of a coolie 2½ annas. A working day is taken to include 7½ hours :—

	Labour required.	Daily cost of labour.	Time taken to thresh 480 lbs.		Cost of threshing 480 lbs.
		Annas.	Hrs.	Min.	Annas.
Bullock treading ...	5 bullocks, 2 men.	25	8	0	26·6
Threshing machine ...	6 men ...	15	1	45	3·5

The figures show excellently for the machine, but against them must be set *firstly* that the cost of working it includes no allowance on account of interest and depreciation, and *secondly* that it is hardly fair to debit the bullocks with even so low a cost as 8 annas per pair per diem, since they are generally the cultivators' own property and would be kept whether needed for threshing or not.

17. The result of the experimental settling on part of the area occupied by the old Model Farm of certain cultivators of the *Kachi* caste, who were imported from the North-Western Provinces during the rains of 1882 may be noticed. The object in importing them was to endeavour to show local cultivators by their example how much might be made by a proper use of the sewage of the city of Nagpur. Part of the area of the old Model Farm can be irrigated by a waste water channel from the Ambahjhiri tank, and this has been set apart as a Sewage Farm to be let out in allotments to cultivators. The sewage of a part of Nagpur is daily carted here and buried in its pits which have been provided for the purpose. Each pit is 10 feet long, 4 feet broad and 4 feet deep, and is used for the disposal of about 100 cubic feet of sewage which is emptied into it, so as to form 10 to 12 layers, over each of which there is thrown 3 or 4 inches of earth. Experience has shown that if sewage water be excluded, the contents of these pits become in six months sufficiently deodorised to be taken out and used as manure, but if the mixture of sewage water with the more solid matter is permitted, a much longer time is required. It has, therefore, been found necessary to set aside a separate series of pits for sewage water. The cultivators to whom allotments in the Sewage Farm are leased are given permission to use the contents of the pits free of charge and pay for this permission in the amount of their rents. Water rate is charged for separately. The Kachis are now thoroughly settled in a small hamlet of their own on the Farm, and since 1st April 1883 have held nine allotments on a five years lease at a progressive rent, which commenced at Rs. 5 and is to end at Rs. 15 per acre. Including water rate, their payment per acre will be during the current year about Rs. 13. They are out of debt and seem contented and prosperous. They have during the past year rendered a not inconsiderable service to the native inhabitants of Nagpur in the vegetables with which they kept the bazar plentifully supplied. Five allotments have been taken up by local Kunbis, one of whom has managed to run the Kachis very close in the excellence of his crops. Indeed, looking at the scantiness of the water supply, there is not much more land available for leasing. Careful statistics are kept of the amount of water used for each crop, and it is possible that the result may justify a considerable expenditure in irrigation works when such are needed in order to render the sewage of a large city like Nagpur available for agricultural purposes. It is no doubt mainly due to the difficulty of irrigation in these Provinces that so small use is made in them of city sewage; and the results of the experiment described above, involving as it does irrigation,

will not, it is feared, be of very wide applicability. The Kachis, however, have been induced to take up some fresh land for the trial of sewage without irrigation, and the results, if there be any, will be of considerable practical interest.

18. The expenditure upon the Experimental Farm during the year, and the receipts which were paid into the Government Treasury, are compared with the Budget Estimates below:—

	Expenditure.				
	Salaries.	Special grant for Capital expenditure.	Ordinary contingencies.	Total.	Receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget ...	3,144	3,000	6,856	13,000	2,000
Actual ...	2,273	2,319	6,800	11,392	2,989

The net cost of the Farm to Government was, therefore, Rs. 8,403; and considering that this outlay included the cost of establishing as well as of working the Farm, it does not seem excessive.

6.—*Forests.*

Area of forests.

19. The changes made during the year in the area under the management of the Forest Department were as follow:—

Class of Forest.	Area in square miles.		
	At the beginning of the year.	Added or excluded.	At the end of the year.
First Class Reserves	2,593	+842	3,435
Second do.	16,837	—843	15,994
Total Reserves ...	19,430	— 1	19,429
Unreserved Forests ...	318	+ 1	319
Total ...	19,748	.....	19,748

The 842 square miles of forest added to the reserves of the 1st Class are made up of 793 square miles in Nimar, 41 in Wardha, and 8 in Jubbulpore, which have been transferred from 2nd Class Reserves.

The 2nd Class Reserves are diminished by a little more than 842 square miles, owing to clearance leases granted for 503 acres in the Saugor district; but a rectification of district totals gave an addition of 27 acres.

The unreserved or district forests gained over 1,000 acres by the resumptoin of 2 clearance leases in the Chhindwara district.

Inspection of Second Class Reserves with a view to their transfer to First Class.

20. During the year under review an area of 644 square miles of 2nd Class Reserves was examined, and inspection reports and maps of the forests were submitted by Divisional Forest Officers with the view to the transfer of this area to 1st Class Reserves.

Work connected with boundaries.

21. Work in connection with boundaries appears to have been vigorously prosecuted. The boundaries of all 1st Class Reserves were inspected and the boundary lines cleared of all after-growth; and jungle and boundary marks were repaired and brought into proper condition.

The total length of boundary of 1st Class Reserves (inclusive of the areas newly transferred) is 2,425 miles; of which 1,994 miles were cleared during the year. 904 masonry pillars and 8,481 other marks were put into proper repair. The cost of clearance and demarcation was Rs. 3,354.

The total number of boundary marks is 11,760, of which 1,070 are masonry pillars, and 10,690 other marks. The number of masonry pillars in good repair at the close of the year was 904, and of other marks 8,481; while 75 masonry pillars and 793 other marks were said to be in a bad condition.

Survey and demarcation of boundaries.

22. The total work completed in the 1st and 2nd Class Reserves was

New boundaries surveyed	...	2,130 miles.
,, ,, demarcated	...	1,937 ,,

In the 1st Class Reserves, 277 miles were surveyed and demarcated in the Mandla, Nimar and Chanda divisions. In the 2nd Class Reserves, work was carried on in 12 districts and 1,853 miles of boundary were surveyed, and 1,660 miles demarcated.

Speaking generally, it may be said that progress in the 2nd Class Reserves has been slow, because no fixed system of procedure was prescribed. Disputes frequently arose which could not be settled by an examination of the village Settlement map or by a reference to natural or recognised boundaries. In the beginning of the present year it was ordered that the boundaries should be laid down by a Revenue officer, and that they should then be surveyed and demarcated by the Forest officer. The principle was asserted that the *area* should be the ultimate test, and the line drawn on the village maps be regarded as an indication of the general line of demarcation between village land and forest land. As the area which the Settlement officer intended that the village should retain is accurately known, the final test is whether the area reserved to Government is equal to the amount which it was intended to reserve, and whether the line of demarcation corresponds fairly with that laid down in the village map.

Providing himself with the Revenue Survey and village maps, and knowing the area for which Settlement was made and the remaining reserved area, the demarcation officer was (under the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner) to

(1), accept any trustworthy marks and the line in accordance with them;

(2), accept any boundary mutually recognized by the Forest Department and the people;

provided always that special enquiries should be set on foot if action under either (1) or (2) rendered the areas which should respectively belong to Government and to the people materially wrong.

In cases of difficulty and dispute a reference was to be made to the District officer.

Offences.

23. The breaches of the forest rules brought to notice during the year were as follows:—

Class of Reserve.	Number of cases.		
	Taken into Court.	Compounded.	Total.
First Class Reserves	10	450	460
Second ,, ,, ...	333	9,403	9,736
Total in 1883-84 ...	343	9,853	10,196
,, 1882-83 ...	636	9,092	9,728
Increase in 1883-84 ...	.....	761	468
Decrease ,, ...	—293	.....	.....

Of offences prosecuted there were 293 less than in the preceding year, and of compoundable offences there were 761 more.

The total number of offences prosecuted during the year in both classes of reserves was 343, involving 908 persons. Convictions were obtained in 282 cases, affecting 673 persons.

The percentage of convictions to prosecutions was 82·2.

The total number of offences *actually* compounded was 9,110, in which 16,328 persons were implicated, against 8,921 cases and 17,671 persons in 1882-83. The differences are 189 cases more and 1,343 persons less than in 1882-83.

Fire protection.

24. The area successfully protected in 1883-84 is 874,408 acres against 889,968 in 1882-83. The year's work was therefore less successful than that of 1882-83, but the results of 1883-84 were in most cases very satisfactory. There was only one serious fire. It occurred in the Chandgarh reserve of Nimar and burnt over 32,000 acres. Some papers relating to this fire have lately come before the Chief Commissioner, and it is quite possible that the fire (or rather fires) were lighted by dacoits out of revenge, or to cover their retreat. The Chandgarh reserve has long been known as an asylum for marauders and dacoits who carry on their depredations in the Native States of Central India and in British Territory. The Deputy Commissioner of Nimar has, however, quite lately reported the capture of several noted members of the gang, which will perhaps be soon dispersed.

Grazing of cattle, &c.

25. Grazing is, as a rule, prohibited in all forests protected from fire and in some of the 2nd class reserves.

The income from grazing fees rose from Rs. 3,78,512 in 1882-83 to Rs. 3,87,950 in 1883-84, and of this latter sum the 1st class reserves contributed Rs. 25,747 and the 2nd class reserves Rs. 3,62,203.

Natural reproduction.

26. Operations with a view to helping natural reproduction were principally undertaken in Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul and Wardha.

Artificial reproduction.

27. Planting and sowing in order to provide shade at camping places and timber depots, and to create belts of evergreen trees along the boundaries of forests, or along selected lines which are kept clear for the purpose of keeping fire out of the forest, and the sowing of seeds of forest trees in blanks along the boundaries of the reserves, were undertaken in Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul, Nimar, Saugor, Chanda and Damoh.

Cutting creepers.

28. In the matter of cutting creepers, good progress was made in the Mandla, Hoshangabad, Betul and Seoni Divisions. In the Divisions from which details have been furnished, the following general results of work are epitomized. 453,775 climbers were destroyed at a cost of Rs. 376. Climbers in the Jagmundal forest in the Mandla division have been cleared from over an area of 3 square miles. In Hoshangabad, 17 square miles of forest in the Bori reserves were cleared; and nearly 20 square miles in the Bowergarh and Khamapur reserves of Betul. There has thus been considerable advance in this work.

Departmental operations.

29. The following statement in which the present year's figures and those for 1882-83 are reduced to express the yield in one denomination, viz., tons, affords a comparison of the work of the 2 years in the matter of the disposal of forest produce :—

Description of produce,	1882-83.				1883-84.			
	Cubic feet.	Maunds.	Number.	Reduced to Tons.	Cubic feet.	Maunds.	Number.	Reduced to Tons.
Teak wood	19,596	...	...	391·92	82,672	...	...	1653·44
Sal wood	18,045	...	...	360·90	18,468	...	...	369·36
Woods other than teak and sal ...	41,804	...	...	836 08	51,017	...	...	1020·34
Firewood and charcoal	...	4,919	...	175·68	...	18,213	...	650·46
Bambus	...	...	206,350	294·79	...	..	3,09,928	442·75
Grass pullahs	..	...	905,800	215·64	..	...	10,16,643	242·07
Other minor produce and farm crops ...	...	4,516	...	161·29	...	7,229	...	258·18
Hides and horns	...	13	...	0·46	...	54	...	2·00
			Total...	2436·76			Total ...	4638·60

Part of the produce disposed of had been brought to depot in the preceding year: but the number of trees felled is very much greater, the figures being—

11,509 trees in 1882-83, and
43,992 „ „ 1883-84.

The total receipts and charges under this head were—

Receipts	...	Rs. 80,334
Charges	...	„ 52,968
Net results	...	„ 27,366

Produce removed by purchasers.

30. No change was made during the year in the several methods by which produce is paid for and removed from the Government forests.

The prevailing systems are the commutation and license systems, existing either separately or, more often, side by side.

Revenue.

31. The revenue of the year was Rs. 9,94,769 and the expenditure Rs. 4,36,057, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,58,712.

The revenue of the year has exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 17,122, but on account of increased expenditure the profits are less by Rs. 6,687. This increase of expenditure is due to the largely increased work done by departmental agency, to increased salaries consequent on promotions, to the greater outlay on survey and demarcation of forest boundaries, to more work in clearing boundaries and in the maintenance and repairs of boundary pillars and marks in the 1st class reserves, and to the operations carried out for the improvement of the latter.

The receipts and charges classified under the three main heads prescribed by the Government of India are—

Particulars.		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Departmental agency ...	1882-83	75,062	53,711	21,351	...
	1883-84	80,334	59,130	21,204	...
II. Other revenues ...	1882-83	9,02,585	2,21,262	6,81,322	...
	1883-84	9,14,435	2,33,413	6,81,022	...
III. Formation, protection and improvement ...	1882-83	...	1,37,275	...	1,37,275
	1883-84	...	1,43,572	...	1,43,572
Total ...	1882-83	9,77,647	4,12,248	5,65,399	...
	1883-84	9,94,769	4,36,057	5,58,712	...

The profits of the department are derived entirely from the 2nd class reserves, the working of the 1st class reserves resulting in a deficit of Rs. 10,574. It is probable that the income of the 1st class reserves will do little more than cover the expenditure for some years to come.

7.—*Mines and Quarries.*

32. The working of the Warora Colliery is described in connection with the Wardha Coal State Railway, with which it is amalgamated.

33. The Chief Engineer made the following report on the Mohpani Coal Mines belonging to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited), which he visited on the 26th April, 1884 :—

Underground workings.

"The workings were entered by the "Helen" pit (12 feet internal diameter) and the descent made in a bucket, the cages and tubs (although ready) not being yet fixed, nor their guides.

"During the calendar year 1883, this pit has been sunk from 225 feet, to 384 feet. At the time of the last inspection, viz: 26th June 1883, it was down to about 320 feet, through No. 1 seam ; and during the last half of 1883 No. 2 seam has been reached, and passed through. A sufficient sump has yet to be formed. The pit is steined everywhere, except where it passes through sound rock. The entrances to the pit of the four drifts have been arched, and in No. 1 seam the drifts run out to some faces. To keep down the water, a Tangye's direct acting steam pump has been fixed in an arched recess in No. 2 seam, the engine being fed by steam from the boiler above ground and the steam and pump-pipes are secured to the sides of the pit. The steam-pipes serve to ventilate all the present workings, the "Helen" pit being an upcast.

"The workings pertaining to the "Agnes" drift have now been holed into the "Helen" pit, and the former, consequently, at present drain directly into the latter. The "Agnes" drift workings were at this inspection entered and ascended from the "Helen" pit. The bulk, (18,573 tons), of the total annual out-put, (19,281 tons) of coal raised in 1883, was obtained from these drift workings, which workings during this calendar year advanced to the dip in the direction of the "Helen" pit by a space of about 400 × 100 feet. Some of the working-faces were seen, and ventilation along them found satisfactory. The air is now brought in down the "Agnes" drift inclines, circulated along the workings, and drawn into the "Helen" pit, which, is, as before stated, the upcast shaft. A decided improvement in the ventilation has resulted from this arrangement. The refuge-holes, recommended in the incline rolly way of the "Agnes" drift, have, (the Manager reports), been formed; and they are occasionally whitewashed

out to mark them more distinctly. Owing to the circumstance of these workings now draining directly into the "Helen" pit, the steam pump, that used to be kept there, has been removed to ground.

"As before stated, the existing pumping arrangements consist of the steam pump placed near the bottom of "Helen" pit. It is capable of raising 7,500 gallons, per hour, a height of 540 feet, and suffices easily to keep the water under. There is in reserve a sister pump; also a small Tangye "special," capable of raising 7,000 gallons to a height of 240 feet. It is very necessary to keep in reserve ample pumping power, as the workings, although ordinarily very free from water, are situated immediately below the bed of the Sita Rewa stream, and any fissure forming, or subsidence occurring, during the last half of any year, would result in a large portion of the workings being drowned. This improbable, but possible, contingency should be kept in view as another peculiarity of the locality, and should be noted, in conjunction with that alluded to in the inspection report of the preceding year.

"Scarcely any coal, (under 9 tons), is being taken from what is termed "the old fire" workings to the east of the "Agnes" drift workings. The fire is believed to have nearly burnt itself out, but smoke is occasionally seen to issue from the fissures caused by subsidence of the ground in the vicinity of the fire.

"The plan of the underground workings of these Mines in the Office of the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, has been brought up to date by the Manager, and has been filed.

"The machinery continues, apparently, on the whole, in good condition.

Machinery. It consists of:—

I.—One 60 H. P. winding Engine, 22 inch cylinder, 3 feet 6 inches stroke; about 9 years old, but in good condition.

This Engine is now at the new winning pit, but will be removed to the "Helen" pit as the permanent Engine.

II.—Two 30 H. P. Roby portable winding Engines (to which pumps can also be attached). These Engines are about 6 years old and are stated to be in good working order. One is at the "Agnes" drift, hauling trucks up the incline, the other is at present winding at the "Helen."

III.—Three boilers, 24 feet long, 6 feet 6 inches, diameter. Two are reported to be in good condition, one has been patched in flue.

IV.—Three pumps, as detailed above.

"The arrangements for raising coal at the "Helen" pit are at present temporary. It is intended to move the powerful winding engine referred to in the preceding para., and to erect it at the "Helen" pit.

"The heapstead of this pit will also need re-arranging so as to allow of the tipping of the coal from the trucks into the waggons when the direct siding to the "Helen" is laid. The sooner these arrangements are completed, the better. It is proposed, also, eventually, to raise the entire out-put of these workings from the "Helen."

"It is understood that the spirit of the provisions regarding the inspection of the machinery, contained in Section 29 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1872, is being acted up to, and that the machinery is inspected periodically by the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Tyres, and the results of the inspection systematically recorded.

"Arrangements appear to be in train to carry into effect, if practicable, the suggestions made in last year's inspection report, as to the construction of a direct siding from the station to the "Helen" pit. A light bridge, formed principally of broad gauge rails, with shallow foundations, is contemplated across the Sita Rewa stream. It is a question for the consideration of the Company whether a bridge of this description will withstand the violent floods it will have to experience. Another difficulty experienced about this direct siding is that it is only possible to obtain a grade of 1 in 70 from the bridge up to the station limits. Doubtless, a proper conclusion in this matter will be come to.

General remarks.

"As regards borings for the further explorations of this coal field, the only boring operations in progress, during the past year, have been those undertaken on borehole No. 5, situated 1,075 yards south-east of the "Helen" pit. This bore hole was carried down in 1883 from 301 feet to 508 feet 10 inches, nothing but red and purple clays being passed through. The result being very unpromising, work has been suspended. A tracing showing the bore holes in the vicinity of these mines is lodged in the Office of the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces. The depths of bore holes, and results are noted thereon.

"The Manager still finds difficulty in obtaining labour, and is endeavouring to obtain contractors for cutting coal. The suggestion made in last year's report as to such employ being suitable for long-term prisoners is under consideration elsewhere.

"The buildings seen appeared to be in fair order.

"The "Georgina" pit, which is still unused, has now been protected by a wall.

"The books, showing the details of the annual out-put, were produced, and examined. An abstract was handed in by the Manager, compared, and found correct.

"The total out-put for the calendar year 1883 has been 19,281, against 18,572 tons raised in the preceding year. The increase is slight, but it will be more marked in the current year (1884), in which up to date of inspection about 3,000 tons had been brought to bank monthly.

"In conclusion, it only remains to note that the steady improvement in the out-turn has continued under the present efficient management; and that a considerable increase may now be looked for, owing to the completion of the "Helen" pit."

8.—*Manufactures.*

34. Excluding Government and Railway Workshops, the only important factories in the Province are the Cotton Mills at Nagpur and Hinganghat. The following statement shows the position and outturn of the Mills during the year under report. It is to be noted that the manufacture at the Hinganghat Mill is at present limited to cotton twist, and no woven goods are made.

Name of Factory.	Year.	Capital of Company.	Average daily number of hands employed.	Number of spindles.	Amount of raw cotton worked up.	Amount of twist manufactured.	Amount of cloth manufactured.	Value of cloth and twist.
		Rs.			Cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	Rs.
Empress Mills ...	1882-83.	15,00,000	2,400	30,400	39,073	27,32,925	20,00,478	20,21,167
	1883-84.	15,00,000	1,402	30,400	28,020	27,06,191	14,63,180	18,10,917
Hinganghat Mills.	1882-83.	3,50,000	495	10,000	5,663	2,75,000 Value of cotton twist	Up to December 31st 1882 only.	
	1883-84.	3,50,000	413	9,816	10,349	4,75,000	Up to March	31st 1884.

In both manufactories, the number of hands employed and the number of spindles worked decreased. The "Empress Mills" (as the Mill at Nagpur is called) ceased working at night by the electric light, owing, it is said, to a difficulty in obtaining hands for the night work. The apparent increase in the amount of raw cotton worked up and in the value of cotton twist manufactured at Hinganghát is partly due to the fact that the figures for 1882-83 only give the totals up to 31st December 1883.

The industrial handicrafts of the Province were described at length in last year's Report. To the Provincial industries therein detailed must be added the manufacture of blotting paper. At Zainabad, in the Nimar district, blotting paper of a serviceable kind is made, and orders issued during the year under report that Government offices should draw their supplies of this article from Zainabad instead of indenting on the Superintendent of Stationery, Bombay.

9.—*Trade.*

35. With the exception of Saugor and Raipur, most of the important towns in the Central Provinces are situated on the line of railway, and the best approximate indication of their through trade is to be found in the railway traffic returns. Town traffic returns would, no doubt, supply a basis for calculating the proportion of railway imports distributed to extra-urban consumers, and for fixing the average rates of urban consumption of the various staples. But in this respect they have hitherto failed; and the statistics of town traffic were as unsatisfactory as were those collected by the road out-post moharrirs. The system of registration of frontier and town traffic by these moharrirs was discontinued in the year under report, because little reliance could be placed on the statistics so obtained. It is only the railway traffic returns, then, that will be dealt with in the following sections.

The returns differ considerably from those submitted in previous years. Hitherto they have shown only the amount of each principal staple exported from or imported into the Provinces; they have not shown the parts of the country to which the goods were sent or whence they came. The returns now submitted supply this omission. They are the result of special registration on what is known as the Block system, which has been adopted by the Government of the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Bombay.

36. The railway system of India has been divided for the purpose of Trade registration into blocks. Each main block consists of the lengths of line which lie within the limits of one or more ports or provinces. The whole of the lengths of line which lie within the boundaries of the Central Provinces constitute one of these main blocks, and the Central Provinces main block has been further subdivided into internal blocks.

The following are the internal (Central Provinces) blocks, and external (or main) blocks into which railways have been divided.

A.—INTERNAL BLOCKS.

I.—C. P., Jubbulpore.
- (i). G. I. P. R., Shahpura to Jubbulpore.
- (ii). E. I. R., Jubbulpore to Jokehi.

II.—C. P., Nerbudda.
- (i). G. I. P. R., Chhindwara to Harsud.
- (ii). Bhopal State Railway, Itarsi and Hoshangabad Stations.
- (iii). Mohpani Coal Railway.

III.—C. P., Nimar.
- (i). G. I. P. R., Bir to Burhanpur.
- (ii). Holkar State Railway, Khandwa to Mortakka.

IV.—C. P., Nagpur.
(i). G. I. P. R., Phulgaon to Nagpur.
(ii). Wardha Coal State Railway. All Stations.
(iii). Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur to Darakasa.

V.—Chhattisgarh.
(i). Chhattisgarh State Railway. All Stations East of Darakasa

B.—External Blocks.

VI.—Sindh, Panjab and N. W. P.
(i). Indus Valley Railway. All Stations.
(ii). S. P. D. R. All Stations.
(iii). Panjab Northern State Railway. All Stations.
(iv). Kandahar State Railway. All Stations.
(v). Rajputana State Railway, Palam to *Delhi (on Delhi branch)* and Achnera to Agra *(on Agra branch)*.
(vi). E. I. R., Delhi to Gahmer *(main line, including Agra and* Dildarnagar branches).
(vii). E. I. R., Allahabad to Majgowan, (Jubbulpore branch).
(viii). O. R. R. All Stations.
(ix). Muttra-Huttras and Cawnpore-Farukabad State Railways. All Stations.
(x). Sindhia State Railway, Saiyan, Bhandai and Agra Stations.

VII.—Bengal, excluding Calcutta Port.
(i.) E. I. R. Stations east of Gahmer (on both loop and chord lines) excluding Howra.
(ii.) Tirhut and Gaya State Railways. All Stations.
(iii.) Eastern Bengal Railway, All Stations.
(iv.) Northern Bengal Railway. All Stations.
(v.) Darjeeling Light Railway. All Stations.

VIII.—Calcutta Port.
(i.) E. I. R. Howra Station.

IX.—Rajputana.
(i.) R. S. R., Mawal to Bawal (main line including Sambhar branch).
(ii.) R. S. R., Bandikui to Ikran (on Agra branch).
(iii.) R. S. R., Ajmir to Gangru, (Nasirabad branch).
(iv.) Bhopal St. Ry. All Stations except Itarsi and Hoshangabad.
(v.) Holkar St. Ry. Chitor to Barwai.
(vi.) Sindhia St. Ry. All Stations except Saiyan, Bhandia and Agra

X.—Bombay excluding Bombay Port.
(i.) R. S. R., Sorotra to Ahmedabad.
(ii.) Kathiawar lines. All Stations.
(iii.) B. B. R. All Stations except Bombay City, stations and goods sidings as defined under Bombay Port.
(iv.) G. I. P. R., Chinchpokli to Khanapur (excluding Bombay and Byculla Stations),
(v.) G. I. P. R., Warangaon and Nandgaon (on Nagpur branch.)
(vi.) G. I. P. R., Kalian to Hudgi.
(vii.) Dhond and Manmad Ry. All Stations.

XI.—Bombay Port.
(i.) B. B. R., Stations and goods sidings within and including the Grant Road Station.
(ii.) G. I. P. R., Stations and goods sidings within and including the Byculla Station.

XII.—Berar.
(i.) G. I. P. R., Khankhed to to Damangaon.

XIII.—Madras and Hyderabad.
(i.) All Stations on all Railway lines south of the G. I. P. R. Station at Hudgi.

The returns now received show the traffic in each principal commodity between each of the Central Provinces' internal blocks, and each other of those blocks and each external block. The greater part of them are furnished by the Examiner of Accounts of Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, and form part of the statistics specially tabulated in that office for this Administration and for the Bombay Government. The returns thus furnished from Bombay are supplemented by returns supplied from the offices of the East India Railway, the Rajputana-Malwa and the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railways, which supply statistics of such of the Provincial traffic as came on to no part of the G. I. P. R., and for which, therefore, no invoice passed through the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts. The whole of the cost of registration is borne by the Government of India, except that incurred in the office of the Provincial State Railways, which amounts to Rs. 300 per annum.

37. The Railway Imports and Exports of the Province as a whole in 1883-84 and the two preceding years are given below: —

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Weight. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Weight. Mds.	Value. Rs.
1881-82 ...	39,97,667	3,58,89,598	1,64,93,192	4,75,11,826
1882-83 ...	34,95,239	3,13,47,850	1,28,03,708	4,19,58,746
1883-84 ...	42,59,666	3,90,97,000	1,66,34,850	5,46,03,013

The amount of the exports is in quantity nearly four times that of the imports. But the value of the exports, consisting as they do mainly of raw produce, is relatively small. The total traffic of the year with external blocks compares thus with the figures for the two preceding years :—

	Weight. Mds.	Value. Rs.
1881-82 ...	20,490,859	83,401,424
1882-83 ...	16,298,947	73,306,596
1883-84 ...	20,894,516	93,700,013

38. The general character of the import and export trade of the Province will be seen at once from the following figures which show the proportions in weight of the principal commodities exported and imported.

Imports.

Salt 28 per cent, coal 13·3 per cent, Railway materials 12·2 per cent, sugar 11·8 per cent, metals 5·1 per cent, gunny bags 4·6, cocoanuts 2·3, and tobacco 2·1 per cent of the total imports.

Exports.

Grain 62 per cent, oilseeds 18·4 per cent, coal 6·4 per cent, Railway materials 2·5 per cent, timber ·7 per cent of the total exports.

39. Of the total traffic, wheat exports formed 36·8 per cent, rice 5·1 per cent, linseed 10·0 per cent. All food grains exported formed 49·3 per cent, and all oilseeds exported 14·7 per cent.

The following table compares the prices of wheat at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Bombay on July 1st and January 1st in the year under report:—

	Nagpur.		Jubbulpore.		Bombay.	
	July 1st 1883.	January 1st 1884.	July 1st 1883.	January 1st 1884.	July 1st 1883.	January 1st 1884.
Seers per rupee ...	19·25	23·50	19	2·25	10·7	10·13
Per maund about...	Rs. a. p. 2 1 3	Rs. a. p. 1 11 3	Rs. a. p. 2 1 6	Rs. a. p. 1 12 6	Rs. a. p. 3 11 9	Rs. a. p. 3 10 9

There was thus an ample margin for defraying the cost of carriage. Of the total grain exported 83·3 per cent, and of the total oilseeds exported 93·6 per cent went to Bombay Port. The total quantity of grain and oilseeds, taken together, that were exported to Bombay Port constituted nearly 56 per cent of the total traffic of the year.

40. Reverting to the general statistics given above, it will be seen that in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83, there was an increase of about 7½ lakhs of maunds in the weight and 77½ lakhs of rupees in the value of the imports, and of 38¼ lakhs of maunds in the weight and 126½ lakhs of rupees in the value of the exports.

As compared with 1881-82 there was an increase of 2½ lakhs of maunds in weight and 32 lakhs of rupees in the value of the imports and 1¼ lakh of maunds in weight and nearly 71 lakhs of rupees in the value of the exports.

The decrease in the traffic of 1882-83 as compared with that of the previous year was in last year's report regarded as due rather to an abnormal expansion of traffic in 1881-82 than to any real decrease in the general trade of the Provinces. The figures above given shows that the traffic of the year under report has not only recovered the ground lost last year but has surpassed that of 1881-82.

41. The commodities that chiefly contributed to the increase in the imports were:—

	Mds.
Railway stores about	3,33,000
Salt	1,88,000
Undrained sugar	1,38,000

and the following also contributed increased weights exceeding 10,000 maunds: Indian piece-goods, gunny bags, wheat, gram, liquors, brass and copper, Company's coal, cocoanuts, betul nuts, stone, and timber.

Those that chiefly contributed to the increase in the export trade were:—

	Mds.
Wheat about	20,00,000
Gram and pulses	4,02,000
Rice	76,000
Linseed	3,58,000
Railway materials	1,46,000
Til seed	77,000
Company's coal	7,38,000
Stone	1,15,000
Lime and kankar	91,000

and the following also contributed an increase of more than 10,000 maunds each: iron, mustard and rape, miscellaneous seeds other than oilseeds, canes and rattans, miscellaneous spices, timber and firewood.

These items of increase were to some extent neutralized by a decrease in the trade in other commodities, *e. g.* in imports: iron, miscellaneous seeds, other than oilseeds, and drained sugar; and in exports: raw cotton (41,000 maunds), miscellaneous grain, public coal and miscellaneous dyes. The trade in cotton goods (other than Indian piece-goods), in stick lac, and tobacco did not differ greatly from that of 1882-83.

42. The foregoing paragraphs have shown the main components of the Provincial trade and the items in which there has been a marked increase or decrease of traffic. The sources and distribution of the trade have now to be considered. The following figures show the proportion of the Imports and Exports transacted with the several external blocks:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Sindh, Punjab and North Western Provinces ...	16·00	3·50
Bengal excluding Calcutta	9·90	·90
Calcutta Port	3 40	2·40
Rajputana	4 30	3·90
Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay Port ...	30·03	8·30
Bombay Port	32 61	72·60
Berar	3·61	8·30
Madras and Hydrabad	0·14	0·10
	100·00	100·00

The most striking feature in this table is the relatively large proportion both of the Import and Export traffic which is transacted with Bombay Port. Taking all the traffic together, 64·4 per cent was with Bombay Port alone, and more than 55 per cent of the total traffic of the Province consisted of grain and oilseeds exported to Bombay Port.

With the exception of imports from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port, and perhaps of imports from S. P. and N. W. P., the traffic with other blocks is insignificant compared with that with Bombay Port.

43. The character of the traffic with the general external blocks may be thus summarized. The blocks are named in the order of their importance with respect to each commodity. Only the principal commodities are mentioned, and only those blocks which sent or received not less than 20,000 maunds.

IMPORTS.

Coal was imported from Bombay Port, Bengal Presidency, Bombay Presidency.

Cotton goods from Bombay Port.

Bombay Port and S. P. and N. W. P. also sent quantities of Indian piece-goods which do not exceed 20,000 maunds in weight.

Gunny bags were imported from Bombay Port and Calcutta Port.

Brass and copper came from Bombay Port, and the S. P. and N. W. P. block also sent 11,000 maunds.

Iron was imported from Bombay Port, and about 2,000 maunds came from the S. P. and N. W. P. block.

Salt was imported from the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana and S. P. and N. W. P.

Sugar (drained) from S. P. and N. W. P. Bengal Presidency and Bombay Port.

Sugar (undrained) from S. P. and N. W. P. and Bengal Presidency.

Tobacco from Bengal Presidency and the S. P. and N. W. P., and Bombay Presidency blocks sent 15,000 and 14,000 maunds respectively.

EXPORTS.

Coal was exported to Berar, Bombay Presidency and Rajputana.

Raw cotton to Bombay Presidency, Bombay Port, and 11,000 maunds to S. P. and N. W. P.

Indian piece-goods to Berar 11,500 maunds, S. P. and N. W. P. 5,000, Bombay Presidency 3,500 maunds.

Wheat to Bombay Port, S. P. and N. W. P., Calcutta Port.

Gram and Pulses to all blocks.

Rice to Berar, Bombay Presidency, Bombay Port, Rajputana, and S. P. and N. W. P.

"Other grains" to Bombay Port, Bombay Presidency, and S. P. and N. W. P.

Linseed to Bombay Port and Calcutta Port.

Til to Bombay Port.

Stick lac to S. P. and N. W. P.

Miscellaneous dyes to Bombay Port.

44. It remains to be seen with what parts of the Central Provinces the external traffic was carried on. The commodities are taken in the order in which they are shown above.

The coal imported from Bombay Port went chiefly to Nimar for use by the G. I. P. R. and the State Ry., and a much smaller portion to Nagpur for the G. I. P. R.; that from the Bengal Presidency went to Jubbulpore, and that from the Bombay Presidency to Nimar for Railway use.

The cotton goods from Bombay Port were distributed in fairly even quantities between the Nerbudda, Nagpur and Jubbulpore blocks, and smaller quantities went to Chhattisgarh and Nimar. The Indian portion of these goods went chiefly to Jubbulpore. Of the Indian piece-goods from S. P. and N. W. P., three parts were sent to Jubbulpore and one to Nerbudda.

The gunny bags from Bombay Port were taken chiefly by Nerbudda and Nagpur, but some also by Chhattisgarh and Jubbulpore. Those from Calcutta went to Jubbulpore (3 parts) and Nerbudda (1 part).

The brass and copper from Bombay Port went chiefly to Nagpur and Nerbudda, and about half of those quantities to Jubbulpore. Chhattisgarh received but little. Of the S. P. and N. W. P. consignments, 5 parts went to Jubbulpore, 3 to Nerbudda, and 1 part each to Chhattisgarh and Nagpur.

The iron from Bombay Port went to Nagpur 48 parts, Nimar 47 parts, Jubbulpore 27 parts, and Nerbudda 26 parts; that from S. P. and N. W. P. went 5 parts to Jubbulpore, 2 to Nerbudda, and 1 to Nagpur.

The salt from the Bombay Presidency was taken chiefly by Nagpur, rather more than half of that quantity by Nerbudda. The rest went to Chhattisgarh and Jubbulpore, and Nimar; that from Rajputana to Jubbulpore, and Jubbulpore also took the whole of the S. P. and N. W. P. consignment of 40,000 maunds.

The drained sugar from S. P. and N. W. P. was taken chiefly by Nerbudda and Jubbulpore, and about half as much to Nagpur and Nimar; the Bengal Presidency consignment went entirely to Jubbulpore, and of that from Bombay Port, which was somewhat less, one-third each were taken by Nagpur and Nerbudda, and about one-seventh by Nimar. The remainder went chiefly to Chhattisgarh.

Of the undrained sugar, 2,42,000 maunds came from S. P. and N. W. P., and 1,17,000 from Bengal Presidency. Of the former the bulk went to Nerbudda and 99,000 to Jubbulpore. Nimar took 25,000, and Nagpur 15,000 maunds. Of the latter Jubbulpore and Nerbudda took respectively 43,000 and 41,000 maunds, Nimar took 27,000 maunds, and 5,000 came to Nagpur.

Of the Bengal Presidency tobacco, 4 parts went to Jubbulpore and 1 to Nerbudda. Of the S. P. and N. W. P. consignment, nearly all went to Jubbulpore, and of the Bombay Presidency nearly all to Nimar.

45. Of the exports, the coal was sent from the Warora mines in the Nagpur block (13,70,371 maunds), and from the Mohpani mines in the Nerbudda block (47,440 maunds).

Of the 1,12,000 maunds of raw cotton exported, 43 parts went from the Nagpur block, 39 from the Nerbudda, and 21 from the Nimar block; 8,000 maunds were sent from Jubbulpore and scarcely any from Chhattisgarh. The cotton exports may be taken to represent roughly the proportion in which cotton is grown in the parts of the Provinces represented by the blocks. The cotton grown in Chhattisgarh appears to be barely sufficient for home consumption.

Of the 22,000 maunds weight of Indian piece-goods exported, upwards of 16 parts were sent from the Nagpur block, which contains Cotton Mills at Nagpur and Hinganghat, and about 2 each from Jubbulpore, Nimar and Nerbudda.

The Nagpur block produces enough raw material for its manufactures. It imported 1,300 maunds of raw cotton, but exported as much to Chhattisgarh.

Of the 77,08,000 maunds of wheat exported more than ½ was sent from the Nerbudda block which is fed by Saugor and the foreign territory lying beyond; Nagpur contributed about 1-5th, Jubbulpore 1-6th, and Chhattisgarh 1-11th. But Chhattisgarh had sent some 58,000 maunds to Nagpur and Jubbulpore and about 38,000 to Nerbudda. Nimar only exported what it had previously imported, and could apparently spare none of its home produce. The Nerbudda region is thus, at present, by far the most important wheat producing area in the Provinces.

Of gram and pulses about 13,24,000 maunds were exported. The Jubbulpore block is the greatest producer of this class of grain. It exported 480,000 maunds, besides 25,000 to Nerbudda, and 19,000 to Nimar, Nerbudda comes next with an export of 397,000 besides 11,000 to Nimar. Then comes Nagpur with 273,000, of which 88,000 had come from Chhattisgarh ; and last Chhattisgarh with 145,000, besides the 88,000 sent to Nagpur. Nimar's imports exceed its exports under this head.

The rice producing tracts are Chhattisgarh, Jubbulpore, and Nagpur. Of the 10,68,000 maunds exported to external blocks Chhattisgarh sent 754,000 besides 153,000 to Nagpur, 31,000 to Nimar, and 23,000 to Nerbudda. Nagpur stands next as a foreign exporter with 247,000, of which 153,000 came from Chhattisgarh. Jubbulpore sent 61,000 besides 46,000 to Nerbudda. The Nerbudda and Nimar blocks did not produce enough to meet their own requirements.

Other food grains, of which 196,000 maunds were exported, include juari, kodo, and kutki. Jubbulpore is again the largest exporter with 65,000 maunds, besides 5,000 to Nerbudda. Nimar is next with 54,000 maunds, besides 12,000 to Nerbudda. But Nimar had imported 24,000 maunds. Nerbudda exported 46,000 maunds of which it had received 24,000, and Nagpur exported 21,000 maunds. Nimar is one of the most important juari producing districts, and in a year of heavy rain-fall its lighter and high lying soils can grow juari when the crop would fail in the plains of the Southern districts.

The linseed exports amounted to 20,99,000 maunds, which were contributed chiefly by Nagpur with 849,000 maunds (of which it received only 5,000 from Chhattisgarh), Jubbulpore 553,000, Chhattisgarh 548,000, and Nerbudda 140,000. There was scarcely any traffic in linseed between one Central Provinces' block and another.

46. The distribution of the External and Internal traffic among the various Central Provinces' blocks is shown in the following table :—

	Imports (in maunds.)			Exports (in maunds.)		
	Internal.	External.	Total.	Internal.	External.	Total.
Jubbulpore ...	72,702	1,213,955	1,286,657	287,200	3,467,823	3,755,023
Nerbudda ...	335,192	998,353	1,333,545	205,445	5,367,975	5,573,420
Nimar ...	521,836	975,805	1,497,641	52,394	886,584	938,978
Nagpur ...	400,111	814,071	1,214,182	462,651	4,564,489	5,027,140
Chhattisgarh ...	141,085	257,482	398,567	463,236	2,347,979	2,811,215
Total ...	14,70,926	42,59,666	5,730,592	14,70,926	1,66,34,850	181,05,776

Thus the foreign export trade is 11½ times as great as the Central Provinces local traffic, while the foreign import trade is not quite three times as great. With regard to imports, Nimar takes the lead and is followed by Nerbudda, Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Chhattisgarh is last.

10.—*Public Works.*

47. This heading deals with Imperial Works (A) Military, and (B) Other Services, with (C., D.) Provincial Buildings and Roads, with (E) Tools and Plant, with (F) Contribution Works, and with (G.) Incorporated Local Funds.

48. The total expenditure incurred during the year, under these heads, amounted to Rs. 14,24,855, as shown below:—

Branch of Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military Ordinary	2,42,324	
Do. Civil Buildings do.	15,431	
Provincial...	10,35,931	
Contribution Works	90,208	
Incorporated Local Funds	40,961	
Grand Total ...	...	14,24,855

Compared with the preceding year's figures, the outlay shows a decrease of Rs. 4,80,502. This is chiefly due to the completion of the Jubbulpore Water Works (a "Contribution Work") on which five lakhs were expended last year, and only Rs. 68,186 in the year under report.

A.—Imperial Military Buildings.

Accommodation for troops.

49. Stables for the Field Battery at Kamptee were commenced. The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,432.

Remodelling and re-roofing No. 10 Company Infantry Barrack at Kamptee was nearly complete by the close of the year. The work would have been finished at an earlier date, but bad ground was met with at the west end, and the foundations there consequently had to be abandoned, and the building modified by an addition to the east end. The outlay during the year was Rs. 31,380.

Nine out of the ten sanctioned lavatories at Kamptee which had been commenced last official year were completed. The foundations of the tenth were also put in. The outlay during the year was Rs. 11,638.

Four double cook-houses at Kamptee which had been in hand during the previous year were finished; and the foundations of a fifth put in before the end of the year. The outlay during the year was Rs. 7,757.

50. There was active progress during the year on the important work of remodelling the Fort at Sitabaldi.

Fortifications.

At the close of 1882-83, it was reported that No. 1 Battery was practically complete, and the escarp revetment as far as Nos. 3, and 6 Batteries ; also that the foundations of No. 3 Battery, and its Caponier had been put in, and No. 6 Battery brought everywhere to the level of the loop holes of the musketry gallery.

In 1883-84, Batteries 3, and 6, were completed, excepting the drum and racers for the gun-carriage. The escarp revetment was carried down from No. 6 Battery to No. 5 Battery, *i. e.* to the west salient, also from No. 3 Battery in the same direction, and about 75 per cent of the entire revetment is now complete.

The outwork on the lower hill was also started, and the masonry brought up to the springing of the arching of the casemates. In addition, the bulk of its glacis was formed.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 68,260 ; and from the commencement of the work has been Rs. 1,32,584.

51. The construction of the road between Fort Asirgarh and Chandni Station, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, commenced in 1881-82, was carried on during the year under report. The outlay was incurred chiefly on two major bridges and their approaches.

Roads to Hill stations.

The abutments of the 40 feet span plate-girder bridge over the Samal stream were commenced and completed. Girders are at site, and the timber of the roadway is ready.

The 20 feet span single arch in the 5th mile which had been commenced in the previous year was completed.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,490.

52. In addition, minor works, aggregating Rs. 12,339, have been executed to the following extent :—

Head of service.	Amount.
	Rs.
British troops	3,684
Native troops	4,388
Ordnance Buildings	192
Commissariat do.	144
Staff and Miscellaneous...	3,370
General Cantonment works	444
Fortifications	117
Total ...	12,339

53. The expenditure on Repairs amounted to Rs. 50,021 against an average of Rs. 63,658 in the five years preceding. But it is to be noted in making the comparison that the charge of the Military Buildings at Jubbulpore was transferred to

Repairs.

the Inspector General of Military Works in January 1883. Hence the diminution. The expenditure on the several branches of the service was as follows :—

	Rs.
British troops	22,592
Native do.	8,302
Ordnance buildings	1,128
Commissariat do.	3,381
Staff and Miscellaneous	3,190
General cantonment works	7,818
Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military Communications	1,932
Rents of Buildings or compensation in lieu of quarters	1,678
Total ...	50,021

Barrack Department.

54. The following outlay was incurred in the Barrack Department :—

	Rs.
New Supplies	830
Repairs and Carriage	828
Establishment	3,898
Total ...	5,556

This expenditure calls for no special notice beyond the remark that it refers only to the Bombay Command of Fort Asirgarh and Khandwa. In the stations in the Nagpur (a Madras) Command, the Barrack Department is under the orders of the Quarter Master General's Department.

B.—Imperial, Other Services.

55. The only major work undertaken during the year was the construction of two blocks of quarters for Signallers of the Telegraph Department at Jubbulpore. The estimate, (Rs. 38,934,) was sanctioned towards the close of the year. Construction commenced in February, and by the end of the following month the concrete in the foundations of both blocks had been put in. Brickwork was also started ; and materials collected at site. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 4,837.

56. The remainder of the expenditure on works was confined to minor and petty works as abstracted below :—

	Rs.
Telegraph	108
Postal	4,102
Total ...	4,210

57. The outlay on Repairs was as follows .—

	Rs.
Telegraph	843
Postal	2,368
Total ...	3,211

58. The charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant, determined by the authorized percentage, amounted to Rs. 2,819 and Rs. 354 respectively.

C.—*Provincial Civil Buildings.*

59. The following expenditure was incurred on the several classes of buildings :—

Original works.

Class.	Major.	Minor.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	25,935	9,535	35,470
Law and Justice	12,215	5,104	17,319
Ecclesiastical	1,941	2,742	4,683
Jails	51,109	12,818	63,927
Police...	7,196	2,526	9,722
Educational	...	2,077	2,077
Medical	2,270	...	2,270
Miscellaneous or General	524	4,758	5,282
Total Rs. ...	1,01,190	39,560	1,40,750

The following major works are noticed :—

Administration.—Combined Tahsili and Police Station-house at Dindori in the Mandla District. This buildi ng was started in September 1882. Progress was slow during the year owing to the great difficulties experienced in obtaining sufficient labor and materials in this out-of-the-way locality. The walls were at the end of the year up to a height of about 6 feet. It was found impossible to manufacture tiles ; a flat roof has been therefore substituted for the pent roof originally admitted, and a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 18,717, sanctioned. The outlay to the end of 1883-84 was Rs. 7,085.

The combined Tahsili and Police station-house at Hoshangabad was completed during the year under report and occupied. The brickwork is good; but some cracks appeared in the walls, owing to movement of the foundations. The soil at Hoshangabad is notably bad; black soil of considerable depth overlying yellow clay. The lower portions of the excavations of the foundations were in this instance filled in with rammed "moorum" on which the concrete rested. A concrete ramp is now being given round the walls to protect the foundations from wet, and arrangements are being made for keeping the enclosure dry. The cost has been Rs. 12,356, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 13,131.

The east face of the Residency at Nagpur has been remodelled and rebuilt. This decided improvement was commenced in November 1883 and completed by the end of the year, at an outlay of Rs. 5,304, against an estimated amount of Rs. 5,162. A wire fence was also substituted for the ragged and unsightly hedge which before formed the Residency boundary. The expenditure was Rs. 2,350 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,736.

Law and Justice.—A detached Record-house for the District Court-house at Nagpur was commenced in October 1883, and the superstructure was about 9 feet in height at the close of the year. The whole of the timber work was also ready and at site, and the iron work was well advanced. The outlay incurred amounted to Rs. 7,452, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,540.

The circuit house at Bilaspur and out-offices, commenced in the previous year, were completed. The entire cost has been Rs. 7,636, compared with an estimated total of Rs. 7,869.

Accommodation for the Police guard in the District Court-house at Mandla was provided during the year. Total cost was Rs. 4,780, against an estimate of Rs. 4,782.

Ecclesiastical.—The tower of "All Saints'" Church at Nagpur which had been in hand for some time was completed early in the year. The outlay has been Rs. 3,073.

The Church at Mandla, commenced in November 1883, is near completion. The expenditure of the year amounts to Rs. 3,149 against a deposit of Rs. 4,167. The outlay from the commencement has been Rs. 6,119 against a sanctioned estimate amount Rs. 5,377. A revised estimate, amount Rs. 7,304, to cover the excess, and the cost of the belfry tower has recently been admitted.

Jails.—Four prisoners' barracks Nos. 2, 8, 10 and 15, in the Central Jail at Jubbulpore, were entirely re-roofed with single Allahabad pattern tiles. Rs. 8,573 were expended against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,458.

A block of three solitary cells in the District Jail at Hoshangabad was commenced, and the walls were about 6 feet in height at end of year. The slow progress made was due to the use of prison labor.

An enclosure wall for the District Jail at Chhindwara was commenced and progress made. Rs. 4,518 were expended against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,932.

An enclosure was commenced around the Jail for State prisoners, Fort Asirgarh. Outlay was Rs. 1,807, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,566. Progress has not been good. Difficulty, it is stated, is experienced in getting work executed rapidly in Fort Asirgarh.

A block of three solitary cells for female prisoners in the Central Jail at Nagpur was commenced and completed during the year. The expenditure amounts to Rs. 2,563 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,740.

An additional workshed, commenced last year, in the District Jail at Betul, was nearly completed. Outlay Rs. 3,701 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,310.

A new workshed, for the Central Jail at Raipur, commenced in the previous year, was completed. It cost Rs. 7,968, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,686. Detached quarters for the Hospital Assistant and Darogah were built. The expenditure was Rs. 2,598 against an estimate of Rs. 2,788. Work on the conversion of sixteen out of a block of twenty four quarantine cells into solitary cells was started; but small progress was made, owing to a proposed change in the plans by the jail authorities. The outlay consequently was only Rs. 713 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,506.

Additional worksheds were provided for the District Jail at Bilaspur during the year, on a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 3,771.

The additional buildings and enclosure sanctioned for the District Jail at Sambalpur are now in an advanced state, and there has been good progress :—

I.—The enclosure walls are complete.
II.—Two prisoners barracks are finished.
III.—The block of solitary cells is being roofed in.
IV.—Guard house roof is being put in.
V.—Two worksheds are completed.
VI.—The masonry of the barrack for female prisoners is complete, timber and iron work for roof, &c. are being prepared.
VII.—Two wells have been provided.

The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 17,210, and the total expenditure to close of the year to Rs. 30,993 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 48,967.

Police.—The entire expenditure was on four station-houses, and progress thereon was slow.

Medical.—In the Lunatic Asylum at Jubbulpore a block of six solitary cells for dangerous lunatics was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,259 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs 3,371. The barracks for male lunatics are being remodelled and re-roofed. The roofs of two blocks were dismantled during the year and the foundations of the verandahs put in. A quantity of materials was also collected. The outlay was Rs. 1,000.

Miscellaneous.—The Public Works Department Office and Subordinates' quarters at Pachmarhi were completed early in the year. The total cost has been Rs. 6,931 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,388.

Repairs.

60. The total outlay on repairs to Civil Buildings amounted to Rs. 52,763. The expenditure on this head for the preceding four years was:—

	Rs.
1879-80	37,338
1880-81	53,641
1881-82	56,835
1882-83	43,269

D.—Communications.

Original Works.

61. *Jubbulpore and Mandla Road.*—The general revised estimate for this road, (60 miles in length, 24 feet in width, and generally bridged) amounts to Rs. 5,90,744. Nine miles are to be metalled with stone, and the remainder gravelled (with moorum).

The road, as estimated, is practically complete, and is open for traffic. The total outlay to the close of the year has been Rs. 5,86,522, of which Rs. 30,867 represent the expenditure of the year under report. The work done in the year consisted in completing the earthwork and some minor bridges, and in the collection and consolidation of metal. It was originally intended to metal the entire length, but gravel for 51 miles was substituted, for economy. Experience has shown that the moorum obtainable is unsuited for heavy traffic, and for traffic during the rains. Stone metal has now been sanctioned for the length omitted, on a supplementary estimate aggregating in amount Rs. 84,588; and already the first 14 miles from Jubbulpore are metalled, and also 3 miles out of Mandla.

Saugor and Jubbulpore Road: Sub-division Saugor to Damoh.—The first Section from Saugor (mile 0), to mile 12, was reported complete last year. The 2nd Section from mile 12, to the 26th mile, was completed during this official year. The bulk of the outlay, Rs. 11,232, on this section was spent on consolidation of gravel, and on the inspection bungalow at Parsaria, which was also finished. The total cost of the work on this section was Rs. 44,268 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 44,192.

On the 3rd Section, mileage 26, to 47, or up to the town of Damoh, there was satisfactory progress. The entire earthwork was nearly complete, and gravel collected for a 6-inch coat. The only bridge sanctioned in this length is one of three spans of 15 feet over the Pandaria stream. This was nearly completed, all three arches being turned. Boats for use in the rains have been provided at the three unbridged crossings.

A combined staging and inspection bungalow and out-offices commenced last year at Garakota on this section were completed. The expenditure during the year on this Section of the road was Rs. 36,535.

Sub-division from Damoh to Jubbulpore. This length is complete, but an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,074 was sanctioned in this year for metalling the first four miles out of Damoh. The greater part of this metal was collected during the year, the outlay being Rs. 2,900.

The inspection bungalow and out-offices at Nohta were completed, the outlay during the year being Rs. 1,339.

Saugor and Jhansi Road.—The first section up to mile 20 was reported complete last year. But little also remained to be done to the second section, *i. e.* from mile 20, to mile 30½, and to section 3, from mile 30½, to mile 35½. The small amount of work remaining within this section consisted chiefly of consolidation of gravel, and this was completed for Rs. 3,137. A supplementary estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,837, was sanctioned during the year for metalling certain miles in lieu of gravel found not to answer, and a good deal of this metal was collected at a cost of Rs. 2,753. It is expected that 21 miles will be metalled out of the 38 by the close of the rains of 1884.

Three wells are being provided at encamping grounds, at an expenditure of Rs. 169 only.

Saugor and Kareli Road.—The cracked arches of minor bridges Nos. 264, 266, 268, and 269 in miles 71, and 72, are being replaced by rolled beams, and timber superstructure. Materials were collected during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,022.

Seoni and Chhindwara Road.—The three miles from Seoni are metalled with stone or kunker; and gravel has been collected for the remaining miles. Some minor drainages were bridged. The alignment for the road was given, and the estimate prepared, by the P. W. D., but the work was placed in charge of the district officers, and as the road was to be considered a district road a grant-in aid was provided from Provincial Funds. The amount of the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 19,784, and the expenditure to close of the year Rs. 15,282. Of this amount Rs. 1,671 were expended during the year out of a grant-in-aid from Provincial Funds amounting to Rs. 3,220.

It has been since decided to make over to the P. W. D., all the chief lines of communication. The Seoni and Chhindwara road is one of those which has been so transferred.

Piparia and Pachmarhi Road.—The following improvements connected with this road have been executed.

The fitting of the hydraulic ram in the stream near Pagara in the 7th mile from Pachmarhi, to supply water much needed in the 7th, 8th and 9th miles was completed, and worked. The working, however, proved intermittent, and unsatisfactory. The ram has been sent to the Roorkee Workshops with a view to the defects being precisely ascertained, and, if possible, remedied. The approaches to the bridge over the lake at Pachmarhi in the 32nd mile were widened, and raised: and wire fencing provided. Stone metal has been collected in lieu of gravel for miles 4, 5 and 6, from Pachmarhi and also for miles 13, 14 and 15. The gravel in these miles has been found not to stand the traffic.

North-west Road from Itarsi to Nagpur.—The improvement and completion of this main road is of great importance and work thereon is being steadily pushed on.

The chief improvement in the first section (from Itarsi to Betul) is the realignment and reconstruction of the Baretha ghat, 1½ mile in length, in the 39th mile. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,104, was received sanctioned late in the year, consequently a commencement was only made with the earthwork, Rs. 908 being expended. The ruling gradient of the new alignment is 1 in 20, and with this grade it descends from Nimpani to the Shahpur plains. The improvement will be great.

A report had been received from the Executive Engineer that the traffic during the busy months of the spring is heavy, averaging over 200 carts per diem. This has necessitated the substitution, in lieu of gravel, of stone metal in several miles. The amount of the estimate sanctioned for this was Rs. 14,141 and the outlay Rs. 13,442.

The road in the second section (from Betul to Chhindwara) is generally unformed, and is merely a fair weather track. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 13,058, has been sanctioned for the construction of the first 7 miles up to the Sampna river. Sanction was given too late in the season, and only a small amount of work was consequently executed. Surveys are in hand for the execution of the work in the remainder of this section.

The 3rd Section from Chichendra to Saoner, is, for the chief part, also a fair weather track. An estimate (Rs. 30,769) was sanctioned for certain diversions and improvements in detached localities. The total outlay against this estimate has been Rs. 10,460, of which Rs. 6,798 formed the outlay of the year under report. On this estimate the Pandurna diversion, mileage 55, was commenced, and about 13 per cent of the work executed. The earthwork of the Seoni diversion is completed; also the collection of moorum, and one causeway has been built across a stream. The diversion immediately north of Saonair, in mile 26, has also been completed, and gravelled. It will be necessary in the ensuing year to get out the project for the completion of the entire section.

In the 4th Section, Saonair to Nagpur, the boulder-soling and gravelling between miles 16, and 23, were completed. The causeway across the stream at Patansaongi was built. The concrete and foundation of the abutment of the 40 feet span plate-girder bridge at Pipree, were put in; sufficient stone for the masonry and the timber for the superstructure of the roadway were collected.

In all, Rs. 16,650 were expended on this section. This amount includes, however, the expenditure on the causeway across the Kolar river on the branch road from Dyegaon to Kamptee.

Gondia and Balaghat Road.—The alignment of the road is on that of the proposed line of railway from Gondia to Jubbulpore, and the section and the alignment, including curves, of the railway, have been generally followed. This road was made by the Public Works Department for the section from Gondia to the Bagh river, and is everything that a road should be. The section in the Balaghat district was made over to the District officer to construct. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 29,143, was sanctioned, and Rs. 10,949 were allotted in current year. This estimate has been worked up to. The road in this section is at formation level only 12 feet wide with steep slopes and high banks.

As this road is an important feeder line to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, its charge and completion have been made over to the Public Works Department from the close of the year.

Great Eastern Road, Nagpur to Raipur.—Owing to the heavy traffic occasioned by the opening of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway both the metalled and gravelled portions of this road fell into great disrepair. It became necessary to remetal the portion before metalled, and to provide metal in lieu of gravel from mile 145, to mile 175. Estimates, Rs. 35,670, for collection and Rs. 24,026 for consolidation were sanctioned and outlays were incurred against each, respectively, of Rs. 28,229 and Rs. 11,519. Good progress was made with the collection of metal and the greater portion of it was collected by the close of the year. The consolidation did not progress so fast. Such work can, in this Province, only be done efficiently and economically during the rains, and at the commencement of the year but a small quantity of metal could be collected. In addition, to facilitate traffic across the wide sandy bed of the Seonath river, a temporary pile bridge (to be taken down and put up annually) of 8 spans of 30 feet, of under-trussed beams was constructed, with temporary embanked approaches. Heretofore, there was simply a track and a ford; and heavily laden carts experienced great difficulty in crossing. The expenditure was Rs. 5,077 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 6,243. A good temporary bridge already exists at the Karun river, which is put up and taken down annually. It consists of a timber superstructure on rolled beams on ashlar piers and on rock foundations.

Raipur and Bilaspur Road.—The section in the Raipur district is gravelled; also that in the Bilaspur district, excepting a few miles near Bilaspur, for which gravel is collected. The road is generally bridged. The unbridged rivers are the Seonath, and the Maniari. This road has been hitherto in charge of the District officers concerned, who have supervised and executed the improvements effected, the cost being met from District Funds, aided by substantial grants from Provincial Funds. In the year under report grants amounting to Rs. 4,277, and Rs. 4,000 were given from Provincial Funds to the Deputy Commissioners Raipur and Bilaspur, and the bulk of these sums was utilized in the collection and the consolidation of gravel. As it is desirable to complete this important feeder road and maintain it in good order, its transfer to the Public Works Department in the ensuing official year has been ordered.

Raipur and Sambalpur Road, Raipur Section.—The portion from Raipur to Arung and the left bank of the Mahanuddy, (length 28 miles) is made, *i. e.* the earthwork (width 20 feet) is executed. About half of this portion is gravelled, and there are some minor drain bridges. But all major streams are unbridged. There is merely a track and a ford in the fair season across the Mahanuddy. A ferry is necessary, and is provided during six months of the year. From the right bank of the Mahanuddy to Sankra, mile 27 to mile 72, a new road has been aligned. All the earthwork has been executed, and the major portion of this was carried out during the year under report. Gravel has also been provided for the portions lying in black soil. The amount of the sanctioned estimate for these improvements was Rs. 72,644 and the entire outlay has amounted to Rs. 68,641. The outlay for the year was Rs. 26,249, of which Rs. 14,146 were received from District Funds.

Sambalpur Section.—There has been active progress this year in this section also. The earthwork (20 feet wide at formation level) for 30 miles out of Sankra as far as Koomarpilli, has been completed. Also gravel has been collected for surfacing the portion in black soil to a width of 12 feet. The amount of the sanctioned estimate for this earthwork, and gravelling from Sankra (mile 72), to Singorah (mile 108), is Rs. 50,487, against which there has been a total expenditure of Rs. 20,147. The outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 15,122, towards which the District Funds contributed to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

The entire Raipur and Sambalpur Road was inspected during the year; the requisite instructions have been issued for the measures necessary for the completion of this road. From Singora (mile 108), to close to Sambal- (mile 164¾), there is a mere fair weather track. The improvement most needed is the formation of the road up the Singora ghat, a project for which has just received sanction.

Surveys.

62. In addition to the works enumerated under the head "Communications," several surveys have been made of important feeder roads projected to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway in the Bhandara and Chhattisgarh tracts.

These consist of the following surveys:—

	Length in miles.
Tumsur to Katangi	32
Dongargarh to Chicholi	11
Lown and Simga, with branch to Baloda	54

Repairs.

63. The expenditure on repairs to roads throughout these Provinces amounted in all to Rs. 3,25,389, distributed as follows:—

Name of road.	Length in miles.	Amount.
		Rs.
Great Northern	169	52,153
Jubbulpore and Mirzapur	68½	9,309
„ „ Mandla	66	14,090
„ to Damoh and Saugor	99	16,371
Saugor and Kareli	77¾	40,059
„ and Jhansi	38	7,602
Piparia and Pachmarhi	32	14,643
Khandwa and Mhow	40	10,224
Chegaon and Ichapur	52	5,931
North Western Road, Itarsi to Nagpur	165	17,951
Saonair and Chhindwara	56	15,879
Southern Road	35	11,064
Great Eastern	175	1,00,953
Raipur and Sambalpur	164¾	4,832
All other roads	...	4,268
Total ...		3,25,329

The heavy outlay on the Eastern Road is due to the entire remetalling of the portion between Raj-Nandgaon and near Droog, *i.e.*, between miles 132 and 143.

The Ichapur and Chegaon road, or the section of the Poona and Mhow road which lies in the Nimar district, hitherto maintained from District Funds, was transferred to the charge of this department in October 1883.

E.—Tools and Plant.

64. The outlay recorded under this head amounted to Rs. 5,788 against a revised estimate of Rs. 20,000.

F.—Contribution Works.

65. The grants and expenditure under this head are given in the following Statement :—

1 Service heads.	2 Grant as per Budget orders.	3 Revised Estimate.	4 Outlay.
CONTRIBUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works { Civil Buildings ...	...	11,383	10,426
Original Works { Communications ...	...	5,955	5,812
Original Works { Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	86,403	67,481
Total ...	...	1,03,741	83,719
Repairs. { Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...
Repairs. { Communications ...	...	47	41
Repairs. { Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...
Total ...	...	47	41
Establishment	...	600	5,685
Tools and Plant	...	...	763
Grand Total ...	...	1,04,388	90,208

66. Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, the expenditure was on the Jubbulpore Water Works. Rs. 68,186 were spent during the current year,

out of the amount of Rs. 81,325 placed by the Municipality of Jubbulpore at the disposal of the Public Works Department. A revised estimate is being framed. The Water works scheme may now be said to be practically complete. The masonry dam was brought to its full height during the year, and the escape guard-walls all but finished. The whole of the pipe system has been laid and the supply of water to the city has been constant, and ample. The Central Jail, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Government School of Industry, High School and other institutions, have been connected with the scheme, and sanction has been recently received for extending the benefits of the water supply to the Barracks, and the Cantonments generally.

The Dam has not yet been subjected to the pressure due to the full head of water against it, as it was not until lately that the present height was reached. But, so far, the results have been satisfactory. On the 25th July 1883, the water topped the temporary escape, and was discharged at a depth of a little over 12 inches. The crest of weir was then at the 1434·84 level, or 45·17 feet above the bed of nala. The water continued flowing for a few days with a decreasing depth, and by opening the large scouring valve in the 16 inches scour pipe, and the small valve along the main it was found that the discharge was accommodated, and no water then passed over the escape. The Dam on the flanks of the temporary escape had been raised nearly 8 feet above the level of this escape by the middle of August 1883, and a small break in the rains enabled a push to be made to raise the temporary escape to within a foot of this level. On the 8th September, a fall of rain of 2·11 inches occurred in 1½ hours. The same day 0·94 of an inch more fell, and the following morning 3·62 inches fell in the space of 2¾ hours. Thus in about 24 hours 6·67 inches of rain fell, and a large body of water was poured into the reservoir. The scouring sluices could not, of course, carry it all off, and the new masonry of the weir was very soon topped. At 6 A. M. on the 9th the water was passing over the weir one foot in depth, (the maximum attained), and by 6 P. M. it had fallen to 6 inches in depth. The level of crest was then 1440·67 or 51 feet above the level of the bed of the nala. The maximum rate of discharge was 1,155 cubic feet per second. The water on this occasion topped the temporary escape during the night, and consequently the exact time when this happened was not recorded nor was any note made of the time at which the water remained discharging at the maximum depth of one foot. The level of the Dam was raised some three feet more during September following, and that of the escape was raised 1' 3". When the water in the reservoir stood 52' 3" above the level of the bed of the nala, a careful examination was made of the Dam and Tower. In a few places in the former there appeared a "sweat," but nowhere along its whole length was there any spouting of water whatsoever. So far, therefore, the Dam masonry may be considered satisfactory. At the Tower, a small leak appeared where the first inlet from the vertical pipe goes through the Tower into the straining chamber. It is now almost imperceptible, and will probably cease altogether in time. The tower was quite dry with this exception.

The original estimate for this scheme amounted to Rs. 6,75,000 ; but according to a revised estimate lately submitted, the total cost will amount to Rs. 6,91,814. The following are the causes which led to a revised estimate ; (1) the thickness of the pipes was increased, (2) a separate scouring pipe was given, and (3) a straining chamber was built on to the Tower. In addition to the cost of construction, a further expenditure of Rs. 7,844 has been incurred in providing a number of pipes of the several diameters and of fittings to replace breakages as they occur from time to time.

An arrangement has been come to with the G. I. P. Railway under which water is to be supplied on an annual payment of Rs. 2,100. This arrangement is to be in force for three years. The Military and Cantonments have agreed to pay Rs. 5,500 per annum for water to be supplied to them for household consumption, water supplied to gardens being charged for separately; and it is expected that from this source the annual income will be Rs. 6,000. The Police, Central Jail, School of Industry and other institutions which have been connected with the main, will yield an income of at least Rs. 2,000, and house connections in the city represent now about Rs. 800 annually and will no doubt increase. The income may therefore be taken at Rs. 11,000 per annum.

67. *Water Works at Nagpur.*—The charge of these completed water works ontinued during the year with the sub-divisional officer at Nagpur.

The only new works carried out consisted of :—

i. Widening the channel forming the escape,—Expenditure Rs. 1,392.
ii. Strengthening the embankment at the left bank and at the deepest portion by a berm; amount ... ,, Rs. 1,032.

The outlay during the year on these water works, which supply water for 80,000 persons, was as follows ;—

	Rs.
Original works	4,309
Repairs	1,309
Establishment	3,252
Total ...	8,870

The Municipality received an income of Rs. 4,293 from water rates.

68. *Hinganghat Water Works.*—This is a small pumping scheme, the water being pumped from a well on the banks of the Wunna river to a reservoir, and thence distributed by gravitation

The house over the well and engines was finished early in the year, and this completed the works as sanctioned, excepting a portion of the distribution scheme. During the rains the rubble packing in the trench and unlined tunnel connecting the pump well with the river became blocked. This packing had to be removed and a lining of brickwork provided with a filtering arrangement at the end.

The supply of a few sluice valves and the completion of the distribution is all that remains to complete the scheme.

The total outlay on these works, which supply water for 9,000 inhabitants, amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 1,32,506, of which 14,054 were spent in the year under report.

G.—Incorporated Local Funds.

69. The principal works in progress or undertaken during the year under this head are shown in the following statement :—

Particulars.	Estimated amount.	Expenditure during the year.	Total up to date.
ORIGINAL WORKS—CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dispensary at Drug, Raipur District ...	7,045	2,044	7,416
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Railway serai at Jubbulpore ...	11,338	1,656	11,244
Second class road from Shapura to Patun, Jubbulpore District ...	40,711	14,228	22,984
Fair weather road from Raipur to Sankra ...	72,644	14,146	*68,641
Fair weather road from Sankra to Singora ...	50,847	2,000	*20,147
Survey of road from Mandla to Dindori ...	1,920	1,154	1,798
Constructing a well at Jhalap Dka Bungalow ...	1,396	691	1,341
Providing godowns to road bungalows, Raipur-Sambalpur Road ...	796	4	702
Making boats for Deputy Commissioner, Mandla ...	703	703	703
Re-erecting temporary bridge over Herin river, Jubbulpore District ...	565	564	564
REPAIRS.			
Maintaining mali establishment, Jubbulpore District ...	914	856	85
Annual repairs to dak bungalow, Raipur and Sambalpur Road ...	871	171	674
Maintenance of Betul and Chichenda Road ...	1,710	1,024	*1,684
Maintenance of Betul Road ...	2,605	1,380	*2,637

* Includes expenditure from Provincial grant.

STATE RAILWAYS.

70 The lines under the control of this Administration are:—

i. The Wardha Coal State Railway, broad gauge, length 45 miles, attached to which is the Warora Colliery, the whole being worked as one undertaking.

ii. The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, narrow gauge, length 149½ miles.

(1).— *Wardha Coal State Railway.*

71. The entire length of 45 miles continued open throughout the year and was worked without serious accidents. There were normal floods and no damages.

Works in progress.

72. The following major works were in hand during the year:—

Station Buildings.—A store room for the Workshops at Warora; outlay Rs. 4,226. A blacksmith's shop; outlay Rs. 4,150.

Staff Quarters.—A block of 6 quarters was completed for the Colliery employés at Warora; outlay Rs. 3,078.

Rolling Stock.—A composite carriage, two 3rd, two 4th class vehicles and two passenger brakes were supplied; outlay Rs. 16,964.

Traffic and working.

73. The following Statement shows the traffic receipts and expenditure by heads:—

Heads.	Amount.
I.—GROSS EARNINGS.	Rs.
Coaching traffic	38,560
Goods traffic	1,82,407
Electric Telegraph earnings	2,037
Sundries	71,582
Warora Colliery	4,70,116
Total gross earnings ...	7,64,702
II.—WORKING EXPENSES.	
Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations	22,344
Locomotive expenses	49,942
Carriage and Wagon expenses	25,112
Traffic expenses	24,176
General charges	45,084
Special and miscellaneous	9,499
Working expenses Warora Colliery	—837
Total working expenses ...	1,75,320
III.—NET EARNINGS. ...	5,89,382

There was a large increase in the quantities carried of (1) grain and pulse and of (2) seeds. Manufactured cotton advanced somewhat; on the other hand the carriage of raw cotton declined. The traffic in cotton is, however, trifling.

The following table gives a comparison of the passenger traffic on the line in the years 1882 and 1883.

Class.	1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
First	478½	997	402½	911
Second	438	498	712	836
Third	2,214	1,302	1,910½	1,181
Fourth	1,13,312	28,825	1,26,617½	32,608
Total ...	1,16,442½	31,622	1,29,642½	35,536

It will be observed that there was an increase in passenger traffic, to the extent of about 10 per cent, and that this was chiefly due to the greater number of 4th class passengers using the Railway.

Rates and Fares.

74. With the exception of some trifling changes made in goods rates to assimilate them with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway fares, there were no alterations in either passenger or goods traffic rates during the year.

Lines under survey.

75. The extension of the Wardha Coal State Railway from Warora to the Wardha river, to meet the Nizam's State Railway, was under survey during the year. The extension consists of two proposals. From Warora the alignment, in both, follows generally the course of the Southern Road as far as Bhanduk. Thence a mineral line about 12 miles in length branches off to Durgapur, the locality proposed for the iron manufactory. This branch line is also common to both proposals. From Bhanduk there are two alternative lines; one to Peepree, the best crossing as yet discovered on the Wardha river, and the other to the Bullarpore crossing near Chanda. The first mentioned project is deemed the more desirable.

(2).—*Warora Colliery.*

76. The Warora Colliery has worked uninterruptedly throughout the year. The out-put for 1883-84 amounted to 98,663 tons, a larger quantity than has been supplied in any previous year.

The following is a Statement of coal raised during each month of 1883-84, as compared with the figures for 1882-83:—

Months.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
April	7,223	10	10,339	10
May	8,146	15	6,858	10
June	6,724	13	7,316	10
July	400	2	7,980	5
August	4,409	0	6,876	5
September	4,000	10	6,175	10
October	5,683	10	2,521	10
November	6,769	1	8,853	15
December	7,542	15	9,299	0
January	9,882	15	11,199	0
February	9,423	15	11,209	15
March	10,210	10	10,033	10
Total ...	80,416	16	98,663	0

This entire out-put was raised from No. 2 and No. 4 pits, (the winding pits). No. 3 seam was worked in No. 2 pit, and No. 2 seam from No. 4 pit. The latter raised more than No. 2 pit in the proportion of 1½ to 1. The maximum out-put in one day of 24 hours was 609 tons, and a steady aggregate out-put of 500 tons per diem could be maintained, provided both pits were in working order, and labor plentiful.

No. 2 seam in No. 4 pit is turning out thin, and inferior to the rise, or west, and new workings to the north west of No. 4 pit are being pushed into No. 3 seam, which, owing to a fault, has been brought to about the level of No. 2 seam. The coal here is excellent.

The amount, 98,663 tons, raised in 1883-84, was delivered to the following purchasers to the extent noted :—

Purchasers.	Quantity in tons.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	51,910
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway	11,341
Wardha Coal State Railway	3,600
Warora Colliery	10,212
Empress Mills, Nagpur	8,972
Hinganghat Mill Company	4,420
Budnera Manufacturing Company	4,603
	95,058
Purchasers under 1,000 tons	811
Total quantity sold ..	95,869

The cost of raising the out-put (98,663 tons) for this year amounted Rs. 2,95,168, giving a rate of 2·99 rupees per ton.

77. The average consumption and cost per train mile of Warora coal on State Railways during the calendar year 1883 was as follows :—

Name of State Railway.	Gauge.	Consumption in lbs.	Cost Annas.
Wardha Coal	Broad	103·39	3 57
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh... ...	Narrow	58·83	3·65

The consumption on the broad gauge line shows a trifling improvement, the figures of 1882 being 103·53 lbs. and cost 3·69 annas ; but it still continues very high. On the narrow gauge there has been a sensible and satisfactory reduction.

78. From 1st April to 31st December 1883, coal was sold at the following rates per ton at the pit's mouth, which rates have been current since 1st November 1882 :—

i. To Government and Public Companies :—
Screened coal at Rs. 5.
Slack, or smal lcoal, at Rs. 2.

ii. To Private Customers :—
Unscreened coal at Rs. 7-8-0.
Slack or Screenings at Rs. 4.

To private customers taking more than 10,000 tons of large coal, and 5,000 tons of small coal during the official year, there were rebates respectively of, Rs. 1-0-0 and Rs, 0-8-0 per ton. This system, the Manager reports, worked well and largely increased the receipts of the Colliery.

The rates quoted were considered by the Government of India high as compared with those prevailing at the Karharbalee coal fields; and reductions were accordingly proposed. About the same time, one of the largest private customers represented his objections to the enhanced rates demanded from that class of purchasers. After full consideration it was decided, under the orders of the Government of India, that the following rates should, for the present, be uniformly charged, the sale of unscreened coal being relinquished.

Description of coal.	To customers taking annually	
	Over 5,000 tons.	5,000 tons and less.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Large (screened) coal	4 8 0	5 8 0
Small do. in slack	3 0 0	3 8 0

These rates came into force for private customers from the 1st January 1884 and for Government and public companies from the 1st February following. The reduction in rates may lead at first, very probably, to a diminution in profits; but it is anticipated that by the more extended use of Warora coal the loss occurring through cheaper rates will eventually be counterbalanced by more extensive sales. It is hardly possible, however, that this result can be attained for a considerable time,

79. With a view to the more extended use of Warora coal, negotiations have been also in progress with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the reduction of the freight rates of Warora coal carried both on the State and Guaranteed lines from 6 pies per ton per mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies; but these negotiations were not completed at the close of the official year. When this reduction in freight is agreed to, it will be possible for Warora coal to be more extensively used on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and it will also be able to compete favourably with English coal at Khandwa for consumption on the Rajputana and Malwa Railway.

80. The fire in No. 2 seam immediately to the north and west and south of No. 2 Pit which broke out on the 17th January 1882, and again burst out violently on the 30th June 1882, but was some months after, walled off, has, during this year, been an anxiety and a trouble. It manifested itself afresh on the 11th May 1883, creeping round a stopping. After considerable exertion on the part of the late Mr. Atkinson, Assistant Mining Engineer, and his Staff, it was got under, and walled off, on the 17th idem. It, however, again re-appeared on the 24th January last, and was again shut off under the exertions of Mr Bunning, the present Mining Engineer and his subordinates. Mr. Bunning subsequently, in March, explored the fire, and by a judicious application of the hose and stoppings won a good deal of coal and restricted the area of the fire. No. 2 pit has also been isolated from the coal of No. 2 seam by a circumscribing wall, and every precaution has been taken to reduce to a minimum any injury by fire to this important shaft.

81. As regards ventilation, it is noted that pits Nos. 2 and 4 are up-casts, and Nos. 1, 3 and 5 down-casts. A furnace at the bottom of each up cast circulates air to the extent of 15,000 c. ft. per minute in No. 2 pit, and 12,000 c. ft per minute in No. 4 pit; quantities which are within healthy limits. The furnaces have had to be rebuilt owing to their being found to be not properly isolated from the coal. In view of this source of danger from fire, it is proposed to ventilate the mines by a Waddell's exhaust fan, and one has been indented for.

82. The pumps which are fixed in Nos. 1 and 3 pits have worked well, on the whole, and have kept down the water.

3—*Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.*

83. The completed portion of this line (146 miles from Nagpur to Raj-Nandgaon and the Tumsar branch, 3 miles) was open for traffic throughout the year. There was no damage caused by floods, the rains having been normal.

Works in progress.

84. The following major works were in hand during the year.

Earthwork.—The slopes of certain cuttings in the hill section between miles 94 to 145½ were cut back.

Outlay ... Rs. 10,087.

The section of the Kooadass drainage cut, at the east end of the Darekasa tunnel, was enlarged, as the waterway was found insufficient.

Outlay ... Rs. 6,297.

Ballast.—Completing ballast miles 0 to 145.

Outlay ... Rs. 33,751.

Minor bridges.—Substitution of a 40 feet span bridge in lieu of 12 feet in mile 20. Commenced only.

Major bridges.—Borings were taken to ascertain the lay of rock for the new bridge over the Kanhan river near Kamptee.

Wing walls of several major bridges were pitched.

Outlay ... Rs. 13,174.

Tunnels.—The widening to broad gauge section of the Darekasa tunnel was completed.

Outlay ... Rs. 35,954.

Level Crossings.—Four gate lodges with gates and chains were completed.

Outlay ... Rs. 2,053.

Fencing.—The Station yard at Raj-Nandgaon was fenced in.

Outlay ... Rs. 734.

Stations and buildings.—Goods sheds were constructed at Bhandara and Gondia; and other minor out-offices at several stations.

Outlay ... Rs. 12,758.

Workshops and Store buildings.—Verandahs or rather extensions to the smithy, foundry, machine, fitting, and carriage shops were erected.

Outlay ... Rs. 5,788.

An Office for the Workshop Foreman was added to the fitting shop :—

Outlay ... Rs. 1,714.

New Boiler house and chimney 100 feet in height.—The foundations of the chimney only were put in. The stone-work was in hand.

Staff Quarters.—Quarters, for the workshop foreman at Nagpur were commenced.

Outlay ... Nil

Locomotive Foreman's quarters were built at Dongargarh.

Outlay ... Rs. 3,250.

The "Pavilion" building at Dongargarh was purchased as Staff-quarters.

Outlay ... Rs. 4,456.

A Permanent Way Inspector's quarters were commenced at Khat.

Station Machinery.—Catchwater tanks were constructed for the supply of water to locomotives at Tharsa, Bhandara, Tirora and Amgaon. These have proved successful, and useful—

Outlay ... Rs. 36,779.

The Engine shed at Dongargarh was completed.

Outlay ... Rs. 23,664.

Plant, Locomotive.—The following machines were received and erected during the year in the Workshops :—

1 Steam hammer, 15 cwt.
1 Drilling machine.
1 Lathe gap 7".
1 Grinding and dressing machine.
1 Foundry crane.
1 Roots Blower.
1 Screw cutting break Lathe 18".
1 Stay straightening and centering machine.
1 Circular saw for cutting hot iron.
1 Machine, quartering, for turning up crank pins of locomotive Engines.

Outlay ... Rs. 59,428.

Rolling Stock.—86 short iron-covered goods wagons were received and erected, and two ordinary 1st class carriages converted, one into an inspection carriage, and the other into a 1st class saloon.

Outlay ... Rs. 1,13,382.

Six 'O'-class Engines were received in January 1884, and erected.

85. The following table shows the traffic receipts and expenditure of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway by heads :—

Traffic and Working.

Heads.	Amount.
I.—EARNINGS.	Rs.
Coaching traffic	1,90,546
Goods do.	11,17,127
Electric Telegraph earnings	3,662
Sundries	8,686
Total Earnings ...	13,20,021
II.—EXPENDITURE.	
Maintenance of Way Works and Stations	1,51,863
Locomotive expenses	2,32,783
Carriage and Wagon expenses	51,292
Traffic expenses	1,02,282
General charges	83,495
Special and Miscellaneous	14,446
Total Working expenses ..	6,36,161
III.—NET EARNINGS.	6,83,860

Expenditure.—The charge for the maintenance of the road was 11·5 per cent of the gross earnings, or Rs. 1,019 per mile per annum. This is a high rate, and is due to the renewal of a large number of sleepers, to the supply of ballast

on portions of the line not fully ballasted at the time of construction, and to the charge for the reconstruction of a minor bridge, 20' span, in mile 21, being debited to Revenue.

The Locomotive expenses per train mile during the year amounted to annas 10·69 against 10·88 in 1882.

The expenditure on repairs and renewals of locomotive and machinery per train mile was 1·89 annas against 0·92 in 1882. It is reported that this increase was due to the repairs required to engines on account of the double shift system of working which was experimented on during the busy season of 1883. The outlay on repairs to wagons in 1883 was 2·35 annas per train mile against 3·89 annas in 1882.

Receipts.—The receipts from food grains and pulse and seeds carried on the line in 1883, compared with those in 1882, were as follows :—

Items.	1882.	1883.	Increase per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Wheat	1,32,676	2,86,138	115
Rice	1,13,627	3,04,994	144
Linseed	73,969	1,51,233	104

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the chief item of traffic was in *rice*, and that this occurred during a season when the prices and demand for wheat were abnormally good.

During the latter half of 1883 there were decided signs of an increase of traffic. For the half year ending 31st December 1883 the net earnings amounted to Rs. 73,985, as compared with a loss of Rs. 26,425, for the half year ending 31st December 1882.

86. The following is a statement of the results of the passenger traffic in 1883, as compared with 1882 :—

Class.	1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
First	2,622	3,330	2,750	4,316
Second	15,211½	6,113	13,539	6,016
Third	15,583	4,361	14,662	4,722
Fourth	557,909½	1,12,287	646,629½	1,53,555

It will be noted that there are increases in the first and fourth class traffic, (notably in the latter) and slight decreases amongst the second and third class passengers.

87. Important reductions and changes in rates were authorized during the year, and came into force from the 1st April 1884. These had reference to the freight and rates for grains seeds and salt (except between Nagpur and Kamptee, where, for special local reasons, special rates prevail).

Rates and Fares.

The previous special rates for these articles consisted of a terminal of Rs. 1-2-0 per ton and 8 pies per ton per mile. Terminals, as a distinct charge, have now been abolished, and the following rates substituted. For, distances over 100 miles, 9 pies per ton per mile. For distances under 100 miles, 9½ pies. This change amounts to a reduction in the freight rate of from 10 to 12 per cent. It remains to be seen what the effect will be.

An experimental further reduction of these through rates during the monsoon has also been determined on, 8 and 8½ pies being charged in lieu of 9 and 9½. In addition, with a view to check any considerable traffic in firewood, bamboos and rafters during the busy season, and to give such traffic an impulse during the slack months, the rates for the items alluded to have been reduced, firewood to 4½ annas and bamboos and rafters to 6 pies per ton per mile.

The other changes in rates are trifling. No alterations have taken place in passenger fares.

4.—*Lines under Survey.*

Lines under Survey.

88. The survey for a Railway from Bilaspur through Rewah to Katni and thence to Damoh and Saugor, was in hand in 1883, under the orders of the Director General. The first reconnaissance from Bilaspur to Sohagpur was made under the orders of this Administration.

In addition, a Railway line has been reconnoitred between Gondia (82nd mile) and Jubbulpore.

The next Survey to be undertaken will, probably, be for a line between Itarsi, Betul or Chhindwara and Nagpur, which will before long need construction.

V.—Land Revenue and Finance.

1. The following is an Abstract of the Accounts of the Central Provinces, for the year 1883-84:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Balance on 1st April 1883 ...	64,14,300	.....
Imperial Revenue and Expenditure	53,16,105	1,73,009
Provincial Services, Revenue and Expenditure ...	56,25,308	44,93,800
Local Revenue and Expenditure	6,48,432	5,48,512
Excluded Local Funds, Revenue and Expenditure ...	1,43,768	1,25,763
Government of India Stock Notes	76,763	.....
Savings Bank Deposits	2,99,374	2,79,763
Civil Deposits	28,21,003	28,18,389
Municipal Funds	9,96,563	9,30,753
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	8,00,954	8,15,447
Coinage Accounts	1,000	.....
Departmental Accounts	3,753	4,661
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	33,058	41,000
Cash Remittances and Adjustments	67,98,125	68,01,683
Remittances by Bills,—Local and Foreign	27,65,896	27,77,237
Account Current, Settlement Account	37,017	.....
Foreign Remittances	7,19,611	30,41,565
Cash and Bill Remittances to and from other Governments ...	12,52,570	24,64,960
Post Office Department	22,67,742	1,98,835
Telegraph Department	36,687	1,17,523
Military Department	1,67,268	33,16,221
Public Works Department	14,27,242	27,32,705
Unadjusted Remittances	.....	148
Accounts between England and India	1,247	.....
Cash Balance on 31st March 1884 ...	.....	69,71,812
Total ...	3,86,53,786	3,86,53,786

Distribution between Imperial and Provincial.

2. Under the existing arrangements with the Government of India for the administration of the Provincial Services certain heads of revenue and expenditure are wholly reserved as Imperial; others are divided between Imperial and Provincial, and the rest are made wholly Provincial.

A—1.—Revenue wholly Imperial.

3. In the accounts of the Central Provinces the revenue under the following heads is exclusively Imperial:—

1. Opium.
2. Tributes.
3. Interest.
4. Exchange on transactions with London.

1.—*Opium* (II.)*

4. The cost price of opium supplied to the Excise department during the past two years was as under :—

	Rs.
1882-83 ...	2,16,351
1883-84 ...	2,18,511

* The figures in brackets against each head denote the number given to that head in the Government accounts.

2.—*Tributes* (XI).

5. The receipts under this head for the two years are as follow :—

	Rs.
1882-83 ...	1,08,800
1883-84 ...	1,61,820

As explained in the Administration Report of 1882-83, the fixed annual amount receivable under this head is Rs. 1,36,000, but in the year 1882-83 the receipts fell short of this sum by Rs. 27,500, as with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner certain Native States did not pay their tributes on the due dates. The arrears due have been recovered in the year 1883-84, and hence the increase in the receipts as shown above.

3.—*Interest* (XXI).

6. The receipts on account of Interest have been as follow :—

Total receipts—

	Rs.
1882-83 ...	10,756
1883-84 ...	10,272

The details of the receipts realized in 1883-84 are given below, viz :—

	Rs.
On Loans to Municipalities, Nagpur Municipality ...	8,479
On advances to cultivators	626
On temporary loans	1,062
Other items	105
Total ...	10,272

A loan of Rs 41,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent was granted during the year to certain Zamindars in the Kalahandi State, but as the loan was not fully taken up till the second half of the year, the first payment of interest falls due in the current year. The loans made in previous years are being repaid by instalments, and the receipts on account of interest diminish in proportion to the amount of principal remaining unpaid.

4.—*Exchange on transactions with London* (XXXVIII.)

7. The following amounts have been credited under this head, viz.

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Exchange on Provincial and other transactions with London	447	410

8. In addition to the revenue under the foregoing heads, the whole of certain items coming under the head Miscellaneous (XXIV) are credited to Imperial Revenues.

The items are—

1. Premia realized on supply bills, &c.
2. The amount of unclaimed bills.

The figures are as under—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Premia on bills	195	563
Unclaimed bills	194	79
Total ...	389	642

Owing to the large export of grain in 1883-84 there was a greater demand for supply bills on local treasuries in that year than in 1882-83, and consequently a larger amount was realized as premia on bills.

A-2.—Imperial Expenditure.

9. The charges which are exclusively Imperial fall under the following heads :—

1. Interest on Stock Notes.
2. Interest on Savings Banks deposits.
3. Assignments and Compensations.
4. Administration (Account office).
5. Ecclesiastical.
6. Political.
7. Territorial and Political Pensions.
8. Discount on bills and charges for remittance of treasure.

Details of these need not be given here.

B-1.—Revenue divided between Imperial and Provincial.

10. The receipts under the following heads are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Land Revenue.	Assessed Taxes.
Stamps.	Forest.
Excise.	Registration.

Land Revenue (I).

11. The gross receipts under the head Land Revenue, in the year 1883-84, amounted to Rs. 61,92,976 as compared with Rs. 60,97,594 in the year 1882-83.

The details of these realizations are given below:—

		1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Ordinary Revenue	...	60,68,087	61,63,810
Miscellaneous	...	29,507	29,166
		60,97,594	61,92,976
Imperial share	...	30,97,291	31,71,357
Provincial „	...	30,00,303	30,21,619

12. The total revenue of 1883-84 exceeds the total realized in 1882-83 by Rs. 95,382. The realizations fluctuate annually, as they are for the year ending 31st March, and the 2nd instalment of land revenue is not due till the 15th April. The increase in the receipts of 1883-84 is due principally to revenue realized in advance on account of the year 1884-85.

Land revenue collections.

13. The figures above are for the financial year ending with the 31st March 1884. Those for the fiscal year, ending 31st September 1883, may now be given. The year's results were :—

	Land Revenue on the rent-roll.	Land Revenue not on the rent-roll.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	61,32,630	93,631	16,972	62,43,233
Collections	61,31,822	93,624	16,922	62,42,368
Remissions	144	...	...	144
Balances	663	7	50	720

14. The total balances amounted only to Rs. 720, or ·011 per cent on the total demand. Of this small amount, Rs. 691 were in train of liquidation at the close of the year; Rs. 17 were only a nominal balance; and but Rs. 12 were returned as irrecoverable. This sum of Rs. 12 was due from an estate in the Mandla district, of which the owner died without heirs. The village is reported to be entirely waste. It may, therefore, be said that the whole of the land revenue was collected; and this was done without difficulty.

15. As compared with 1881-82, the number of dastaks issued rose from 1,591 to 1,991; but the number of defaulters summoned to head-quarters or tahsils fell from 47 to 9, and no defaulter was imprisoned in the Civil Jail. In respect to the distraint of personal property, it may be well to compare the figures for three years, thus :—

Year.	Attachments ordered.	Attachments. effected.	Sales carried out.
1880-81	939	57	4
1881-82	938	45	7
1882-83	879	46	8

Of the eight sales carried out, two (one in Nagpur and the other in Betul) were due to contentions among share-holding Malguzars as to who should pay the Government demand. The remaining six were in the Chanda district, and have not been explained by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Finally, there have been only two estates under sequestration in each of the last three years. In both the cases which occurred during the year under report, the arrears were due to the bad character of the Malguzar, and the measure resorted to resulted in the immediate payment of the arrears. All these facts and figures speak for themselves. Imprisonment was necessary in no one case, sale of personal property only in eight, and (merely nominal) sequestration of the estate in two cases. Nothing could testify more clearly and emphatically to the general prosperity of the people.

2.—*Stamps* (IV.)

16. The revenue derived from Stamps during the two years was as follows:—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Sale of General stamps ...	3,99,708	4,09,994
„ Court Fees stamps ...	8,09,733	8,84,710
„ Plain paper ...	3,303	2,895
Duty on Impressed documents ...	5,663	7,122
Fines and penalties ...	6,254	5,589
Miscellaneous ...	105	426
Total ...	12,24,766	13,10,736
Divided as follows :—		
Imperial share ...	6,12,383	6,55,368
Provincial share ...	6,12,383	6,55,368

The figures for 1883-84 show an increase of revenue, amounting to Rs. 85,970, in comparison with 1882-83.

17. The figures supplied by the Superintendent of Stamps are as follows :—

	Rs.
General stamps, gross receipts ...	4,23,319
Court fees	8,87,603
Total ...	13,10,922

The difference of Rs. 186 is due to certain fines being treated as income by the Stamp Department. The increase in Stamp Revenue occurred under the heads of Document Stamps and Court Fee Stamps, as the following analysis of the year's results will show.

General Stamps.

18. An examination of the departmental returns for the year 1883-84 reveals that a rise in the sale of receipt stamps (one anna) was almost counterbalanced by a fall in hundi stamps.

Receipt stamps still continue to yield a very small income, and the tendency to increase is so slight as to be barely observable. Only in the Nimar district was there any noticeable rise in sales during the year, and the explanation is that a Bombay trader took advantage of the more favorable discount rates prevailing in these Provinces, and purchased two parcels of receipt stamps aggregating Rs. 768 in value for sale in the Bombay Presidency.

The Nagpur district shows the largest receipts from the sale of such stamps, but even here they were below Rs 4,500, equal to 68,000 stamps. This number is exceedingly small, and testifies significantly to the small regard attached to the provisions of the law. It seems not improbable that one-half of the stamps sold in Nagpur were required for bills and payments made at Treasuries and Courts, and the balance is a very small number for all the transactions of the people. Laxness in respect to stamp receipts is, however, not confined to the people in their ordinary dealings, but seems common in receipts cashed at Treasuries, for among the irregularities brought to light by the Comptroller in his review of the working of the Treasuries during the year 1883-84 was the frequent payment without a receipt stamp when a stamp is by law required.

19. Document stamps gave an increase of over Rs. 10,000, and the districts which contributed to this increase were Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. The most marked increase, one of 38 per cent, occurs in the Bilaspur district, and four causes are assigned for it, (1) the re-settlement of 2 Zamindaris and the consequent execution of leases, (2) a large number of pilgrimages to shrines in Northern India, and loans to enable the pilgrims to journey there, (3) a short rice crop and consequent distress, (4) the tendency of written to supersede oral contracts.

Court Fees stamps.

20. The gross income from Court Fees stamps was Rs. 8,87,604 ; composed of—

Rs. 8,49,914 Court Fees stamp paper,
34,795 impressed copy sheets,
2,894 sale of plain paper to be used with Court Fees stamps.

Under Court Fees stamp paper the increase over last year was more than Rs. 42,000, and was made up in the districts of Nagpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Nimar, Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Saugor, and the three districts of the Chhattisgarh Division. Although, owing to the Judicial (Civil) year being the calendar one, and the Stamp year the financial one, exact coincidence between the returns of the two years is impossible, yet seven of the districts which showed increased litigation show increased stamp sales.

The sales of impressed copy sheets rose from Rs. 2,409 to Rs. 34,795. In explanation of the large increase, it is noted that the use of such sheets was only introduced towards the end of 1882-83.

3.—*Excise* (V.)

21. The revenue credited in the accounts under this head is as follows :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
License and Distillery fees and duties on sale of liquor and drugs ...	17,52,335	19,24,396
Gain on sale of Excise opium ...	4,26,154	4,29,138
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous.	3,407	2,901
Total ...	21,81,946	23,56,435
Divided as follows:—		
Imperial share ...	10,90,973	11,78,218
Provincial share ...	10,90,973	11,78,217

Country spirits.

22. The yield from country spirits was Rs. 14,19,123, or over one lakh and ten thousand rupees more than in 1882-83. This total is made up of—

(*a*) Rs. 6,67,460 or 47 per cent from 38 Sadr distilleries,
(*b*) „ 3,81,083 or 26·8 „ from 109 Contract stills.
(*c*) „ 3,70,580 or 26·1 „ from 1,598 Out-stills.

One Sadr distillery (that at Narsinghpur) was closed during the year. 3 new Contract stills were set up (really 4, one at Chandankhera in the Chanda district being closed and a Contract still taking the place of the Sadr distillery at Narsinghpur), and out-stills were fewer by 38 than in 1882-83, chiefly in the districts of Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur. Circles of retail vend were also fewer by 34 and shops by 110. These statistics, show that with no large or considerable changes in management and with a reduction of out-still circles of vend and shops, the income largely increased.

The Sadr distillery remains the starting point and mainstay of the Excise system, and the 18 districts of the Province may be broadly grouped thus:—

(1) Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Betul, Nimar and Hoshangabad supplied by Sadr distilleries and Contract stills.

(2) Balaghat, Seoni and Narsinghpur supplied by Out-stills and Contract stills.

(3) Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh, Mandla and the 3 districts of the Chhattisgarh division mainly supplied by Out-stills.

There appear then to be certain broad divisions, viz. the old Nagpur country and Seoni, Betul, Nimar and Hoshangabad, where consumers of country spirits are numerous and where the Sadr distillery system works successfully ; and the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh divisions, where either the distillery system was never introduced or where it had to be modified.

With regard to the Chhattisgarh division, it may be said that while its large area and population render it difficult of comparison with other divisions, the large number of Satnami Chamars who eschew spirits contribute to a low incidence.

Tari.

23. The total income from Tari was only Rs. 34,683 against Rs. 34,654 in 1882-83. As a source of revenue, Tari is important only in Nagpur (Rs. 4,718), Wardha (Rs. 24,601), Chanda (Rs. 1,882), and Nimar (Rs. 990). In the three first named districts there was a rise in income, and in Nimar a decrease, which is however nominal only, as the monopoly of the Burhanpur Tahsil was included in the Country spirit contract.

Opium.

24. The total demand for opium was Rs. 8,66,203 against Rs. 8,48,761 in the previous year. Ten years ago only the 3 districts of the Chhattisgarh division were supplied with Government opium. Now all districts are so supplied, opium being retailed at Rs. 22 per ser and a subsidiary income being raised by the auction sale of the monopoly of vend.

Taking the Province as a whole, it appears that about 2 maunds more of opium were issued in 1883-84, than in 1882-83; the demand on account of sale of monopolies of retail vend was some Rs, 16,000 more; the total demand some Rs. 17,500, and the net revenue about Rs. 17,000 more; while, the incidence of total demand on population rose from 1 anna 5 pie to 1 anna 6 pie, and the incidence of net reveuue per head of population from 1 anna 1 pie to 1 anna 2 pie.

Examining the figures by districts it is observed that in 9 (Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Mandla, Seoni, Chhiudwara, Damoh and Bilaspur) there were larger issues of opium, and monopolies also yielded more; in two districts (Nimar and Hoshangabad) less opium was issued and monopolies also yielded less; in five districts (Wardha, Betul, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Narsinghpur) less opium was issued but monopolies fetched more; and in two districts (Raipur and Sambalpur,) more opium was sold but monopolies fetched less.

Ganja.

25. The system under which excise is levied on ganja is to permit the cultivation of the hemp plant, under licenses, in Nagpur and Nimar, to dispose by tender of the exclusive right of wholesale vend in districts or parts of districts, (levying from the wholesale vendors, in addition to the sum paid by them for the monopoly, a direct duty per ser on sales made to retail vendors) and to auction the monopolies of retail vend.

During the year under notice the amount of ganja sold by wholesale vendors to retail dealers increased by 167 maunds and there was a consequent rise in the direct duty levied. The wholesale vendors paid rather less for their monopolies. On the other hand, the monopolies of retail vend fetched more by nearly Rs. 7,000 than in 1882-83. Under the head of direct duty there was an increase in all districts except Nimar, and the sales in the districts of Nagpur, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Bilaspur considerably exceeded those of the previous year. In the districts of Seoni and Balaghat, consumption appears abnormally high compared with population while in Nimar, Betul and Chanda consumption is small.

So little is known regarding the real consumption of ganja that it is difficult to say more than that the raising of the retail price must have had the effect of reducing consumption. Seeing that it is the poor man's ordinary stimulant the issues of ganja in districts like Nimar, Betul and Chanda, where they were 13, 13 and 19 maunds respectively, seem small, and all these districts are exposed to smuggling from foreign territory. The arrangements made with Feudatory States are still not very satisfactory, owing to the apathy of the Chiefs, who either disbelieve in the advantages of a central system of supply or are too apathetic to take the trouble to make suitable fiscal arrangements.

26. The total Excise revenue realized in 1883-84 shows an increase of Rs. 174,489 as compared with the previous year. Nearly the whole of this increase is, as shown above, under the head "License and Distillery" fees, &c." The income in this branch shows a steady increase year by year, due partly to administrative improvements, and partly to the general prosperity of the people.

4.—*Assessed Taxes, (Pandhri*—VIII.)

27. The following figures show the Pandhri collections of the two years:—

		1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
License fees (Pandhri)	...	2,54,883	2,54,733
Imperial share	...	1,27,442	1,27,366
Provincial share	...	1,27,441	1,27,367

5.—*Forests* (IX).

28. The total Forest revenue realized in 1883-84 was Rs. 9,94,769 as compared with Rs. 9,77,647 in 1882-83.

The details of the receipts are as follow :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency	75,064	80,336
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	8,69,066	8,74,040
Confiscated drift and waif wood .	4,536	4,857
Revenue from forests not managed by Government ...	9,728	11,822
Miscellaneous ...	19,253	23,714
Total ...	9,77,647	9,94,769
Imperial share ...	4,88,823	4,97,384
Provincial share	4,88,824	4,97,385

29. An explanation of the increase in Forest Revenue will be found in Section 6 of Chapter IV.

6.—*Registration* (X.)

30. The revenue under this head is as follows :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Fees for registering documents ...	36,855	38,395
Fees for copies of registered documents ...	20,110	18,363
Revenue Record-room receipts ...	825	...
Miscellaneous ...	10,747	11,742
Total ...	68,537	68,500
Imperial share ...	34,268	34,250
Provincial share ...	34,269	34,250

Since the commencement of 1883-84 Record-room receipts are credited in the accounts to the revenue head corresponding to the expenditure head to which the cost of the office is charged.

31. In Section 7 of Chapter III an account is given of the Registration operations of the year.

B. 2.—Expenditure divided between Imperial and Provincial.

32. The expenditure under the following heads is divided between Imperial and Provincial :—

Refunds,	Assessed Taxes,
Stamps,	Forest,
Excise,	Registration.

The division is made in equal proportions, except in the case of Refunds. As regards refunds, the division is made only in respect of refunds of revenue credited under the "divided" heads, namely, Land revenue, Stamps, Excise Assessed taxes, Forests and Registration. The Provincial share of the refunds of Land revenue is calculated upon the percentage (49·2047) fixed in the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1639, dated 17th March 1882. The charges for refunds of revenue under the other heads mentioned are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial.

1.—*Refunds.* (3).

33. The following statement contrasts the charges on account of refunds shared between Imperial and Provincial in the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84 :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue Refunds ...	10,756	10,419	10,285	9,962
Stamps ...	5,832	5,832	5,328	5,328
Excise ...	1,870	1,870	394	393
Assessed taxes ...	3,795	3,795	3,073	3,074
Forests ...	403	404	355	355
Registration ...	98	98	124	124
Total ...	22,754	22,418	19,559	19,236

Refunds of revenue credited under other heads are wholly Provincial and are charged to the corresponding expenditure heads.

34. The following figures show the expenditure in 1883-84, which was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stamps	20,226	20,227	40,453
Excise	29,072	29,071	58,143
Assessed taxes... ...	224	225	449
Forests	2,17,673	2,17,674	4,35,347
Registration	14,910	14,909	29,819

The details of these figures are given below.

2.— *Stamps* (5).

35. The charges under this head are classified as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments	2,155	2,160
Discount on sales... ...	13,039	13,618
Miscellaneous charges ...	900	1,257
Stamp paper supplied from Central stores	16,679	23,418
Total ...	32,773	40,453
Imperial share ...	16,386	20,226
Provincial ,, ...	16,387	20,227

The increase of expenditure in 1883-34 is chiefly due to a larger supply of stamp paper having been obtained from Central stores than in the previous year.

3.—*Excise* (9).

36. The charges under this head were—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central office establishment ...	17,369	18,358
Loss on dryage and wastage of opium ...	28	...
District establishments ...	29,779	30,243
Construction and repairs ...	6,641	5,848
Conveyance of opium ...	1,818	2,459
Miscellaneous ...	1,716	1,235
Total ...	57,351	58,143
Imperial share ...	28,675	29,072
Provincial share ...	28,676	29,071

4.—*Assessed Taxes* (12).

37. The amount expended annually under this head represents the cost of a special establishment employed in the assessment and collection of Pandhri.

The figures for the last two years are given below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
	247	224
Imperial share	247	225
Provincial share		
	494	449

5.—*Forests* (13).

38. The expenditure under this head was :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and works ...	2,34,739	2,56,541
B.—Establishments ...	1,76,703	1,78,806
Total ...	4,11,441	4,35,347
Imperial share	2,05,721	2,17,673
Provincial share	2,05,720	2,17,674

6.—*Registration* (14.)

39. The following figures show the expenditure under this head for the last two years :—

	1882-83	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendence	9,643	10,412
District charges	19,305	19,407
Revenue Record-room charges ...	262	...
Total ...	29,210	29,819
Imperial share	14,605	14,910
Provincial share... ...	14,605	14,909

Record-room charges have been classified since the commencement of 1883-84 under the head to which the pay of the office concerned is charged.

C. 1.—Revenue wholly Provincial.

40. The revenue under the following heads is wholly Provincial :—

Provincial rates,	Minor Departments,
Law and Justice,	Superannuation receipts,
Police,	Stationery and Printing,
Education,	Miscellaneous.*
Medical,	Civil Buildings Roads and Services.
	Provincial State Railways.

* Except the two items (1) premia on bills and (2) unclaimed bills, which are wholly Impeiral (see above.)

1.—*Provincial Rates* (VI.)

41. The details of the revenue credited under this head are as follows :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Additional rates on land ...	1,25,843	1,28,007
Education cess	1,30,765	1,36,352
District Post cess	36,794	36 695
Total ...	2,93,402	3,01,054

2.—*Law and Justice* (XV).

42. The total revenue credited under this head in 1883-84 was Rs. 4,70,653 as compared with Rs. 5,84,968 in the year preceding.

The classification is as follows :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	22,292	18,921
Court Fees realised in cash ...	2,783	3,364
General fees, fines and forfeitures.	1,13,194	96,186
Jails	4,41,990	3,47,452
Pleadership examination fees ...	...	224
Miscellaneous fees and fines ...	167	210
Miscellaneous	4,542	4,296
Total ...	5,84,968	4,70,653

The decrease in the revenue of last year as compared with 1882-83 amounts to Rs. 1,14,315. Of this Rs. 94,538 is under the head. "Jails" and Rs. 17,008 under "General fees, fines, &c." There has been a large falling off in the receipts on account of Jail manufactures, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Jail manufactures. Rs.	School of Industry manufactures. Rs.
Receipts in 1882-83 ...	2,78,663	1,60,307
Ditto 1883-84 ...	2,20,154	1,24,111
Decrease ...	58,509	36,196

3.—*Police* (XVI.)

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
43. Total receipts ...	36,552	68,551

The details are as follows :—

	1882 83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Police supplied to Railways ...	12,475	53,527
Do. to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds ...	1,988	346
Do. to Public Departments, private persons, &c. ...	7,147	7,355
Superannuation receipts ...	884	606
Miscellaneous ...	14,058	6,717
	36,552	68,551

Under the head "Police supplied to Railways" the amount receivable yearly from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company as its share of the cost of the Police force employed on the portion of the line which traverses these Provinces, is about Rs. 26,000, but as delay took place in settling the claim for 1882 the amount due by the Company for two years (1882 and 1883), has been credited in the accounts for 1883-84; hence the increase.

The receipts on account of Police supplied to Municipal Funds practically ceased during the year under review, having fallen from Rs. 8,160 in 1881-82 to Rs. 346 last year.

It is probable, however, that there may be considerable receipts under this head during the current year, as the Municipalities will be required to pay for the services of Police employed in supervising conservancy arrangements. This question is at present under consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

The miscellaneous receipts in 1882-83 included an exceptional item of Rs. 6,841 refunded into the Sambalpur Treasury on account of pay advanced to Police employed in the Kalahandi State. Excluding this item the receipts of the two years under the head Miscellaneous do not vary much.

4.—*Education* (XVIII.)

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
44.—Total Revenue	1,02,663	1,08,839
Details.		
Fees, Government schools ...	28,532	33,166
Contributions	36,978	36,108
Sale proceeds of books	34,228	34,296
Miscellaneous	2,925	5,269
Total ...	1,02,663	1,08,839

The increase in the total receipts of 1883-84, as compared with the previous year, amounts to Rs. 6,176. It is chiefly due to larger receipts on account of fees of the Raj Kumar High school at Jubbulpore. The amount credited against this school in the year under review being Rs. 11,125 as agaiust Rs. 7,200 in the previous year.

5.—*Medical* (XIX.)

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
45.—Total receipts	3,158	5,919
Details.		
Lunatic Asylum receipts ...	2,169	2,277
Contributions	480	480
Miscellaneous	509	3,162
Total ...	3,158	5,919

The increase in the Miscellaneous receipts is due to an adjustment in the accounts of 1883-84 of the value of certain surgical instruments and other stores returned to the Medical Store Depot.

6.—*Minor Departments* (XX.)

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
46.—Total receipts	4,666	6,629
Details.		
Botanical and other public garden receipts...	...	2,577
Model Farms	2,788	2,990
Emigration fees	478	962
Miscellaneous	1,400	100
Total ...	4,666	6,629

In 1882-83 the receipts of the Horticultural gardens (Mahraj Bagh) at Nagpur were not paid into the treasury, but spent, as they were received, in meeting expenditure of the garden. The Government gave an annual grant towards the maintenance of the garden, which alone appeared in the Government accounts as a payment. From the commencement of 1883-84 the garden became a Government institution, and all the receipts had in consequence to be paid into the treasury and brought to credit as Government revenue, which is the cause of the increase of Rs. 2,577 shown above. There is a corresponding increase of expenditure on account of the maintenance of the garden, as the charges previously met from the receipts have been included in the accounts as expenditure since the commencement of 1883-84.

7.—*Receipts in aid of Superannuation &c.* (XXII.)

47. The receipts under this head are as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Subscriptions payable under the Indian Civil Service family pension regulations.	237	604
Contributions from officers on Foreign service.	2,159	4,845
Contributions from persons employed under the Court of Wards	1,048	594
Miscellaneous	44	165
Total ...	3,488	6,208

The increase in the amount received on account of contributions towards pension and leave allowance of officers on Foreign service is due to a larger number of officers having been lent for Foreign service (chiefly in the Kalahandi State).

8.—*Stationery and Printing* (XXIII.)

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
48.—Total receipts	25,886	23,383
Details.		
Stationery receipts	382	489
Sale of Gazettes &c.	1,297	1,602
Other Press receipts	24,207	21,292
Total ...	25,886	23,783

The decrease under the head "other Press receipts" is due to a falling off in the receipts of Jail presses, owing to the extended employment of private presses.

9.—*Miscellaneous* (XXIV.)

		1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
49. Total receipts		31,830	11,699
Details.			
Unclaimed deposits ...	...	17,143	8,298
Treasure Trove ...	...	...	58
Sale of old stores and materials	...	591	996
Fees for Government audits	...	...	10
Rents ...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous fees and fines	...	320	137
Miscellaneous ...	...	14,510	2,182
Total	...	32,564	11,699

The decrease in the total receipts is Rs. 20,865. In 1882-83 the amount credited under the head "Unclaimed deposits" was unusually large, owing to the adjustment in the accounts of that year of certain old items outstanding in the accounts of previous years. The same remark applies to the receipts in 1882-83 under the minor head "Miscellaneous."

10.—*State Railways* (XXV.)

50. The gross revenue from Provincial State Railways was as follows:—

1882-83	... ...	Rs. 8,58,905
1883-84	... ...	„ 12,95,655

The revenue is derived entirely from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The figures are those furnished by the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

11.—*Civil Buildings, Roads and Services* (XXXV.)

51. The receipts under this head are as follows:—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Works in charge of Public Works Officers ...	23,165	23,660
Works in charge of Civil Officers	48,274	40,898
Total ...	71,439	14,558

The decrease in 1883-84 is due to a decline in the receipts under the head "Tolls on roads and ferries." In 1882-83 there was also a falling off under this head in comparison with the previous year, which was attributed to the opening of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The figures for works in charge of Public Works Officers are obtained from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

C.—2.—EXPENDITURE WHOLLY PROVINCIAL.

52. The expenditure under the following heads is wholly Provincial:—

- Refunds of Provincial rates.
- Land Revenue.
- Post Office (District Post.)
- General Administration.
- Law and Justice.
- Police.
- Education.
- Medical.
- Minor Department.
- Superannuation allowances.
- Stationery and Printing.
- Miscellaneous.
- Interest on debt incurred for Provincial Public Works.
- Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.

1.—*Refunds.*

53. The figures are as follow :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Refunds—		
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial rates ...	103	64

The head "Refunds" has practically disappeared from the Provincial Accounts, as a separate major head, in consequence of a change of classification in the accounts under which refunds of revenue credited under the heads that have been made wholly Provincial are now taken in the accounts as charges of the corresponding expenditure heads instead of under the major heads "Refunds."

2.—*Land Revenue.*

54. The following figures show the expenditure under this head :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deputy Commissioners and their Establishments ...	5,83,168	5,96,141
Contingencies	51,863	50,093
Total ...	6,35,031	6,46,234

In comparison with the previous year, the figures for 1883-84 show an increase of Rs. 2,721 on account of salaries of Extra Assistant Commissioners and of Rs. 8,016 in the charges for salaries of Tahsildars and Tahsil Establishments.

The revised scale of pay and appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars &c., sanctioned by the Government of India in 1882-83, is the chief cause of this increase, as the new rates of pay were not drawn for the whole of the year 1882-83.

3.—*Post Office.*

55. The charges under this head are as follow :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
District Post Establishment ...	44,233	45,075

4.—*General Administration.* (XVIII.)

56. The expenditure under this head is classified as follows :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary of Chief Commissioner	54,000	55,667
Tour expenses	10,991	19,361
Civil Secretariat	81,250	81,845
Commissioners	1,87,348	1,89,936
Provincial Establishment in Imperial offices...	11,486	11,605
Rents, Rates and Taxes	24	24
Total ...	3,45,099	3,58,438

The increase of Rs. 1,667 in the charge on account of salary of the Chief Commissioner is due to a change having taken place during the year in the tenure of the office, involving an extra charge on account of transit pay to the officer who assumed the appointment. The increase under "Tour expenses" amounting to Rs. 8,370 is on account of the purchase of new tents for the Chief Commissioner's office.

5.—*Law and Justice* (19).

57. The figures are as follow :—

		1882 83. Rs.	1883-84 Rs.
Judicial Commissioner	...	58,923	57,742
Civil and Sessions Courts	...	39,871	20,154
Courts of Small Causes	...	35,821	35,413
Criminal Courts	...	5,52,344	5,79,563
Central Jails	...	1,24,249	1,19,083
District Jails	...	66,670	63,430
Lock-ups	...	7,667	6,432
School of Industry	...	26,381	26,280
Manufactory charges in Jails	...	2,13,207	1,68,328
Do. in School of Industry		1,82,679	92,181
Pleadership Examination charges		...	6
Refunds	...	43,587	18,720
Total	...	13,51,399	11,87,332

The total decrease of expenditure in 1883-84 in comparison with the figures for the previous year, was Rs. 1,64,067.

Under "Civil and Sessions Court" there is a decrease of Rs. 19,717, due partly to the abolition of one of the two temporary Additional Commissionerships created during the year 1882-83, and partly to the officer who held the second Additional Commissionership having been appointed in 1883-84 to officiate as Commissioner of a Division in addition to his other duties, and having in consequence drawn no pay as Additional Commissioner for a period of about five months, during which he held both appointments.

The largest decrease is, however, in the charges on account of Jail manufactures, and is due to smaller purchases of raw materials. The following figures show the details of the expenditure on account of Jail manufactories for the last three years:—

Central and District Jails.

		1881-82 Rs.	1882 83 Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Establishment	...	1,358	1,366	1,342
Raw materials	...	1,73,618	1,92,527	1,49,367
Commission to Jailors	...	7,148	7,741	7,949
Miscellaneous	...	10,627	11,573	9,670
Total	...	1,92,751	2,13,207	1,6,8328

School of Industry.

Establishment	...	15,358	15,320	12,257
Raw materials	...	1,36,391	1,62,825	77,418
Miscellaneous	...	3,119	4,534	2,506
Total	...	1,54,868	1,82,679	92,181

It will be seen that in the case of Central and District Jails the amount expended in 1883-84 on purchase of raw materials was Rs. 43,160 less than in 1882-83, and in the case of the School of Industry the decrease in the same period amounted to Rs. 85,407.

The receipts on account of Jail manufactures have also fallen off largely, as will be seen from the remarks in paragraph 42 above. The cause in both cases is that the manufacture of articles for sale to the public has been recently restricted, with a view to avoid injury to private enterprise.

6.—*Police* (20).

58. The expenditure under this head is as follows:—

		Rs. 1882-83.	Rs. 1883-84.
Superintendence	...	37,520	43,755
District Executive Force	...	11,78,706	12,34,341
Railway Police	..	30,334	29,672
State Railway Police	...	9,666	12,328
Refunds	...	1,698	586
Total	...	12,57,924	13,20,682

The total increase of expenditure in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83, is Rs. 62,758. Of this, upwards of Rs. 6,000 occurs under the head "Superintendence," which is due chiefly to the absence on privilege leave for three months of the permanent Inspector General of Police and the appointment of another officer to act in the appointment. Under "District Executive Force" there is an increase of about Rs. 55,500, due partly to larger expenditure on account of purchase of arms and accoutrements (including Ordnance stores), and partly to an increase in the charges on account of pay of District and Assistant Superintendents and Constables.

The amount expended in the purchase of arms and accoutrements &c., includes about Rs. 18,000 for arms and ammunition &c. supplied to the Police employed in the Kalahandi State, which amount is eventually to be recovered from the revenues of that State.

The increase of about Rs. 2,500 under State Railway Police is due to additions having been made to the strength of the force.

7.—*Education* (22).

59. The expenditure under this head for the two years is shown below:—

		1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Direction	...	30,830	24,206
Inspection	...	79,663	80,230
Government Schools	...	2,84,756	2,89,677
Normal Schools	...	26,871	26,709
Technical Schools	...	507	240
Scholarships	...	28,302	28,609
Prizes	...	4,036	5,303
Grants for the encouragement of Literature	...	614	529
Government Book Depôt	...	29,916	39,892
Grants-in-aid	...	36,114	34,835
Payments by results	...	25,213	21,185
Miscellaneous	...	25,477	25,768
Refunds	...	53	645
Total	...	5,72,352	5,77,828

The figures show that there have been considerable increases of expenditure under the heads "Government Schools" and Government Book Depôt," against which there have been savings under other heads. The net result is an increase of Rs. 5,476 in the total expenditure of the year. The saving under the head "Direction" is due partly to the permanent Inspector General being absent during the year 1883-84 on furlough and the salary of the officiating incumbent being less than the full pay.

8.—*Medical* (24).

60. The following figures show the expenditure under this head:—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Medical Establishment ...	1,79,183	1,79,159
Vaccination ...	10,920	12,400
Hospitals and Dispensaries	48,563	54,718
Sanitary Commissioner ...	7,757	8,485
Grants for Medical purposes	490	596
Medical Schools ...	14,377	1,163
Lunatic Asylum ...	17,503	17,475
Total ...	2,78,793	2,72,991

The decrease is due to the abolition from 1st April 1883 of the Medical School at Nagpur, the charge against the head "Medical Schools" in 1883-84 being amount due for the month of March 1883 but disbursed in April.

9.—*Minor Departments* (26).

61. The expenditure under this head comprises the following charges :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Provincial Museums ...	1,633	1,642
Census, ...	...	4,135
Agricultural Department ...	12,583	18,763
Model and Experimental Farms	9,264	11,701
Public Exhibitions, and Fairs	500	972
Government Bull and Stallion charges ...	177	173
Botanical and other public gardens ...	4,000	6,158
Emigration ...	...	6
Registration of Railway traffic ...	796	300
Provincial statistics ...	11,478	10,745
Miscellaneous ...	151	148
Total ...	40,582	54,748

The increase is chiefly under the head "Agricultural Department." In 1882-83 the pay of the Director of Agriculture was not drawn for the whole year, as the appointment was vacant for four months, Mr. Fuller having assumed charge of the office on the 30th July 1882.

The increase of Rs. 2,158 under the head "Botanical and other public gardens" is more than covered by an increase in the receipts under the same head (see paragraph 46 above).

The charge in 1883-84 under the head "Census" is on account of payments made to the Education Society's Press, at Bombay, for printing the Census report and tables.

10.—*Superannuation* (29).

62. The following are the charges under this head :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Superannuation and Retired allowances ...	1,22,630	1,27,836
Compassionate allowances ...	22,205	18,467
Gratuities ...	5,649	3,886
Total ...	1,50,484	1,50,189

11.—*Stationery and Printing* (30).

63. The details of the expenditure under this head are as follows :—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs
Stationery purchased in the country ...	29 542	17,891
Government Presses ...	61,365	61,659
Printing at private Presses ...	89	3,331
Stationery supplied from Central Stores ...	61,246	40,129
Refunds	...	2
Total ...	1,52,242	1,23,012

The decrease in the expenditure of 1883-84 is in the charges on account of Stationery. The increase against the head "Printing at private presses" is due chiefly to a special payment of Rs. 2,944-9-0 made under sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the Education Society's Press at Bombay, for the printing and binding of copies of the Circulars and rulings of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.

12.—*Miscellaneous* (30).

64. The following charges are included under this head—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	522	648
Rewards for proficiency in languages	360	360
Donations for charitable purposes	3,821	3,448
Charges on account of European vagrants ...	81	114
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	19,957	22,897
Petty establishments	280	401
Special commissions of enquiry	514	151
Rents, rates and taxes	42	51
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	10,696	1,369
Miscellaneous refunds	382	270
Total ...	36,655	29,709

In 1882-83 the amount debited under the head "Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges" was unusually large, owing chiefly to the adjustment in the accounts of that year as a Miscellaneous charge, under instructions from the Comptroller General, of advances made in previous years to certain Baigas in the Balaghat and Mandla districts, which were in the first instance charged to a debt head in the accounts.

13.—*State Railways* (36).

65. The expenditure on account of State Railways was as follows:—

	1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Working expenses	4,92,866	6,45,721

This expenditure is connected entirely with the working of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, the charges connected with the other State lines in the Province being treated as Imperial expenditure. The increase in the year 1883-84, as shown above, is much more than covered by the increase in the receipts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh line—(see paragraph 50 above).

The expenditure, as above, is exclusive of the charge on account of interest on the capital invested in the undertaking, which is shown in the next paragraph. The figures are those furnished by the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

14.—*Interest on debt incurred for Productive Public Works* (41).

66. The expenditure under this head represents the interest paid by the Local Administration on the capital outlay from Imperial Funds on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway. The figures for the two years 1882-83 and 1883-84, as furnished by the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, are as follows :—

1882-83.	1883-84.
Rs.	Rs.
3,17,700	3,49,032

The interest paid in the year 1883-84, is reckoned thus—

		Rs.	Rs.
Total actual outlay to 31st March 1884	...		98,04,948
Deduct—			
Provincial Contribution	...	400,000	
Local Debenture Loan	...	4,27,000	
			8,27,000
Net Imperial outlay to end of 1883-84	...		89,77,948

on which interest is calculated as follows :—

		Rs.		Rs.
Outlay to end of 1882-83	...	84,73,665	Interest at 4%—	3,38,947
Outlay in 1883-84	...	5,04,283	,, at 2%—	10,085
Total	...	89,77,948	Total ...	3,49,032

15.—*Civil Buildings, Roads and Services* (48).

67. The expenditure recorded under this head is as follows :—

		1882-83. Rs.	1883-84. Rs.
Works in charge of Public Works Officers	...	10,00,920	10,35,931
Works in charge of Civil Officers	...	6,495	9,853
Total	...	10,07,415	10,45,784

The expenditure on account of works in charge of Public Works Officers, though given above, is not shown in the Civil books. The figures are those furnished by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The increase under the head "Works in charge of Civil officers" is due to an adjustment in the accounts of 1883-84 of expenditure incurred in 1882-83 on account of the Bilaspur-Mandla road, which was in the first instance debited to a debt head as advances.

D.—Local Revenue and Expenditure.

68. The funds shown under Local Revenues are four in number, viz.—

The District Public Works Fund,	Municipal Fund.
The Patwari Fund,	Excluded Local Funds.

69. The receipts of and expenditure from District Public Works Funds for the year 1883-84 are as follows :—

Receipts.		Amount.	Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates—			(3) Refunds and drawbacks		1,680
Road cess	1,46,518		(5) Land Revenue—		
XVI.—Police—			Contribution for Deputy Commissioner's Establishment		5,160
Cattle trespass fines ...	1,38,677				
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle	31,261				
Miscellaneous ...	1,099	1,71,037	(18) General Administration—		
XIX.—Medical—			Contributions for Commissioner's Establishment		2,400
Miscellaneous	354		(20) Police—		
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—			Collection of cattle trespass fines	47,836	
Botanical and other public garden receipts	10,303		Refunds ...	344	48,180
Receipts on account of model or experimental Farms or factories	866		(22) Education—		
Receipts on account of Public exhibitions and fairs ...	1,484		Grant-in-aid ...	1,883	
Miscellaneous ...	852	13,505	Petty construction and Repairs ...	525	2,408
XXIV.—Miscellaneous—			(24) Medical—		
Sale of old stores and materials	2,257		Vaccination ...	15,565	
Sales of land, houses, &c. ...	9,630		Hospital and Dispensaries ...	12,651	
Contributions ...	14,344		Grants for Medical purposes ...	2,089	30,305
Rents ...	50,348				
Rates and Taxes ...	7,466		(26) Scientific and other Minor Departments—		
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	511				
Miscellaneous ...	2,162	86,718	Model Farms ...	1,476	
			Public Exhibitions and fairs ...	6,062	
XXXV.—Civil Buildings Roads and Services—			Botanical and other Public Gardens	20,021	
			Management of Local Funds ...	23,732	51,291
Tolls on ferries ...	50,267				
Encamping ground receipts	3,108		(29) Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		
Workshop receipts (Saugor)	7,566				
Contribution ...	23,150		Superannuation and retired allowances ..		632
Sale of produce ...	5,238				
Miscellaneous ...	4,719	94,048	(31) Miscellaneous—		
			Petty Establishments ...	19,248	
			Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	3,859	
			Refunds ...	1,330	24,437
			(48) Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—		
			Roads ...	2,08,268	
			Civil buildings ...	8,429	
			Miscellaneous public Improvements	5,750	
			Water supply ...	10,933	
			Establishment ...	21,788	
			Ferry Establishment and charges	23,165	
			Encamping ground charges ...	1,573	
			Workshop charges (Saugor) ...	8,247	
			Tools and plant ...	1,503	
			Refunds ..	203	
			Grants-in-aid to municipal public works	16,150	3,06,009
			Total Expenditure ...		4,72,502
Total Revenue ...		5,12,180	Debt Accounts ...		77,190
Debt accounts ...		87,756	Balance on 31st March 1884 ...		2,89,636
Balance on 1st April 1883 ...		2,39,392			
Grand Total ...		8,39,328	Grand Total		8,39,328

70. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 99,957 to the credit of the Patwari Fund. The receipts up to the end of March 1884 were Rs. 1,42,444 and the expenditure Rs. 1,23,161. The closing balance was thus Rs. 1,19,240.

71. The returns for municipal receipts and expenditure as furnished by the Account Department are given below :—

Expenditure.			Amount.	Receipts.			Amount.
			Rs.				Rs.
A.—Municipal Taxes—				A.—General establishment—			
Octroi ...	...	7,09,122		Office Establishment and Honorary Magistrates' Establishment	...	24,477	
Licenses on trades	...	20,014		Collection of Municipal taxes	...	90,857	
Taxes on houses and Lands	...	19,948		Refunds of octroi	...	1,21,140	2,36,474
Taxes on vehicles	...	3,136					
Tolls ...	...	913		B.—Public safety—			
Water rate ...	...	4,528	7,57,661	Fire and lighting Establishment	...	1,693	1,693
B.—Miscellaneous receipts—				C.—Public Health—			
Realization under special acts		228		Erection and repairs of markets, dispensaries and latrines, &c.	...	43,012	
Proceeds of lands &c.		244		Medical	...	28,656	
Income derived from market &c.		6.12,264		Water works	...	1,04,053	
Payments for services rendered to private individuals	...	79,068		Road watering and road cleaning	...	43,130	
Conservancy road cleaning fees	...	1,459		Conservancy and drainage	...	1,51,540	
Municipal fines	...	4,388		Market and slaughter-house establishment		1,234	
Miscellaneous	...	18,990		Public garden establishments	...	7,498	
Contribution	...	14,177	1,80,710	Contribution	...	800	3,79,913
Total Revenue	...		9,38,376	D.—Public Instruction—	...	43,179	
C.—Debt—				E.—Public Convenience			43,179
Loans	...	62,475		Public Works Establishment	...	7,924	
Deposits	...	49		Tools and Plant	...	1,267	
Advances	...	49,013	1,11,537	Roads	...	98740	
Opening balance on 1st April 1883,				Civil Buildings	...	12,012	
In Treasury	...	2,82,996		Miscellaneouse Public Improvments	...	8.200	
Outside	...	10,148	2,93,074	Survey of Land	...	201	
				Other charges	...	10,627	
				Contribution	...	19,620	5,58,571
				F.—Miscellaneous—			
				Public exhibitions and Fairs	...	2,329	
				Donation to gardens and Museums		613	
				Experimental cultivation	...	158	
				Aid to poor house	...	900	89,94
				Total Expenditure		...	8,23,824
				G.—Debt—			
				Loans	...	1.13,704	
				Deposits		...	
				Advances	...	45.281	1,58,985
				Closing balance on 31st March 1884.			
				In Treasury	...	3,48,737	
				Outside	...	11,444	3,60,181
Grand Total	...		13,42,990	Grand Total	...		13,42,999

72. The following Statement shows the total income and expenditure and balances of the several Excluded Local Funds upon the books of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, for the year 1883-84:—

Names of fund.	Balance on 31st April 1883.	Income during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on 31st March 1884.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds ...	20,744	68,881	89,625	66,574	23,041
Police Remount Funds ...	6,189	4,624	10,813	5,716	5,097
Police Butchet Funds ...	30	284	317	291	23
Dispensary Funds ...	49,041	68,204	1,17,245	51,783	65,462
Museum Funds ...	241	1,773	2,014	1,399	615
Total ...	76,245	1,43,766	2,29,011	1,25,763	94,241

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—*Census.*

1. For the results of the Census of 1881, see the Report for 1882-83.

2.—*Births and Deaths.*

2. The population under registration was 8,817,185, and the births and deaths registered numbered 357,864 and 304,763 respectively, which gives a mean birth rate of 40·59 per *mille*, and a mean death rate of 34·56.

The highest birth rate was 54·29 in the Murwara Circle, and the lowest 36·09 in Hoshangabad. The highest death rate was 48·84 in Nimar, and the lowest 26·13 in Sambalpur.

3. The characteristics of the year were a higher temperature in the opening months of the year combined with continued dryness from February to May—a more than usually copious rain-fall, rain falling heavily in June, September and October—a prevailing low temperature in the last months of the year.

The chief meteorological features of the year were the high temperature in the first half of the year, the low temperature at the close, and an intervening full monsoon.

Food was generally cheap and abundant.

The death rate was 1·85 in January. It slightly fell in February, but, rising again in March, continued to rise till May. In June it fell, but suddenly rose in July and reached its maximum, 4·69, in August. The rate then gradually fell, till December closed with 2·95.

This distribution of the death rate is very much in accordance with past experience and former statistics. The annnal increase of mortality in March April and May coincides with the rise in temperature and the increased dryness of those months. The degree of prevalence of sickness and mortality between August and November seems to depend greatly on the amount of rain that accompanies the monsoon, and is apparently aggravated if an excessive rain-fall supervenes on a hot season in which the heat and drought have been abnormally severe. The decline in mortality in November coincides with the setting in of the cold weather, and is rapid and complete in proportion as the temperature of this season is low and abnormal.

Chief diseases.

4. In 1882 cholera carried off 11,932 persons. The disease was prevalent in the early months of 1882, and rapidly increased in May, June and July, reaching its height in August: it then fell with even greater rapidity, there being only 12 deaths in November and 1 in December 1882. In 1883 the disease was even more prevalent and destructive, and the recorded mortality is 16,235. In January there were 4 deaths, in February and March none are recorded, then 4 again occurred in April, in May there were 119, chiefly in the contiguous districts of Nagpur and Wardha; in June the disease had shown itself in six other districts, the mortuary bill for the month being 928. In July 4,425 deaths were registered, and in August 7,944. The mortality then rapidly fell, and in December no death was registered. Saugor and Sambalpur appear to be the only districts which remained throughout the year free from the disease.

Small-pox was also more fatal in 1883 than in 1882, and no district escaped its ravages. Commencing in January it nearly reached its height in March, and remaining stationary in April and May gradually fell till October. In November there was a slight increase in mortality, which continued in December.

To fevers are ascribed 175,119 deaths, and they are undoubtedly the most prevalent causes of death.

Bowel complaints were most fatal in the months of July, August and September and caused 26,623 deaths.

The figures for the two years are compared below :—

	1882.	1883.
Cholera ...	11,932	16,235
Small-pox ...	3,945	4,696
Fevers ...	152,407	175,119
Bowel complaints ...	24,639	26,623
Injuries ...	3,588	4,593
Other causes ...	67,357	77,497
Total ...	263,868	304,763

5. The year thus appears to have been an unhealthy one. It would seem that in the opening months the dryness of the air favoured the spread of small-pox, the prevalence of which seems strictly confined to the dry season and which rapidly diminishes in the rains.

Cholera, on the other hand, appears to have begun with the extreme hot season, and there was a great increase in mortality in the rainy months, especially in the areas where the disease appeared during the dry months.

Fevers were largely prevalent in April and May, consequent on excessive temperature and dryness, and again in the later rainy months in accordance with the prevalence of malaria, which commencing in July and August reaches its maximum in October and November.

6. The number of deaths by suicide was almost the same as in 1882; while the mortality from snakes and wild beasts was somewhat greater.

3.—*Medical Relief.*

Dispensaries.

7. The number of dispensaries remains the same, *viz.* 82.

8. The figures of 1882 and 1883 showing the numbers of patients treated stand thus :

	House patients.	Out-door patients.	Total.
1882 ...	7,895	584,948	592,843
1883 ...	7,545	603,996	611,541
	—350	+19,048	+18,698

There was a decrease of 350 in-patients and an increase of 19,048 out-patients.

The small number of house-patients seems due to a more careful selection of cases. The larger number of out-patients is probably due to the greater readiness with which the people now resort to dispensaries.

9. The most prominent diseases treated at the Dispensaries were—

	Cases treated.
Fevers	130,069
Ophthalmia	69,119
Ulcers	61,808
Skin diseases	50,940
Respiratory diseases ...	37,908
Rheumatism	23,430
Inflammation of the external ear	22,634
Diarrhœa	19,553
Dysentery	14,500
Cholera	2,657
Small-pox	112

Cases of cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery were numerous in the dispensaries of Nagpur, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Nimar and Bilaspur.

Small-pox cases were principally treated in the Nagpur and Wardha dispensaries and at Asirgarh.

10. Civil Surgeons performed 203 major operations as compared with 147 in 1882, and Medical Subordinates 373 against 449 in 1882.

11. Of the 611,541 patients—

318,876 were men, 103,066 women, and 189,599 children :

and divided into classes the patients were—

Europeans	...	...	966
Eurasians	...	...	5,215
Hindus	...	...	421,226
Mussulmans	...	...	133,950
Other classes	...	...	50,184

Contrasted with the figures of 1882, those for the year under notice show that male patients have remained at about the same number, while more women and many more children were treated this year.

There does not seem at present to be anywhere much prejudice against women resorting to dispensaries.

12. The account of the current income and expenditure of dispensaries is sufficiently satisfactory.

The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 54,761 and at the close Rs. 60,903, notwithstanding that the expenditure of 1883 was larger than that of 1882. The amount of aid received from Government was less than in 1882.

13. On the 1st January 1883 there were 109 inmates, (84 males and 25 females) in the Nagpur Asylum ; admissions numbered 16, (10 males, 6 females), and readmissions 4, (all males), so that the total population was 129, (98 males, 31 females). Five inmates (3 males, 2 females) were discharged, and 3 males are shown as discharged "otherwise," and four (2 males, 2 females) died, so that there remained on the last day of the year 117, (90 males and 27 females).

Lunatic Asylums.

The daily average strength was 113, and the daily average sick 9·45.

14. The corresponding figures for the Jubbulpore Asylum are :—

On the 1st January there were 142 inmates, (106 males, 36 females) ; admissions numbered 21, (18 males, 3 females,) and readmissions 5 (4 males, 1 female), so that the total population was 168, (128 males, 40 females).

Twenty inmates, (15 males, 5 females) were discharged cured ; four (3 males, 1 female) were made over to their friends in an improved condition ; three (males) were transferred in an unimproved state ; two (males) were discharged "otherwise;" and six (males) died during the year, so that there remained on the last day of the year 133 persons, (99 males, 34 females) in the Asylum.

The daily average strength was 137, and the daily average sick 1·53.

In this Asylum the two who were discharged "otherwise" escaped. One was recaptured.

15. The tendency is to gradual increase in the number of criminal lunatics in the Asylums. In 1873-74, the number was only 22.

16. The returns show the usual variations in the types of insanity At Nagpur, the most ordinary types are chronic mania and chronic dementia. These are also the most prevalent types at Jubbulpore, but there cases of acute mania, acute dementia and idiotcy are also numerous. On the other hand, cases of melancholia are many at Nagpur and few at Jubbulpore.

Among the physical causes of insanity, the abuse of ganja, as usual, takes the first place, then epilepsy and sunstroke and fever. Of moral causes, grief and religion supply most of the Jubbulpore cases, and the loss of money and relations at Nagpur.

17. At Jubbulpore, the lunatics enjoyed very good health during the year. At Nagpur, the chief diseases treated were ague, remittent fever and diarrhœa.

18. The management of both institutions continues to be economical, and in 1883-84 each drew a smaller amount from the Treasury than in 1882-83. At Jubbulpore, the establishment costs considerably less than at Nagpur, and the Superintendent at Jubbulpore manages to do with a very small proportion of keepers.

Lock Hospitals.

19. There are four Lock Hospitals in the Central Provinces, viz: at Kamptee, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi. The following table gives the number of admissions, the number of prostitutes on the register, and the expenditure for two years:—

	Number of admissions from among troops.		Number of prostitutes on the register.		Expenditure.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
					Rs.	Rs.
Kamptee ...	137	95	53	49	2,542	2,602
Saugor ...	90	104	56	54	1,377	1,339
Jubbulpore ...	333	182	67	46	1,945	1,610
Pachmarhi ...	10	4	7	7	456	453

Government contributed Rs. 1,900-6-10 towards Kamptee funds and Rs. 113-13-0 to the Pachmarhi Hospital in 1883.

With the exception of Saugor, the hospital returns show a decrease in the number of men admitted into hospital. The ratio of admissions per thousand also decreased in Jubbulpore and at Pachmarhi. There was a decrease in the number of registered women admitted into hospital at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Kamptee.

4.—*Sanitation.*

20. The following were the principal Sanitary works carried out in the districts of the Central Provinces in 1883.

Saugor.—The water-supply was improved by sinking new wells, both from public funds, and private liberality, and by raising the platforms, &c., in the old ones.

The tanks at Saugor and Khurai, and the water-works at Kunera were all cleaned.

The drainage of the Sadr town was very considerably improved by the adoption of a standard plan of drains in which they are open to inspection and cleaning, instead of being mostly covered in, as formerly.

Jubbulpore.—The water-works were completed, and the water brought into use in the head-quarter town in July.

133950

The Civil Surgeon reports that this water is used only by the people living near the hydrants, those residing at any distance from them, still using well water.

New masonry wells and a ghat on a tank were constructed in the district by private individuals.

A system of road-side drains was begun at Sehora. At Jubbulpore itself a large excavation in the City is being filled up, and the tank near the School of Industry is being drained, levelled and filled up.

Narsinghpur.—7 new wells have been constructed, and others have been cleaned, or had platforms built round them.

Hoshangabad.—42 new wells were constructed in the district, 29 of them being of masonry.

4 latrines of corrugated iron, and on an improved pattern, were erected and a fifth arranged for.

Nimar.—No improvement in the quantity or quality of the water-supply took place, but efforts were made at Burhanpur to extend to the whole town the supply, which is at present good and ample for only about two-thirds of it.

The drainage at Burhanpur has been improved; drains on a proper plan and level having been constructed in some parts of the town.

Chhindwara.—7 new wells constructed, and 7 old ones re-claimed. The Ashburner tank is being deepened. Roads have been widened and raised; new drains constructed, and a large tank drained.

Seoni.—New wells have been sunk in the district, and the deepening and stone facing to the sides of the Budwara tank have been carried on, and are nearing completion. 3 large pits have been filled up,—the last that remained. Many new roads were made with side drains; and old covered up drains are beng replaced by shallower open ones.

Wardha.—The water-supply was very deficient in the past year, so advantage was taken of the drying up of most wells to deepen many of them.

The water-works at Hinganghat were completed, so that now all the people get water from the reservoir. In the Sadr town some new open drains were constructed.

Chanda.—Wells repaired. The Ramala tank and its reservoirs were cleaned out.

The drainage was much improved by the opening out of new drains where the old ones had become blocked up.

At Warora 1 new latrine was built, and the drainage improved.

In addition to the above special works, most of the Civil Surgeons reported the usual cleaning out of wells, precautions to keep the banks of tanks clean, &c.

21. The large annual fairs held at Birman and Ramtek took place this year, but a small one held at Singaji in the Nimar district, was stopped for fear of cholera.

Fairs.

The Birman fair lasted from the 15th December to 22nd January. The usual sanitary arrangements were in force and there was not any special sick-

ness. A temporary dispensary was opened, at which 245 out and 16 in-patients (the latter all police) were treated. The total attendance is said to have been 157,171, and the Civil Surgeon gives the usual daily attendance as 60,000, the number on the great bathing day being 132,000.

The Ramtek fair lasted from the 10th to 25th November: the total attendance is calculated as 129,015, it being less than usual on account of the closing of the fair last year and people being busy harvesting. The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory; the area occupied by the visitors to the fair was divided into blocks, constables and sweepers being attached to each. There was no special dispensary for the fair, the sick resorting to the Ramtek dispensary.

5.—*Vaccination.*

Provincial Vaccine Department.

23. The following figures give the chief facts connected with the working of this department in the two past seasons :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference in 1883-84.
Total number of operations ...	357,955	352,643	—5,312
„ „ primary ...	345,126	343,096	—2,030
„ „ re-vaccination ...	12,829	9,547	—3,282
„ „ vaccinators ...	183	184	+ 1
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator ...	1,925	1,885	— 40
Percentage of success in primary vaccination	97·25	97·41	+ 0·17
„ „ re-vaccination ...	78·84	82·33	+ 3·49
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total cost of department ...	37,256 11 0	37,340 11 4	+84 0 4
Pay of establishment ...	33,390 2 5	33,927 2 6	+537 0 1
Travelling allowance ...	3,606 1 4	3,150 7 6	—455 9 10
Cost of each successful case ...	0 1 9	0 1 9¼	+0 0 0¼

There has been a decrease of no less than 5,312 in the total number of persons operated on. It will be at once observed that the decrease was in a much smaller ratio in primary than it was in re-vaccination.

There was a decided falling off in the amount of primary vaccination in 11 of the 18 districts: in 1, Chanda, the decrease was very small; and in 6, Hoshangabad, Mandla, Bhandara, Nagpur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, there was an increase. The most marked decrease was in the Balaghat district, in which the number fell from 18,068 to 9,492, or little more than half what it was last season; and the largest increase was in the Sambalpur district, where it rose from 21,670 to 27,392.

In the season of 1882-83 special attention was given to re-vaccination, and a large increase in the number of cases was the result; this effort does not appear to have been generally maintained during the past season, for the cases are fewer by one-fourth.

In the Balaghat, Nagpur, and Chanda districts there was an increase in the number of cases of re-vaccination this season; while, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Seoni, and Bilaspur, do not return any such cases. There are without doubt great differences as to what are classed as cases of re-vaccination, and comparatively few, perhaps, of the operations so clased were performed on persons who had been previously successfully vaccinated.

24. The only district in which there was any difference in the strength of of the staff was Nimar, in which there was an increase of 1 vaccinator.

25. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator necessarily shows a decrease. It was above 2,000 in 4 districts; the highest average being reached in Mandla where it was 2,592, and the lowest in Betul in which it was only 1,382.

26. The percentage of success as returned by vaccinators was 97; but the Civil Surgeon's average was 95, and the Native Superintendent's 92, the two latter are higher than last season when they were 93 and 89 respectively, but that of the vaccinators is practically the same.

Chhindwara Vaccinators returned the percentage of success in primary cases, as 99·70 and those of Chanda as 92-56, these being the two extremes in the Provincial department.

27. A comparison of the cost of the establishment in 1882-83 with that in 1883-84 shows that the total expenditure was nearly the same; that the cost of establishment was more, and travelling allowance less in 1883-84, than in 1882-83; while each successful case cost Rs. 0-1-9¼ in 1883-84, as compared with Rs. 0-1-9 in 1882-83.

28. The cost of each successful case varied from Rs. 0-1-0 in the Sambalpur to Rs. 0-2-3¼ in the Damoh district.

Feudatory State Vaccine Department.

29. The work of this Department during the two past seasons is shown below:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference. in 1883-84.
Total number of operations	43,728	40,291	—3,437
" " primary	43,666	40,207	—3,459
" " re-vaccination	62	84	+22
" " vaccinators	34	31	—3
Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator	1,286	1,300	+14
Percentage of success in primary vaccinators ...	9,692	97·04	+0·12
re-vaccination	8,871	50·00	—38·71

In 8 of the 10 Feudatory States which support a Vaccine Department, there has been more work done, the highest ratio of increase being in Rairakhol, where the number rose from 580 in 1882-83, to 1,261 this season; while, Khairagarh shows the highest ratio of decrease, there having been 11,839 operations last season and only 7,781 this.

The number of cases of re-vaccination are so few, that it may be said not to have been carried out at all.

The reduction in the staff was confined to the Raipur States, in which 10 vaccinators were employed this year as compared with 13 last season.

The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was almost the same as last season.

Bamra (Sambalpur) is the only State in which the average was over 2,000. The highest average of work (3,101) was reached in the Bamra State, and the lowest (842) was in Nandgaon.

The percentage of success in primary vaccination is slightly higher than it was last season.

As regards inspections in the Feudatory States, Nandgaon employed for part of the season a Native Superintendent, who also inspected the work in the Khuji Zamindari, receiving extra pay for that work.

In the Khairagarh State the inspection was done by the 2 Hospital Assistants.

PRIMARY DISPENSARY VACCINATION.

30. The following is the work done by Hospital Assistants attached to Government dispensaries in the two past seasons :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference in 1883-84.
Total number of operations	31,473	27,794	—3,679
„ „ primary	30,114	25,548	—4,566
„ „ re-vaccination	1,359	2,246	+887
Percentage of success in primary vaccination ...	9,360	9,479	+1·19
„ „ re-vaccination	6,597	6,554	—0·43

There was thus a very considerable falling off in the total amount of work done, the decrease being entirely in primary vaccination. This is no doubt partly due to Hospital Assistants having been in several districts confined to a smaller area than last season, as the Civil Surgeons were of opinion that the dispensaries were suffering by the long absence of the Medical officer.

The districts in which there was an increase were Jubbulpure, Bhandara, Raipur, and Bilaspur. The largest ratio of decrease took place in Balaghat, where the number fell from 547 to 148. Jubbulpore as usual showed by far the largest number of operations of any district.

There was a considerable increase in the total number of re-vaccination cases. Jubbulpore heading the list with a rise from 59 to 1,289 ; while Chhindwara, which has hitherto been so foremost, showed a decrease of 165.

While the percentage of success was somewhat higher than last season it is still, as already observed, lower than that claimed by vaccinators.

VII.—Instruction.

1.—*Education.*

General statistics.

1. The following figures compare the general results of the last 3 years:—

		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of schools (Government, aided, unaided)	...	1,443	1,565	1,612
Number of pupils	...	81,802	89,506	93,669
Average attendance	...	57,004	60,397	64,365
Total expenditure	... Rs.	6,39,363	Rs. 6,82,485	Rs. 6,84,628
Total income exclusive of Educational cess	... „	1,86,333	„ 2,05,523	„ 2,05,350
Fee receipts	... „	26,201	„ 31,635	„ 32,537
Cost per pupil to Government	... „	3-12-10	„ 3-11-3	„ 3-1-4

Schools and scholars have increased; the average attendance is both absolutely and relatively better; the total income and total expenditure have remained stationary; fee receipts have slightly risen, and the cost per pupil to Government shows a satisfactory diminution.

Primary education.

2. As regards primary education the total number of schools increased from 1,457 in 1882-83 to 1,511 in 1883-84, the chief increase being in vernacular schools for boys, which have risen from 1,309 to 1,368, mainly owing to the advance of aided institutions from 455 to 486. The percentage of the total expenditure disbursed by Government officers on primary education was slightly less than in the previous year, *viz.* 44·64 in 1882-83 against 43·78 in the year under review.

Primary schools aided under the result system have increased from 329 to 346, and pupils from 17,302 to 17,916.

Distribution of schools.

3. Of the 1,612 schools in the Province 1,513 are boys' schools and 99 girls' schools.

In many districts no girls' schools at all exist. They are most frequent in the districts of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Narsinghpur, where they number 12, 20, 21 and 9 respectively; but so little is female public education appreciated that only about one girl in every two hundred of a school-going age is under instruction in recognised institutions. In estimating the general educational position in districts, female schools may accordingly be left on one side.

Position of each district with regard to schools.

4. The districts which have the largest number of boys' schools are Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, all of which possess more than one hundred each, the exact numbers being 211, 185, 140 and 131 respectively.

Next in order come Hoshangabad with 96, Bilaspur with 86, Nimar with 84, Chanda with 83, Narsinghpur with 79, and Saugor with 71. Districts with schools between 40 and 70 are Wardha 69, Damoh and Bhandara 53, and Balaghat 45. And at the end of the scale come Betul with 38, Seoni and Chhindwara with 34, and Mandla with 21.

Ratio of scholars to boys of a school-going age.

5. Owing to the large area of some districts, the general sparseness of the population, and its relative sparseness in particular areas, the ratio of scholars to boys of a school-going age does not correspond with the number of schools open in each district.

The districts which show best with regard to the proportion of boys of school-going age who attend schools are Nimar and Nagpur, with a respective percentage of 25·45 and 20·76. Next in order come Narsinghpur, Sambalpur, Wardha, Raipur, in which the percentage is 14 or larger. Hoshangabad, Saugor and Damoh come next with percentages above 10; Chanda, Balaghat, Betul and Seoni show a percentage of 8 of boys of school-going age attending

school; Bhandara shows slightly less than 8, and Chhindwara and Bilaspur slightly more than 7; while Mandla comes last, only a little over 4 out of every hundred of boys of school-going age attending its schools.

The high place taken by Nimar in this list is due to the fact that it has in comparison with the number of its schools a much smaller population than any other district.

6. If enquiry be directed as to the extent to which each district is provided with schools it is found that in Nimar there is a school for every 216 boys of a school-going age, and in Nagpur one for every 285 such boys. Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur have schools for every 350 to 400 boys. The remaining districts come in the following order: Wardha, Damoh, Raipur, Balaghat, Chanda, Betul, Saugor, Seoni, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Bhandara, until Mandla is reached, where there exists only one school for every 1,096 boys of a school-going age.

Average attendance at schools.

7. It may be interesting also to note how far the district populations make use of the schools as deducible from the average number of boys at each school.

In this respect Bhandara shows best, with an average number of 76 boys at each school, Saugor comes next with 73, and then Raipur with 70. Bilaspur follows with 62. The five districts of Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Wardha, Seoni and Chhindwara have each an average of 60, Sambalpur has 57; Nimar, which in other respects showed well, has 55, Narsinghpur 53, Chanda 51, and Damoh and Betul 50. Balaghat and Mandla have each 48, and Hoshangabad takes the last place with an average of 47 only.

Progress made during the year in the Nagpur Division.

8. From the statistics of schools in the several Divisions, and specially Government schools, it appears that in all the districts of the Nagpur Division there was an increase in pupils, but a decline in the average daily attendance, accompanied, strange to say, by a considerable increase in the number of pupils who passed the standards. This decline is attributed to cholera, which prevailed especially in the Nagpur and Wardha districts. Some progress would appear to have been made in Wardha and Chanda, and also in Balaghat, which is very backward; in Bhandara efficiency was maintained, but in Nagpur education appears in respect of regular attendance to have retrograded.

It will be the first duty of Local Boards to secure a good attendance. There is no advantage in having a large enrolled number of pupils if attendance is irregular. It is essential that Local Boards should take to heart that on them devolves the task of filling the schools. Though it has frequently been said in these Provinces that the Educational Department ask countenance only from District officers, not co-operation—attitude rather than action,—it has undoubtedly been the case that District officers have been looked to to secure attendance. For a time official pressure may succeed, but experience shows that such pressure is too irksome, both to those who exercise it and those on whom it is exercised, and when it is relaxed the reaction is all the greater. The resident school committees have done good service in this direction; and the influence of the District officers may work advantageously through them.

9. *Jubbulpore.*—In the Jubbulpore Division progress has been made in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh, and the results reported are satisfactory. In Seoni both the numbers of pupils on the rolls and the average attendance have declined, but scholarship has somewhat improved. In Mandla there has been no distinct advance.

10. *Nerbudda.*—In the Nerbudda Division there has been some improvement in Hoshangabad and Chhindwara; in Betul and Narsinghpur schools may be said to have remained stationary, while in Nimar pupils in Government primary schools fell off and attendance was also poor. In Nimar schools are

fairly numerous in relation to population, and only one large village capable of supporting a school is unprovided with one. On the other hand, the average attendance at schools in Nimar is below that of other districts.

11. *Chhattisgarh*.—There remains the Chhattisgarh Division. Considerable improvement is shown in Raipur and Sambalpur, while Bilaspur has been stagnant, though private schools increased in number.

University and Secondary education.

12. There are fewer students at present under instruction for the F. A. Examination than there were in 1882-83; the candidates who presented themselves for examination were more numerous, and the percentage who passed was the same as in the previous year, viz. 45. Secondary schools comprise schools hitherto classed as High and Middle schools. Such schools have increased in number from 56 to 61 and their scholars from 3,154 to 3,541. All the High schools sent up candidates for the Matriculation examination, but out of 127 who presented themselves only 39 passed. This is not a satisfactory proportion, and it is said by way of explanation that the Marathi examiner was over-strict.

13. The Middle schools in all circles show improvement, notably those in the Southern Circle.

Normal schools.

14. At the Nagpur Normal school there were 39 men under tuition, costing on an average Rs. 121 each to Government, and 25 were passed out as competent teachers.

At the Jubbulpore Normal school 69 men passed; 23 of whom obtained appointments, while 46 remained for a 2nd year's course of the school. At Raipur 39 men out of 46 qualified.

The progress of the Jubbulpore Female Normal school is very small, but much was not expected of it.

Schools for Europeans.

15. On the whole, the Province is well supplied with schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The Roman Catholic Institutions at Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore are useful and excellent Institutions; the Bishop's school at Nagpur and the Christ Church school at Jubbulpore provide education for those belonging to the Church of England; Railway schools at Khandwa and Harda minister to the wants of resident employés, and a new school at Raipur taught by a Reverend Missionary has lately been started.

General remarks.

16. Muhammadans are well represented in our schools, and the statistics show that the Musulman population of these Provinces fully appreciate the boon of education. In these Provinces, where the population is a microcosm of the peoples of India, education is given in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Urya and Gujrathi, besides in classical languages; but Marathi, Hindi, Urya and Urdu are the more important.

2.—*Literature and the Press.*

17. The transactions of the Book Depot at Nagpur, which is in the charge of the Inspector General of Education, have increased. It has been necessary to keep a larger stock in hand to meet the increased demands for books, &c. Arrangements have been made to ensure greater promptness in complying with indents, so that the schools might be supplied with books and apparatus that may be required for their pupils at the shortest possible notice. The Depot does not cost the Government anything. The profit on the sale of the books is sufficient to cover the cost of the Establishments and transmission charges.

Vernacular literature.

18. The want of a Vernacular literature is a serious defect in the education of the people. When any good and suitable books are published they are bought and given to the

libraries or as prizes to the scholars. The following books were distributed during the year:—

Hindi translation of the Astronomical Primer.
Hindi papers on School management.
Ganit Vishaya—Arithmetic for 6th Standard.
Hindi translation of the Childhood of the World.
Moropantavaril Nibandha—Criticisms on the works of the Poet Moropant.
Marathi Translation of the Arabian Nights.
Tukaramavaril Nibandha—Criticisms of the works of the Poet Tukaram.
Bhagirth Varnana—a Description of the Ganges.
Kathamrit—Moral stories.
Life of Samuel Johnson in Marathi.
Manushyachi Kurtave Karma—a work on the duties of man.
Laghu Hitopadesh—Poetical work giving good advice to children.
Ahilya Panchaka—lives of 5 good and virtuous women.
Dravyahinana honyache Sadhana—remedies against poverty.
Ayushya Vadhavinyachi Yukti—"How to obtain long life."
Vikar Vilasita—History of Hamlet.
Raghu Vansa—a translation in Marathi of one of Kalidas' works.
Hindi translation of tales from Shakespear.
Hindi work, on Marriage of widows.
Hindi work, showing the evils of child marriages.
Bharata, Varshaki Vikyata Raniyonki Jeevana Charitra, lives of famous women in India.
Hindi translation of Blackie's Self-culture.

Books and Papers, &c., published by the Educational Lithographic press.

19. The Educational Press besides publishing the Central Provinces' News in Marathi, Hindi and Urya every month, and lithographing Educational returns, circulars, &c., printed a number of books and papers for school use.

3.—*Literary Societies.*

20. There are Public Libraries, principally for Natives, at Nagpur, Sitabaldi, Umrer, Burhanpur, Khandwa, Damoh, Chhindwara, Saugor, Bhandara, Wardha, Ashti and Sambalpur. Literary Societies of different kinds number 17; some are doing very useful work.

4.—*Arts and Science.*

The Museum.

21. The Nagpur Museum was put under the charge of the Agricultural Department in September 1883. The Institution is popular and visited by large numbers every day. The total number of visitors during 1883-84 was 163,418, of whom 53,537 were women, and 8,654 children. The additions during the past year to the collections were not numerous. The wild animals and birds have been removed to more congenial and comfortable quarters in the Maharaj Bagh.

The Public Free Library.

22. 126 new books were added to the Library; 230 books were circulated amongst residents at Nagpur.

Raipur Museum.

23. The Raipur Museum is also crowded daily with visitors. There were 140,000 visitors during 1883-84. A Model Railway has been put down round the building.

VIII.—Archæology.

Under instructions from the Government of India a classified list of architectural remains of antiquarian interest was prepared during the year from materials furnished by each district. The Director General of Archæological Surveys was consulted as to the course to be followed for the preservation of such monuments as are worthy of being cared for, and action is now being taken in accordance with the advice given by him. The account of what has been done belongs, however, to the current year.

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I.—A. 1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications, mileage of—				
		Waste.							Made roads.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Rail roads.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.												
Trans-Nerbudda districts ... Saugor ...	1,396	1,220	1,389	4,005	1,27,145	...	1,27,145	...	50	63	21	...
Damoh ...	819	675	1,305	2,799	80,640	...	80,640	...	40	93	139	...
Nerbudda Valley districts ... Jubbulpore ...	1,565	1,113	1,240	3,918	2,10,679	...	2,10,679	...	...	603	...	90
Narsinghpur ..	994	230	692	1,916	1,20,393	...	1,20,393	(a) 224	...	32	...	70
Hoshangabad ...	1,487	742	2,208	4,437	9,47,476	1,146	9,46,330	(b) 150	...	...	498	175
Nimar ...	642	957	1,741	3,340	2,98,295	3,877	2,94,418	..	40	70	189	112
Satpura hill districts ... Mandla ...	598	2,488	1,633	4,719	14,00,212	...	14,00,212	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	563	732	1,851	3,146	69,789	...	69,789	(c) 105	15	5	116	...
Seoni ...	1,098	613	1,536	3,247	4,82,739	...	4,82,739	..	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ..	1,267	1,036	1,612	3,915	4,14,775	...	4,14,775	(d) 120	...	46	120	...
Betul ...	996	1,286	1,623	3,905	5,51,269	...	5,51,269	...	...	95	138	...
Nagpur plain districts in Valleys of Wardha and Wainganga ... Nagpur ...	1,932	789	1,065	3,786	3,43,109	...	3,43,109	...	76	31	...	61
Bhandara ..	1,329	1,084	1,509	3,922	3,52,147	...	3,52,147	(e) 245	...	98	...	85
Chanda ...	1,170	5,823	3,792	10,785	11,49,492	...	11,49,492	(f) 252	...	43	...	17
Wardha ...	1,445	411	545	2,401	1,27,599	...	1,27,599	...	...	74	...	65
Chhattisgarh Districts ... Raipur ..	3,636	4,337	3,912	11,885	8,76,160	...	8,76,160	(g) 132	...	170	...	...
Bilaspur ..	2,348	4,387	1,063	7,798	4,07,601	...	4,07,601	(g) 25	...	...	...	...

Sambalpur district on the Mahanadi	...	1,125	888	2,508	4,521	†	†	†	(g) 90	...	...	...	...
Total British	...	24,410	28,811	31,224	84,445	79,59,520	5,023	79,54,497	1,343	221	1,423	1,221	675
NATIVE STATES.													
Bastar ...	...	1,000	8,000	4,062	13,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karond ...	...	580	1,265	1,900	3,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raigarh Bargarh ...	...	300	400	786	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Sarangarh ...	...	320	80	140	540	...	...	...	(g) 50	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	..	550	950	899	2,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonpur ...	...	556	90	260	906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rairakhol ...	...	150	275	408	833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamra ...	..	600	580	808	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sakti ...	..	42	46	27	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kawardha ...	...	175	173	539	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khondka or Chhuikadan ...	...	107	57	10	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanker ...	...	155	265	219	639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khairagarh ...	...	487	300	153	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nandgaon ...	..	441	288	176	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makrai ...	...	104	53	58	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Total Native States	...	5,567	12,822	10,445	28,834	...	...	...	50	...	...	11	...
Grand Total	..	29,977	41,633	41,669	1,13,279	79,59,520	5,023	79,54,497	1,393	221	1,423	1,232	675

(a.) During rains by Nerbudda, Dudi, Shakar and Sher ; (b) by Nerbudda, Tawa, Denwa and Ganjal ; (c) by Banganga, Bagh Deo and Son ; (d) by Pench and Kanhan rivers ; (e) during rains by Wainganga, Baghnadi and Chulban ; (f) by Wainganga and Wardha rivers at certain seasons, and by Godavari and Pranhita ; (g) by Mahanadi.
Waste lands have not been demarcated.

1. A. 2.—Character of the Surface.

For details of this table see Part II. of the Report of 1872-73 or Chapters I. and II. Introduction to "Central Provinces Gazetteer," Edition of 1870.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July.	June to September.	October to December.
TRANS-NARBADDA DISTRICTS.																			
Saugor—Civil Station ...	2·48	29·79	·39	32·66	105·7	78·97	111·5	67·00	85·49	75·85	91·5	71·0	69·32	47·61	79·00	44·0	331	327	275
Kurai ...	2·06	26·91	·53	29·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rehli ...	1·30	31·17	1·32	33·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda ...	·97	16·53	·30	17·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh.—Civil Station ...	2·41	35·90	1·45	39·76	103·00	76·97	109·	69·	85·13	76·60	91·	71·	69·77	42·23	73·	38·	...	...	...
Hatta ...	2·20	32·80	1·0	36·0	....	..	....	...	...	....	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	....
Tejgarh ...	·60	23·10	·80	24·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Patharia ...	1·70	30·10	1·50	33·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatiagarh ...	·80	18·50	·30	19·60	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NARBADDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.																			
Jubbulpore.—Civil Station ...	1·02	45·83	1·43	48·28	106·4	76·6	112·5	74·5	85·3	74 0	92·2	71·4	73·9	39·4	78·3	35·2	4	7	1
Sehoria ...	1·26	38·15	·84	40·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwara ...	0·95	97·90	0·54	99·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narsinghpur.—Civil Station ...	1·13	55·42	1·38	57·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadarwara ...	·43	48·76	2·23	51·42	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	...	28·67	·92	29·59	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohpani ...	·35	24·40	1·48	26·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hoshangabad.—Civil Station ..	·85	61·70	3·33	65·88	110·2	81·5	112·6	66 4	86·5	74·9	92·5	72·5	75·9	44·3	76·5	42·4	...	...	...

Places at which observations were taken and year for which taken.	Rain-fall, inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to July.	June to September.	October to December.
NARBADDA VALLEY DISTRICTS.—Contd.																			
Nimar—Civil Station ...	0·27	34·51	2·50	37·28	106·8	79·3	112·5	72·8	87·1	73·3	91·7	69·8	78·3	41·0	84·4	36·5	...	...	...
SATPURA HILL DISTRICTS.																			
Mandla—Civil Station ...	2·55	39·99	1·46	44·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghat—Civil Station ...	2·13	55·42	1·94	59·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katanghi ...	...	40·70	2·20	42·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhir ...	2·09	42·26	1·38	45·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lanji ...	2·60	53·10	1·60	57·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni—Civil Station ...	1·41	55·14	3·36	59·91	106·03	73·83	111·2	67·7	86·61	39·54	88·9	68·	74·83	25·09	80·8	41·7	·4	·8	·3
Chhindwara—Civil Station ...	2·57	58·15	3·46	64·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul—Civil Station ...	·52	33·37	6·50	40·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Multai ...	·60	45·05	2·56	48·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atner ...	...	35·34	4·63	39·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahpur ...	1·12	36·36	4·90	42·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicholi ...	...	42·96	4·67	47·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bordehi ...	...	36·96	4·59	41·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaisdehi ...	...	34·71	1·72	36·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAGPUR PLAIN DISTRICTS.																		
Nagpur.—Civil Station	...	1·00	54·47	5·98	61·45	111·6	83·1	117·7	75·5	87·1	74·9	94·3	71·1	77·8	48·9	82·2	43·1	3·4	8·1	1·9
Bhandara.— Ditto.	...	1·13	63·18	4·23	68·54	97	89	106	80	84	81	86	77	71	51	74	48	...	...	...
Chanda.—Civil Station	...	1·10	52·94	5·91	59·95	113·0	84·0	117·0	75·9	88·7	75·9	94·6	72·8	79·0	44·8	82·8	38·6	3·4	7·1	2·1
Brahmapuri	...	·60	58·51	3·27	62·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mul	...	4·4	46·21	3·35	53·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warora	...	·3	45·94	6·54	52·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Sironcha	...	1·27	43·28	1·5	45·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Wurdha.—Civil Station	...	0·25	56·29	7·54	64·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinganghat	...	0·05	64·8	9·46	73·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arvi	...	0·34	45·68	3·22	49·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHATTISGARH PLATEAU DISTRICTS.																				
Raipur.—Civil station	...	2·70	42·60	2·51	47·81	109·17	83·17	114·6	74·6	87·67	74·17	92·6	69·6	77·0	48·33	78·6	42·6	1·17	8·64	4·20
Bilaspur.—Civil Station	...	2·81	32·40	1·55	36·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mungeli	...	1·20	48·38	1·57	51·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seorinarain	...	·86	36·25	1·97	39·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saragaon	...	·56	36·26	·34	37·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur.—In the Mahanadi valley—Civil Station.		3·06	72·94	2·51	78·51	106 7	70·3	116·2	75·3	92·8	68·7	101·3	72·3	73·9	42·7	79·7	46·8	5·88	13·33	7·12

I. B. 1.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	† Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Bastar ...	Feudatory..	3,056	196,248	92,135	3 wall pieces (zambooks) .. 4 Gunners. 12 Horsemen. 50 Sepoys.	None ..	Rice, oilseeds, dyes, dammer, silk, cocoons, lac, galls, fibres, some iron, horns, hides, wax and honey. There is a considerable traffic in teak timber, which is sent to the Coast.
2. Karond* ..	Do. ...	3,975	224,548	80,000	Has a considerable force of paiks some of whom are armed with muskets, but the exact numbers are not known.	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; wheat also grown in some parts. No important manufactures, and no mines.
3. Raigarh Bargarh ..	Do. ...	400	128,943	7,500	See foot note ...	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, cotton and a little wheat and gram. No manufactures of importance, and no mines worked though iron is abundant.
4. Sarangarh* ...	Do. ...	1,350	71,274	33,902	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
5. Patna* ...	Do. ...	600	257,959	64,400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton. No manufactures of importance. Iron ore found in many parts, but no mines are regularly worked.
6. Sonpur ...	Do. ...	5,000	178,701	28,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do.
7. Rehrakhol ...	Do. ...	580	17,750	6,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. Also some valuable sal forests; lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance.
8. Bamra ...	Do. ...	350	81,286	16,000	Do. ...	Do. ..	Rice, pulses, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and cotton; also some valuable sal forests, and lac is found in considerable quantities. Iron ore very abundant. No manufactures of importance
9. Sakti ...	Do. ...	350	22,819	16,800	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rice, wheat, oilseeds and cotton: also some forest produce but not much, consisting of lac, resin, gum and mohwa fruit.
10. Kawardha ..	Do. ...	16,000	86,362	68,000	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
11. Kondka or Chhuikhadan.	Do. ...	11,000	32,979	22,032	Do. ..	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, cotton, &c.
12. Kankar ...	Do. ...	Pays nothing.	63,610	17,000	Do. ...	Do. ..	Rice, kutki, kodo, lac, gum, &c.
13. Khairagarh ...	Do. ...	47,000	166,138	1,48,713	Do. ..	Do. ...	Cotton, rice, wheat, gram, &c. Some iron ore.
14. Nandgaon ...	Do. ...	46,000	164,339	1,46,528	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rice, tur, wheat, gram, oil-seeds, cotton, and coarse cloth.
15. Makrai ...	Do. ...	Pays nothing.	16,764	29,964	Do. ...	Do. ..	Wheat, gram, rice, &c., gum, mohwa, chironji, achar, &c. No manufactuoes worthy of note. Iron ore exists, but no mines are regularly worked.

NOTE.—All the Chiefs have followers or retainers of kinds, but no accurate information regarding their equipment and discipline exists. They have no military force in the real seuse of the term, and the column has therefore been left blank.

† The population is given according to the Census of 1881.

* Under British management.

I. B 2.—Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.

Name of individual and State, and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1 Raja Bhairam Deo of Bastar.	Feudatory...	Rajput ...	44	Indifferently ...	In administering his territory.	Has Sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a nephew.
*2 Raja Khesari Deo of Kharond	do.	Nagbansi ...	12	Being educated at Rajkumar college, Jubbulpore.	The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	The Raja is a minor.
3 Raja Ghansham Singh of Raigarh.	do.	Gond ...	60	Knows Hindi ...	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has sons and 1 brother.
*4 Raja Bhawani Partab Singh of Saraugarh.	do.	Do. ...	19	Being educated at the Rajkumar college, Jubbulpore.	The State is under Government management.	do.	do.	A minor.
*5 Ramchandra Singh, Maharaja of Patna.	...	Chauhan ...	12	Do. do. ...	Do.	do.	do.	The late Chief left 2 brothers, the elder has a son.
6 Raja Niladri Singh Deo Bahadur of Sonpur.	do.	Chauhan Rajput ...	45	Fair knowledge of English, and well acquainted with Uriya.	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has a male heir.
7 Raja Bishan Chandar Janamuni of Rairakhol.	do.	Janamuni Rajput.	65	Fair knowledge of Uriya.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
8 Raja Sudhal Deo of Bamra...	do.	Gangabansi Rajput.	36	Knows Uriya, Hindi, Bengali and Sanscrit.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
*9 Raja Ranjit Singh of Sakti...	do.	Raj Gond ...	51	Knows Uriya and Urdu.	Resides at Raipur, the State being under Government management.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons.
10 Rajpal Singh of Kawarda ...	do.	Do. ..	34	Under tutor appointed by Deputy Commissioner.	In administering his territory.	do.	do.	Has no male heir.
11 Mahant Lachman Das of Kouka.	do.	Bairagi ...	73	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son. and 4 grandsons.
12 Raja Narhar Deo of Kanker..	do.	Rajput ...	35	Do. do. ...	Do.	do.	do.	Has 1 son, and 2 brothers.
13 Lal Oomrao Singh *alias* Kanhya Lal of Khairagarh.	do.	Do. ...	39	Do. do. ...	Do.	do.	do.	Has 2 sons and 5 brothers. The estate was under Government management up to 7th February 1883, when it was made over to its Chief in open Darbar under orders of Government of India.
14 Mahant Balramdas of Nandgaon.	do.	Bairagi ...	19	Knows Hindi and is now learning English.	The estate is administered by his mother.	do.	Does not follow primogeniture.	No heirs but 3 chelas or disciples of the late Chief.
15 Raja Lachchu Shah *alias* Bharat Shah of Makrai.	do.	Raj Gond ...	35	Has received a private edueation. Knows Hindi and a little Urdu.	Do.	do.	Follows primogeniture.	Has a son.

* Under British management.

I. C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

The Chief executive authority in the Central Provinces is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd November 1861. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, a Junior Secretary and Director of Agriculture, a Judicial Commissioner, a Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Surgeon General, and four Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, an Inspector General of Police and Prisons, an Inspector General of Education, a Conservator of Forests, and Inspector General of Registration, who is also Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps.

The following is a statement of the area, population, revenue, &c. of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average do.	Number of Police	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
JABALPUR.	Saugor ...	5	4,005	5,64,950	Saugor	44,416	2,107	12	10	28	26	834	75,858	4,44,295	6,83,759
					Garhakota	11,414									
					Rehli	5,230									
					Kurai	5,370									
					Deori —	7,414									
	Damoh ...	2	2,799	3,12,957	Damoh	8,665	1,335	5	8	50	25	382	1,27,262	2,66,261	3,85,496
					Hatta	6,325									
					Hindoria	3,788									
					Raneh	3,037									
	Jabalpur ...	4	3,918	6,87,233	Jabalpur	75,705	2,527	11	17	40	18	722	1,15,628	5,77,271	9,21,527
					Sehora	5,736									
					Panagarh	4,915									
					Murwara	8,612									
					Katangi	3,505									
					Bijaragogarh	2,645									
					Patan	3,171									
	Mandla ...	2	4,719	3,01,760	Mandla	4,782	1,751	4	5	61	25	313	77,797	94,164	2,68,174
					Bahmni	2,400									

NARBADA	Seoni ...	2	3,247	3,34,733	Seoni Chapara	10,203 2,881	1,434	6	5	45	24	317	75,470	1,53,793	3,54,190
	Narsinghpur ...	2	1,916	3,65,173	Narsinghpur Gadarwara Singhpur Kauria Tendukhera	10,222 8,100 3,130 3,295 2,977	1,095	7	17	32	10	354	1,21,564	4,23,047	6,21,806
	Hoshangabad ...	4	4,437	4,88,787	Hoshangabad Harda Seoni Sohagpur Babai	15,863 11,203 6,998 7,027 3,818	1,415	12	15	55	14	612	1,60,452	4,49,111	8,50,834
	Nimar ...	2	3,340	2,31,341	Burhanpur Khandwa Asirgarh Pandana Shahpur	30,017 15,142 2,437 2,788 3,812	680	13	9	40	6	452	1,24,003	1,84,383	4,81,260
	Betul ...	2	3,905	3,04,905	Betul Budnur Multai	4,693 2,881 3,423	1,200	6	12	52	22	339	1,17,927	1,99,141	4,32,131
	Chhindwara ...	2	3,915	3,72,899	Chhindwara Lodikhera Pandhurna Sausar Mohgaon	8,220 4,602 7,469 4,311 5,180	1,833	6	5	64	29	388	95,692	2,19,915	3,84,147
NAGPUR	Wardha ...	3	2,401	3,87,221	Hinganghat Arvi Deoli Sindi Ashti Wardha	9,000 8,072 5,126 4,644 5,245 5,816	1,372	9	13	26	19	441	2,20,193	5,14,372	8,41,343
	Nagpur ...	5	3,786	6,97,356	Nagpur Kamptee Umrer Khapa Ramtek Narkher Mohpa Kalmeshwar Bela Saoner	98,299 50,987 14,247 8,465 7,814 7,061 5,515 5,318 4,943 5,023	2,170	18	22	38	21	1,091	1,95,545	8,28,812	15,42,758

Name of Commissionership.	Names of the executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average do.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
														Land.	Gross.
CHHATTISGARH.	Chanda ...	4	10,785	6,49,146	Chanda	16,137	2,890	10	9	130	20	611	1,37,244	2,79,488	6,93,813
					Armori	5,584									
					Sironcha	3,476									
					Warora	8,022									
	Bhandara ...	2	3,922	6,83,779	Bhandara	11,150	1,612	8	7	98	65	476	1,06,618	4,02,249	7,19,165
					Mohari	5,142									
					Tumsar	7,388									
					Pauni	9,773									
	Balaghat ...	2	3,146	3,40,554	Burha	4,136	1,211	5	4	65	30	234	76,043	1,61,725	3,41,022
					Waraseoni	3,326									
	Raipur ...	4	11,885	14,05,171	Raipur	24,948	4,703	14	10	69	14	512	1,52,759	6,48,706	8,98,288
					Dhamtari	6,647									
					Rajim	3,252									
					Arang	4,608									
	Bilaspur ...	3	7,798	10,17,327	Ratanpur	5,615	3,722	7	7	56	10	323	92,296	2,82,297	4,07,813
					Bilaspur	7,775									
					Mungeli	4,757									
	Sambalpur ...	2	4,521	6,93,449	Sambalpur	13,939	2,252	8	9	66	25	365	95,375	1,13,877	2,24,451
					Barpaili	4,125									
	Total ...	52	84,445	9,838,791	.....		35,309	161	184	1,015	405	8,766	21,67,726	62,42,907	1,10,51,977

D.—Population.

District.	Houses.		Population.						Classification of population.												Occupation.		Prevailing language.
					Children under 12 years.				Christians.														
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	British born British subjects.	Other Europeans and Americans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Indian Portuguese.	Unspecified.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
Saugor ...	1,30,409	25,302	1,99,562	1,81,173	95,233	88,982	5,64,950	141·1	440	90	56	410	...	38	5,02,927	25,396	15	16,434	19,144	..	1,49,732	4,15,218	h
Damoh ...	70,276	3,326	1,09,656	1,00,831	52,914	49,556	3,12,957	111·8	5	7	1	15	...	5	2,91,454	9,384	...	6,665	5,421	...	89,359	2,23,598	h
Jubbulpore ...	1,74,512	15,982	2,31,972	2,25,378	1,17,279	1,12,604	6,87,233	175·4	808	317	267	721	30	333	5,76,593	34,790	51	5,515	67,804	4	2,41,847	4,45,386	h
Mandla ...	61,779	7,799	93,266	90,570	60,276	57,648	3,01,760	63·9	7	5	2	108	...	5	1,29,555	4,048	...	284	1,67,746	...	1,40,989	1,60,771	h g
Seoni ...	67,104	5,245	1,06,804	1,06,349	61,121	60,459	3,34,733	103·1	12	3	7	73	3	1	1,80,337	13,442	3	1,408	1,39,444	...	1,41,944	1,92,789	h m g
Narsinghpur ...	79,765	3,346	1,22,722	1,18,570	63,913	59,968	3,65,173	190·0	11	39	5	31	4	13	3,05,562	13,425	3	2,170	43,910	...	1,15,530	2,49,643	h
Hoshangabad ...	1,02,863	9,658	1,69,546	1,56,892	82,947	79,402	4,88,787	110·2	154	96	63	337	33	100	3,94,035	22,355	41	1,725	69,840	8	1,44,278	3,44,509	h g k
1 Feudatory State ...	3,380	139	5,717	5,385	2,894	2,858	16,764	77·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,708	849	...	...	4,207	...	3,538	13,226	...
Nimar ...	48,592	5,666	82,904	73,328	38,104	37,005	2,31,341	69·3	188	6	86	309	53	92	1,99,454	24,426	97	1,247	5,282	46	84,312	1,47,029	h Guzerathi
Betul ...	58,603	5,122	97,129	93,299	57,297	57,180	3,04,905	78·1	4	3	5	22	...	...	1,82,394	5,032	...	942	1,16,503	...	1,24,702	1,80,203	h g m k
Chhindwara ...	73,621	26,874	1,17,026	1,16,807	69,142	69,924	3,72,899	95·2	4	4	19	49	1	...	2,14,820	11,298	...	1 451	1,45,253	...	1,70,407	2,02,492	g h m k
Wardha ...	85,044	7,189	1,35,680	1,29,746	59,884	61,911	3,87,221	161·3	11	15	7	47	7	9	3,28,621	14,200	7	2,356	41,933	8	1,70,849	2,16,372	m g h
Nagpur ...	1,45,593	15,053	2,42,663	2,36,215	1,09,093	1,09,385	6,97,356	184·2	1,063	383	630	2,303	66	405	6,06,228	39,765	178	3,569	42,750	16	2,09,568	4,87,788	m h t g
Chanda ...	1,48,135	22,414	2,12,336	2,10,136	1,14,488	1,12,186	6,49,146	60·2	15	35	29	191	4	15	5,00,569	10,987	...	737	1,36,564	...	2,53,228	3,95,918	m h t g
1 Feudatory State ...	38,271	...	70,329	61,483	32,718	31,719	1,96,248	15·	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,128	779	...	...	36,341	...	80,194	1,16,054	...
Bhandara ..	1,33,056	8,058	2,23,549	2,26,812	1,17,262	1,16,156	6,83,779	174·3	15	32	5	87	1	17	5,91,918	13,102	4	577	78,021	...	2,58,668	4,25,111	m h g
Balaghat ...	69,034	2,939	1,09,569	1,13,153	59,261	58,571	3,40,554	108·2	3	5	2	26	...	...	2,49,796	6,541	...	125	84,056	...	1,58,747	1,81,807	h m g
Raipur .	4,46,651	13,653	4,27,766	4,48,054	2,68,476	2,60,875	14,05,171	118·2	15	31	24	730	4	17	12,23,117	14,991	...	513	1,65 729	...	6,66,394	7,38,777	h u g m
4 Feudatory States ...	1,04,554	12.553	1,31,454	1,34,202	81,338	80,072	4,27,066	160·7	3	1	...	...	...	10	3,16 657	3,885	...	193	1,06,317	...	1,90,967	2,36,099	...
Bilaspur ..	2,81,580	8,719	3,11,228	3,23,905	1,92,818	1,89,376	10,17,327	130·5	5	2	...	28	...	...	8,50,103	9,625	...	17	1,57,547	...	4,05,067	6,12,260	h
2 Feudatory States ...	32,324	1,400	34,016	35,445	20,042	19,678	1,09,181	108·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,943	2,082	...	...	26,156	...	45 587	63,594	...
Sambalpur ...	1,60,359	8,022	2,13,943	2,16,093	1,32,606	1,30,857	6,93,499	153·4	8	14	18	70	...	...	6 43,771	2,966	...	...	46,652	...	2,52,419	4,41,080	u h k
7 Feudatory States ...	1,96,754	...	3,03,867	2,87,489	1,85,403	1,83,702	9,60,461	80·7	3	2	4	1	...	...	9,10,835	2,319	...	..	47,297	...	2,30,171	7,30,290	...
Total Districts ...	23,36,976	1,93,769	32,07,321	31,67,311	17,52,114	17,12,045	98,38,791	116·5	2,768	1,142	1,226	5,557	206	1,050	79,71,254	2,75,773	399	45,735	15,33,599	82	37,78,040	60,60,751	
15 Feudatory States ...	3,75,283	21,092	5,45,382	5,24,004	3 22,305	3,18,029	17,09,720	59.3	6	3	4	1	..	10	14,79,271	9,914	...	193	2,20,318	...	5,50,457	11,59,263	
Grand Total ...	27,12,259	2,14,861	37,52,703	36,91,315	20,74,419	20,30,074	1,15,48,511	101·9	2.774	1,145	1,230	5,558	206	1,060	94,50,525	2,85,687	399	45,928	17,53,917	82	43,28,497	72,20,014	

NOTE.—The population is according to the Census of 1881.
m denotes Marathi, h Hindi, t Telugu, g Gondi, k Kol or Korku, u Uriya.

I. E.—Fiscal 1.

The Survey and Settlement.

Survey.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
		Revenue.							
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
						Rs. a. p.			
7,633	28,024	55,206	...	...	...	45 4 2	...	...	

Includes survey of some portions of Feudatories.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
„ for 30 years or upwards ...	28,198	46,17,231	30th June 1879.	
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...	31,498	13,07,720	30th June 1888.	
„ under 10 years	173	7,959	...	
In progress	...	...	...	
Total ...	59,869	59,32,910	...	Exclusive of Feudatories.
Settlement previously made, including full record of rights ...	...	...	...	
Do.—without such record ...	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. Detailed ...	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. Summary ...	...	...	...	

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.			
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing land.	Culturable.	Unculturable.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement,
	By Government work.	By private individuals.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Saugor ...	...	4,519	8,75,655	8,80,174	2,28,336	3,06,101	3,07,847	17,22,458	4,40,376	0 8 0	0 13 2	0 4 1
Damoh ..	...	1,484	4,73,727	4,75,211	1,77,171	1,38,815	3,15,513	10,16,710	2,64,983	0 8 11	0 5 4	0 3 9
Jubbulpore ...	...	3,331	8,77,676	8,81,007	4,198	5,18,103	5,05,551	19,08,859	5,55,209	0 10 1	0 6 4	0 4 8
Mandla ...	...	1,057	3,71,803	3,72,860	...	6,52,625	3,52,204	13,77,689	65,223	0 2 1	0 1 7	0 0 9
Seoni ..	..	1,203	5,40,820	5,42,023	...	3,22,797	3,59,386	12,24,206	1,46,663	0 4 3	0 2 8	0 1 11
Narsinghpur ...	...	4,855	6,06,402	6,11,257	...	1,27,454	3,23,376	10,62,087	4,18,581	0 11 0	0 8 11	0 6 3
Hoshangabad ..	...	2,831	9,53,329	9,56,160	8,200	2,40,137	2,56,757	14,61,254	4,29,081	0 7 2	0 5 8	0 4 9
Nimar ...	268	12,765	3,54,157	3,67,190	...	2,42,418	1,49,930	6,09,608	1,73,672	0 7 7	0 4 7	0 4 7
Betul ...	...	7,452	6,27,657	6,35,109	1,77,827	5,26,126	2,51,729	15,90,790	1,89,044	0 4 9	0 2 3	0 1 11
Chhindwara ..	...	8,387	6,17,975	6,26,362	2,86,025	2,31,377	2,67,744	14,11,508	2,20,579	0 5 7	0 3 1	0 2 6
Wardha ...	...	4,729	8,94,252	8,98,981	20,814	1,85,635	2,00,706	13,06,136	5,13,098	0 9 2	0 7 7	0 6 4
Nagpur ..	...	9,239	10,57,781	10,67,020	82,581	2,64,720	3,58,838	17,73,159	7,81,411	0 11 9	0 8 1	0 7 1
Chanda ...	...	1,54,620	6,24,262	7,78,882	3,12,983	26,66,122	10,60,699	48,18,686	2,68,575	0 5 6	0 1 3	0 0 11
Bhandara ...	...	2,41,090	5,89,527	8,30,617	30,845	6,08,180	6,36,199	21,05,841	4,01,979	0 7 9	0 4 4	0 3 0
Balaghat ...	...	4,917	3,50,794	3,55,711	27,315	1,28,275	2,02,561	7,80,391	1,54,656	0 6 11	0 5 1	0 3 2
Raipur ...	...	10,405	22,51,559	22,61,964	...	27,74,133	16,23,232	66,59,329	5,42,462	0 3 10	0 1 8	0 1 3
Bilaspur ...	..	1,96,161	8,73,261	10,69,422	...	11,80,529	22,44,796	44,94,747	2,63,861	0 4 0	0 1 9	0 1 2
Sambalpur ...	...	79,515	6,61,500	7,41,015	5,47,081	5,88,676	10,86,048	29,62,820	1,03,924	0 2 3	0 0 11	0 0 6
Total ...	268	7,48,560	13,602,137	1,43,50,965	19,03,376	1,17,02,223	1,05,03,116	3,82,86,278	59,33,377	0 6 7	0 8 0	0 2 6

I. E.—Fiscal 3.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders and shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per area.	Supposed net profit per acre.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs 50,000 revenue ... Held by individuals under law of primogeniture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ..	.....
Great Zamindaris paying more than Rs 50,000 revenue ... Held by individuals and families under ordinary law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue ... Under law of primogeniture ...	5	1,976	5	20,12,160	4,02,432	22,800	0 0 1	0 1 2
Large Zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue ... Under ordinary law ...	31	1,536	44	15,71,436	50,691	12,161	0 3 1	0 3 9
Small Zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities ...	13,774	22,577	40,559	2,95,26,117	2,144	857	0 2 8	0 1 8
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common ...	2,458	629	2,902	3,46,568	141	52	0 3 8	0 3 4
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all estates paying less than Rs. 100	27,421	8,269	35,102	62,83,258	229	20	0 1 4	0 1 4
Holders of revenue-free tenures ... In perpetuity ...	3,282	1,087	3,400	7,82,026	238	23	0 1 7	0 5 6
Holders of revenue-free tenures ... For life ...	3,768	430	4,126	2,76,807	73	12	0 2 6	0 5 3
„ of quit-rent tenures ... In perpetuity ...	1,012	626	1,546	5,85,499	579	78	0 2 2	0 3 6
„ of quit-rent tenures ... For life .	698	656	1,530	5,06,644	726	69	0 1 6	0 3 6
Under Kham management	15	15	...	14,289	953	171	0 2 10	0 0 6
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	12	51	1	37,514	3,126	22	0 0 1	.....
Purchasers of waste lands	190	117	186	2,03,463	1,079	606	0 9 1	... ..
Total ...	52,666	37,969	89,401	4,21,45,781	...	...	...	.....

I. E. —Fiscal, 4.

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent rate per acre.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots ... On permanent tenure ..	1,657	667	156 2 1	0 3 9
Intermediate holders between Zamindars and ryots ... On farming leases. ..	2,342	610	174 11 1	0 4 7
Ryots holding at fixed rates	1,85,889	18	13 14 12	0 12 5
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates	2,92,452	14	10 8 5	0 12 0
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights	4,85,682	11	9 3 0	0 13 4
Holders of service grants	53,703	6	1 11 2	0 4 6

1. E—Fiscal 5.

Register of Transfers.

Natureof tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindaris complete	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shares in do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Large Zamindaris	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shares in do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Small Zamindaris	207	34	640	986	2,474	1,172	
Shares in do.	335	67	1,035	340	395	259	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	24	5	88	620	691	828	
Shares in do. do.	32	4	72	347	293	195	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	297	28	1,138	46	48	83	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ..	4	.....	16	882	.....	1,116	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates	373	54	2,494	23	22	25	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	210	20	2,741	17	15	18	
Revenue free tenures	19	.....	409	8	.....	63	
Quit-rent tenures	1	4	120	178	2	286	

I. E.—FISCAL 6.

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any item realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ...	61,33,259	61,22,408	61,34,493	61,26,448						
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year ...	10,720	10,720	5,913	5,913						
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year ...	8,278	...	6,043	...						
Collection from Government estates ...	83,981	83,417	93,631	93,624	6,46,234	55,96,673	2,059	...	...	Rs. 306 of this balance have been remitted; the actual balance is therefore Rs. 1,753.
Income from sale of Government estates ...	...	...	...	...						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	14,739	14,738	16,972	16,922						
Toal ...	62,34,421	62,31,283	62,44,966	62,42,907	6,46,234	55,96,673	2,059	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

I.—Statements of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of in the year and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.

2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province in the year

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending why, and in what state.

3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the chief Administrative authority of the of India during the year. for the consideration of the Legislature

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Judicial Statement No. 1.—(Civil and Criminal.)

STATEMENT showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1883 with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Province.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.
								Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.			
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central Provinces.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil and Revenue	84,445	9,838,791	4	18	50	1	†5	18	36	98	96,358	6,666	4,577	240	8,24,867	12,15,389
		Criminal									36	117	23,914	1,735	1,169	29		
	Ditto not subject to the High Court.	Civil and Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	* Total ...		84,445	9,838,791	4	18	50	1	5	18	39	124	1,20,272	8,401	5,746	269	8,24,867	12,15,389

† One of these does no Criminal work.

NOTE.—Number of European and Native Judicial Officers exercising Appellate or Original jurisdiction.

The Civil grades are those described in Act XIV. of 1865. On the Criminal side, District Officers are included with 1st Class Magistrates.

Naib-Tahsildars.		*Judges of Small Cause Courts.*		*Registrars of Small Cause Courts*		Courts of	CIVIL.													
							1st Grade.		*2nd Grade.*		*3rd Grade.*		*4th Grade.*		*5th Grade.*		*6th Grade*		*7th Grade.*		*8th Grade.*	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*	*Europeans.*	*Natives.*		*Euro.*	*Native.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives*	*Euro*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives*
0	39	6	0	0	2		0	5	0	46	5	3	1	14	2	8	18	3	5	0	1	0

CRIMINAL.

HIGH COURT JUDGES.		SESSIONS JUDGES.		Magistrates.									
				1st Class.		*2nd Class*		*3rd Class.*		*Cantonment Magistrates.*	
Euro.	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*	*Euro.*	*Natives.*
1	0	4	0	24	30	10	83	1	19	4	0

* The total of columns 7 to 11 show the *actual number of individuals* as required. As the same Officer has in some (but not in all) cases both Civil and Criminal powers, the figure total of columns 10 and 11 are higher than totals shown.

Judicial Statement B 2.—(Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transfered to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the army and navy Chapter VII. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. against the public tranquility do. VIII. ...	189	177	173	1,030	290	739	1	...	
Do. by or relating to Public servants do. IX. ...	81	75	69	80	45	33	1	1	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants do. X. ...	285	272	275	458	174	271	6	7	
False evidence and offences against public justice do. XI. ...	302	272	258	365	146	204	1	14	
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps do. XII. ...	71	63	63	75	24	51	...	...	
Do. relating to weights and measures do. XIII. ...	96	93	96	104	32	71	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals do. XIV. ...	206	187	187	300	96	202	...	2	
Do. relating to religion do. XV. ...	11	9	10	14	6	8	...	...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	360	320	295	379	124	222	...	33	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	39	32	25	34	14	19	...	2	
Hurt	2,172	1,926	1,866	3,530	2,041	1,418	12	59	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	238	156	142	292	202	83	1	6	
Criminal force and assault	6,960	5,406	5,575	10,591	7,071	3,263	60	197	
Kidnapping forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	45	33	29	59	26	33	...	...	
Rape	81	62	47	54	32	21	...	1	
Unnatural offence	35	25	21	23	10	13	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	11,865	10,941	5,257	7,158	1,588	5,510	21	43	
Extortion	91	75	74	103	53	45	1	4	
Robbery and dacoity	107	81	54	122	38	69	4	11	
Criminal misappropriation of property	160	148	155	212	53	156	1	2	
Criminal breach of trust	378	313	252	287	104	173	1	9	
Receiving of stolen property	315	301	278	362	117	243	...	2	
Cheating	218	152	157	220	121	91	5	3	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	6	6	5	8	3	3	...	2	
Mischief	635	510	305	515	321	176	1	17	
Criminal trespass	6,101	5,566	2,566	3,821	1,432	2,340	17	32	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII. ...	21	18	18	30	14	14	1	1	
Criminal breach of contracts of service do. XIX. ...	13	13	13	18	7	11	...	...	
Offence relating to marriage ... do. XX. ...	526	395	406	483	345	106	15	17	
Defamation ... ... do. XXI. ...	702	408	399	664	478	141	3	42	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance do. XXII. ...	688	525	580	806	562	228	1	15	
Offences under special and local laws	5,613	5,319	5,233	7,402	1,539	5,790	36	37	
Total ..	38,618	33,879	24,883	39,599	17,108	21,747	189	*560	* Includes 5 persons who are in the Lunatic Asylum.

Judicial Statement B 3.—(Criminal).

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Central Provinces during 1883.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	343	396	1	395	
2. Proceeding against witness under Chapter XXVI ...	1	6	...	6	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII ...	34	47	9	38	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414	...	...	...	...	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII ...	10	1	1	9	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	37	102	20	82	
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII ...	126	128	40	84	3 cases and 3 persons pending.
8. Proceedings against local nuisances. Chapter XXXIX ...	768	784	24	760	1 case and 1 person transferred.
9. Possession, Chapter XL	2	3	3	...	
10. Maintenance, Chapter XLI	431	432	318	101	13 cases and 13 persons pending.
Total ...	1,752	1,908	416	1,475	16 cases and 16 persons pending. 1 case and 1 person transferred.

Statement showing the general results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Class of Court.	Total number of persons under trial	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred. †					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 42 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	8,429	27	4,910	3,404	...	...	88	4,474	11·3	14,704	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ..	26,688	119	10,449	12,424	3,301	65	†399	16,578	8·5	66,961	† Includes 4 persons who are in the Lunatic Asylum.
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	1,450	7	696	303	438	...	6	997	8·3	2,938	
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under Sec. 46 C. P. C.*	159	...	11	148	...	...	...	84	10·9	281	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,798	36	971	1,068	695	147	‡29	1,865	8·8	7,197	‡ Do. 1 person do. do.
Courts of Sessions	234	...	82	114	...	...	38	100	44·5	1,067	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	39,599	189	17,108	17,313	4,434	212	560	24,014	9·1	92,867	

* These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

† The persons shown as "committed for trial" in column 7 are not included in the totals of persons under trial by *Magistrates* in column 2, but are included in the total of persons tried by *Sessions Courts* in the same column.

Judicial Statement B 5.—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to.										Detail of punishments.																
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace; or sureties for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates (a) Special Magistrates under Section 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
(b) Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	647	23	39	2,652	71	...	...	2,529	193	49	1	...	...	16,397	16,066	842	143	506	21	...	...	4	69	2	...
(c) Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	4,898	214	242	9,191	1,247	114	25	8,894	1,226	170	20	...	...	77,207	71,102	2,882	473	4,052	587	...	...	164	751	398	...
(d) Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	122	1	...	608	10	...	...	585	33	...	...	...	...	2,413	2,376	83	25	96	2	...	...	1	9	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code *	...	...	...	100	1	...	3	44	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	...	104	79	54	9	24	51	1	...	7	14	24	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	7	...	912	26	58	677	132	42	22	552	216	44	24	3	...	20,208	15,649	906	76	415	276	171	...	26	78	54	...
Courts of Session	22	35	...	55	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	2	1	1	...	1,580	1,820	...	...	5	30	13	7	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	42	...	6,634	264	339	13,128	1,460	156	47	12,560	1,670	265	46	4	...	1,17,805	1,07,013	4,713	717	5,074	916	184	7	195	907	454	...

NOTE.—These figures having been included in the totals for Subordinate Magistrates are not taken into the general total at foot of the Statement.

Judicial Statement 5 A.—(Criminal.)

(Prescribed by Government of India Home Department No. $\frac{13}{1005}$ of 1882.)

SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPING INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	Number of stripes awarded.													Remarks
	5 and under		6 to 10		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25.		26 to 30		Total.	
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI., 1864.)														
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	6	...	121	...	345	2	242	1	121	3	103	...	944	
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 380 "	5	1	15	...	56	...	57	...	47	...	24	1	206	
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 381 "	...	...	11	...	39	...	26	...	17	1	7	...	101	
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in ... Section 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in ... Section 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in. Section 411 "	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	11	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in. Section 412 "	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443 ... "	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	
5. Lurking house trespass, by night as defined in Section 444 ... "	...	...	4	...	3	...	8	...	1	...	7	...	23	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 ... "	...	...	5	1	7	...	16	...	10	...	6	...	45	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 ... "	...	...	7	1	22	...	34	...	15	...	26	...	105	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III., 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
													1,441	

NOTE—Include Juveniles punished under any of these heads.

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	Number of stripes.						Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4). A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	...	6	17	8	32	63	
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 380, „	...	...	3	1	1	7	12	
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 381, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. Theft as defined in ... Section 382, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 388, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion, as defined in Section 389, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 412, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445 ... „	...	...	1	...	2	3	6	
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 ... „	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1850.	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in. Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in. Section 194 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1. False evidence, as defined in. Section 195, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence as defined in Section 377, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity as defined in Section 391, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in.. Section 463, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in.. Section 466, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in.. Section 467, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in.. Section 468, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery, as defined in.. Section 469, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House breaking, as defined in Section 445 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. House breaking by night, as defined in Section 446 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
						Total...	91	

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15		16 to 20		21 to 25		26 to 30			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description — Section 249, I. P. C.	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered as defined in — Section 251, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Voluntarily causing hurt — Section 323, „	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
Rape — Section 376, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	
Unnatural offence — Section 377 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	
Theft as defined in ... — Section 378, „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	
Theft as defined in ... — Section 379, „	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	
Theft as defined in ... — Section 380, „	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	
Theft as defined in ... — Section 381, „	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Robbery — Section 392, „	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Assisting in concealment of stolen property — Section 414, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	
Mischief by killing cattle — Section 429, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	1	...	1	
Lurking house trespass or house breaking by night as defined in — Section 444, „	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Do. as defined in — Section 451, „	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	
House trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt — Section 452, „	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	
													24	

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded*	1,556	
2. Total number of other punishments†	20,077	
Percentage of whippings ...	7·7	

* Total of column 14, Parts I and III, and of column 8, Part II.

† Not counting punishments of which whipping was a part, but including all cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.

Judicial Statement B. 6.—(Criminal.)

Statement showine result of appeals and revision in Criminal cases in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Tribunal.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	No trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Courts of Section ...	1,027	...	128	473	...	130	254	...	8	...	42	11·9	
Superior Court ... { by persons convicted ...	673	...	144	294	...	71	120	...	12	...	44	25·1	
Superior Court ... { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	173	5	117	14	...	14	13	...	2	...	10	33·4	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,873	5	389	781	...	215	387	...	22	...	96	17·1	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Courts of Session ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" Superior Courts.	693	1	120	252	1	86	106	...	1	124	177	2	
Total ...	693	1	120	252	1	86	106	...	1	124	177	39·3	
Grand Total ...	2,566	6	509	1,033	1	251	493	...	23	124	273	21·0	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.															
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or the value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipt or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For Pattahs or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partitions.	Suits relating to Shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X, of 1865 (also Hindu Wills' Act.)	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																				
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	36,163	14,281	1,733	507	5,407	1,071	1,926	634	3,462	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,804
Small Cause Courts	5,375	1,582	469	88	2,279	255	83	139	148	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	10,733
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	3,483	553	214	89	248	56	128	17	322	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,852	162	83	592	57	49	1	57	15	332	7	...	4	...	1	1	...	42	10,706
Chief Courts of Districts	33	6	12	2	1	...	4	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	4	...	25	3	5	...	4	*2	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	228
Total...	45,054	16,422	2,458	686	7,935	1,382	2,141	790	3,940	2,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,431	166	86	617	65	54	1	61	17	355	10	...	4	...	2	1	...	47	89,471
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,359	146	2	14	22	981	21	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,712
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	182	2	3	22	104	11	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	593
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,482	328	4	17	44	1085	32	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,305
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																				
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	45,054	16,422	2,458	686	7,935	1,382	2,141	790	3,940	2,746	6,482	328	4	17	44	1085	32	313	4,431	166	86	617	65	54	1	61	17	*355	10	...	4	...	2	1	...	47	97,776

*Includes one suit tried by the Commissioner's Court.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8.—(Civil)

STATEMENT showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Do. Rs. 50.	Do. Rs. 100.	Do. Rs. 500.	Do. Rs. 1,000.	Do. Rs. 5,000.	Do. Rs. 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional tribunals	19,496	36,294	8,138	3,876	...	...	...	...	...	22,31,738	
Small Cause Courts	3,272	5,213	1,227	979	42	...	...	...	...	4,69,006	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts..	1,146	2,185	2,058	4,091	771	428	22	5	...	27,43,708	
Chief Courts of districts	1	6	27	14	17	124	28	11	...	11,32,077	
Total.....	23,915	43,698	11,450	8,960	830	552	50	16	...	65,76,529	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other subordinate Courts	2,863	3,994	879	467	25	15	...	...	...	2,84,863	
Collectors Courts	39	2	3	12	3	3	...	...	...	11,523	
Total.....	2,902	3,996	882	479	28	18	...	...	...	2,96,386	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand total.....	26,817	47,694	12,332	9,439	858	570	50	16	...	68,72,915	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No 9—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	No. of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transfer to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed exparte.	Dismissed exparte.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	71,637	...	14,422	8,610	15,709	10,954	645	62	16	12,443	4,126	4,728	11	38·5	27·3	
Small Cause Courts	11,305	4	1,931	1,321	2,734	2,091	95	15	3	1,830	728	571	1	25·5	19·7	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	11,554	...	1,940	733	1,514	1,370	66	45	8	3,152	1,579	1,200	22	56·9	36·1	
Chief Courts of Districts	†259	...	27	19	15	20	1	3	...	96	45	36	7	75·8	41·0	
Total...	94,755	4	18,320	10,683	19,972	14,435	807	125	27	17,521	6,478	6,535	41	41·8	26·9	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	8,058	...	1,448	880	1,372	755	43	11	...	2,270	804	486	...	42·0	27·9	
District Courts*	639	...	144	57	31	36	2	3	...	219	77	73	1	62·6	33·4	
Total...	8,697	...	1,592	937	1,403	791	45	14	...	2,489	881	559	1	43·8	28·3	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total...	1,03,452	4	19,912	11,620	21,375	15,226	852	139	27	20,010	7,359	7,094	42	43·8	28·3	

* Include Courts of Deputy Commissioners. † Include one Suit filed in Court of Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than 3 months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed exparte.	Dismissed exparte.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	4,252	...	1,055	131	434	477	187	14	19	1,187	619	129	...	25·5	20·4	
Small Cause Courts	480	3	250	5	5	13	23	1	1	71	84	24	1	17·3	7·1	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts... ...	1,641	...	354	30	160	188	69	6	4	471	281	78	...	31·1	25·0	
Chief Courts of Districts	308	...	117	...	5	31	17	1	...	88	41	8	...	35·5	19·1	
Total ...	6,681	3	1,776	166	604	709	296	22	24	1,817	1,025	239	1	27·2	18·1	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	207	...	68	14	12	6	6	...	...	63	34	4	...	41·5	25·1	
District Courts	23	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	12	3	2	...	32·8	17·6	
Total ...	230	...	71	14	13	8	6	...	...	75	37	6	...	34·0	18·0	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL.....	6,911	3	1,847	180	617	717	302	22	24	1,892	1,062	245	1	27·3	20·1	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

PART I.—APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561 Act X. of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees.—																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	625	...	46	55	10	7	5	5	215	85	120	38	39	...	39·2	...
Chief Apellate Courts of Districts	3,366	...	416	275	73	21	69	39	1,267	283	446	172	305	4	35·4	8
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.. ...	681	...	4	27	9	4	5	3	342	51	69	25	142	20	93·2	...
Total ...	4,672	...	466	357	92	32	79	47	1,824	419	635	235	486	24	43·7	8
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collector's Apellate Courts....	319	...	22	27	5	6	6	4	120	19	68	20	22	...	29·4	...
Commissioner's Appellate Courts..	512	...	5	20	15	4	5	5	189	41	61	46	121	11	68·8	...
Total ...	831	...	27	47	20	10	11	9	309	60	129	66	143	11	54·7	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province.... Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Chief Court of Province.... Appeals from appellate do. ..... Civil ...	593	...	199	19	9	2	8	4	137	24	48	25	118	22	94·9	...
Chief Court of Province.... Appeals from appellate do. ..... Revenue..	38	...	15	4	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	1	7	2	64·8	...
Total ...	631	...	214	23	9	2	10	4	142	24	52	26	125	24	93·1	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,134	...	707	427	121	44	100	60	2,275	503	816	327	754	59	49·7	8

NOTE.—The revenue appeals in the Commissioners' Courts have been shown under "B—Revenue Courts."

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10.—(Civil.)

STATEMENT showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than 3 months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561 Act X. of 1877.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
Appeals from original decrees.—																
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District	28	...	1	6	4	...	...	2	3	...	5	4	3	...	33·0	...
Chief Apellate Courts of Districts	147	...	4	13	14	2	11	2	48	9	26	12	6	...	29·5	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province ...	63	...	6	4	17	...	2	1	19	...	8	3	3	...	59·5	...
Total ...	238	...	11	23	35	2	13	5	70	9	39	19	12	...	38·0	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Collector's Apellate Courts	24	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	12	...	4	2	2	...	25·5	...
Commissioner's Appellate Courts..	17	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	2	...	5	...	3	...	51·6	...
Total ...	41	...	...	1	3	1	5	1	14	...	9	2	5	...	35·6	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province... { Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province... { Appeals from appeallate do.	49	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	11	1	5	...	13	...	108·7	...
Total ...	49	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	11	1	5	...	13	...	108·7	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	328		11	26	55	3	18	6	95	10	53	21	30		46·2	

NOTE.—The revenue appeals in the Commissioners' Appellate Courts have been shown under "B—Revenue Courts."

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil.).

STATEMENT showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amounts realized.		Number of applications.											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of processes.	Without the issue of processes.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested but released without imprisonment	On which moveable property.		On which immoveable property.			On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceeding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sects. 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	of moveables.	of immoveables.			
1	2	3	4	5	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	42,238	874	10,487	8,679	17,626	4,572	122	3,73,804	39,081	277	1,377	3,515	4,435	2,381	632	2,920	86	122	1	5	5
Small Cause Courts	7,988	798	1,681	1,568	3,273	668	52	53,833	2,331	81	653	515	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	11,158	432	2,770	2,391	4,218	1,347	87	3,45,918	29,613	76	259	808	778	589	390	867	77	998	26	1	7
Chief Courts of Districts	279	35	59	65	71	49	14	35,069	11,453	3	3	25	24	17	26	28	1	28	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	61,663	2,139	14,997	12,703	25,188	6,636	275	8,08,624	82,478	437	2,292	4,863	5,686	2,987	1,048	3,815	164	1,148	27	6	12
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	3,229	29	1,362	534	1,006	298	18	40,671	6,879	18	75	236	434	96	49	218	32	129	56	...	2
District Courts	238	...	134	36	45	23	2	8,070	554	3	1	6	18	5	...	8	2	39	...	...	...
Total...	3,467	29	1,496	570	1,051	321	20	48,741	7,433	21	76	242	452	101	49	226	34	168	56	...	2
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...	65,130	2,168	16,493	13,273	26,239	6,957	295	8,57,365	89,911	458	2,368	5,105	6,138	3,088	1,097	4,041	198	1,316	83	6	14

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12 —(Civil)

STATEMENT showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX., Act X. of 1877, in the Central Provinces, in the year 1883.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amounts of insolvency assets realized and disbursed.		REMARKS.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359, not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	109	51	2	30	8	...	...	18	1	11	1,869	1,527	580	1,029	
Chief Courts of Districts	58	18	3	13	12	...	...	12	1	...	4,541	41	178	41	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	167	69	5	43	20	...	...	30	2	11	6,410	1,568	758	1,070	

Judicial Statement 13—Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Central Provinces in the year 1883

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed; distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Jury trials.						Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
		Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from.	
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors ...	Two assessors in each case. The prescribed qualifications are education and good character	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. Jurors												
Courts of Session Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session Assessors ...		...	97	...	...	...	...	...	63	6	28	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		...	97	...	...	...	...	...	63	6	28	

B. 7.—Registration.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration districts of the Central Provinces, for the year 1883-84.

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.																			
	Compulsory.																Optional.			
	Number of Registration offices.		Instruments of gift, Section 17 (clause *a.*)		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under Section 17, (clauses *b* and *c.*)		Perpetual leases, Section 17 (clause *d.*)		All leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 (clause *f.*)		Total of compulsory registrations.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-82.	1883-84.
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Inspector General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	7	7	70	75	614	657	1,258	1,225	29	56	29	26	155	189	2,155	2,228	4,090 0 0	4,149 4 0	1,058	962	729	728
Bhandara	4	4	8	8	70	76	281	234	9	9	10	11	66	43	444	381	993 4 0	847 0 0	52	45	118	104
Wardha	4	4	31	42	192	179	822	699	69	35	32	23	575	500	1,721	1,478	3,211 0 0	2,797 0 0	87	71	170	102
Chanda	7	7	19	18	37	30	171	189	4	2	3	1	31	14	265	254	425 4 0	449 4 0	36	22	80	71
Balaghat	3	3	3	4	23	14	57	58	4	6	1	4	34	13	122	99	389 4 0	360 0 0	7	15	9	8
Jubbulpore	4	4	59	72	313	259	716	669	36	96	29	15	741	710	1,894	1,821	3,809 0 0	3,691 4 0	134	119	146	92
Saugor	5	5	21	25	102	94	252	286	16	19	3	2	292	213	686	639	1,112 4 0	1,316 4 0	55	61	44	56
Narsinghpur	4	4	30	29	129	130	791	781	25	17	5	5	180	344	1,160	1,306	2,705 4 0	2,905 4 0	108	90	258	189
Hoshangabad	5	5	19	29	245	294	826	931	46	66	24	32	258	219	1,418	1,571	3,905 8 0	4,668 4 0	81	81	61	81
Seoni	3	3	2	4	47	62	142	181	8	23	...	...	113	150	312	420	725 12 0	1,025 8 0	6	18	19	18
Betul	3	3	9	8	79	61	259	234	14	4	8	10	14	19	383	336	754 4 0	613 0 0	33	32	75	80
Damoh	3	3	28	35	43	65	95	143	13	18	...	7	147	241	326	504	530 4 0	759 0 0	26	31	25	28
Mandla	3	3	1	...	32	31	98	106	...	2	...	...	10	11	141	150	289 12 0	318 12 0	12	8	46	12
Chhindwara	3	3	18	8	145	133	419	355	83	74	70	70	291	453	1,026	1,093	1,462 4 0	1,319 12 0	111	107	159	127
Nimar	4	4	16	16	318	388	568	634	7	12	12	6	164	212	1,082	1,268	1,703 0 0	2,020 8 0	113	123	69	53
Raipur	5	5	25	12	87	88	165	137	3	19	...	...	19	38	299	294	1,228 4 0	1,040 0 0	23	29	27	22
Bilaspur	4	4	5	6	38	28	59	64	1	6	1	2	42	157	146	263	394 4 0	376 0 0	11	13	6	12
Sambalpur ...	3	3	3	7	21	36	64	61	5	9	...	5	20	9	113	127	263 12 0	304 8 0	16	20	30	36
Total ...	74	74	367	398	2,525	2,625	7,040	6,987	372	468	227	219	3,152	3,535	13,693	14,232	28,012 4 0	28,960 8 0	1,969	1,847	2,071	1,819

STATEMENT No. 7.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.—(Contd.)															
	Optional.—Contd.															
	Other instruments registered under Section 18, (clauses a and b)		Leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause c) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.		Awards, Section 18, (clause f)		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property		Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immoveable property transferred.	
	13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
	1882-83	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883 84.
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's Office. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nagpur ...	19	19	2	3	...	...	17	3	7	3	1,832	1,718	702 12 0	1,105 4 0	10,51,893 7 11	10,98,009 3 6
Bhandara ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	151	67 8 0	56 4 0	2,42,678 14 10	1,82,166 9 6
Wardha ...	3	11	5	2	...	...	5	...	...	2	270	188	106 0 0	73 4 0	7,09,860 15 9	5,76,242 13 10
Chanda ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	93	46 12 0	43 12 0	89,274 8 8	87,671 0 0
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	23	6 4 0	9 4 0	1,65,775 1 0	1,09,417 11 8
Jubbulpore ...	9	8	152	99	2	...	...	5	...	...	443	323	150 0 0	121 12 0	11,94,756 9 5	10,37,867 1 4
Saugor ...	2	8	163	55	...	...	...	3	...	...	264	183	61 0 0	75 12 0	2,72,813 13 9	3,63,707 14 4
Narsinghpur ...	2	5	11	9	7	...	3	...	...	...	389	293	274 4 0	114 0 0	9,51,896 1 5	7,85,811 1 7
Hoshangabad ...	3	6	26	32	1	2	56	39	6	...	234	241	389 8 0	341 8 0	11,42,292 6 10	15,28,585 5 7
Seoni ...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	48	11 0 0	18 0 0	1,87,920 7 2	2,33,270 7 10
Betul ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	116	41 12 0	44 4 0	1,99,555 7 4	1,46,359 14 4
Damoh ...	5	9	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	80	25 4 0	28 4 0	1,40,085 4 1	1,67,804 7 2
Mandla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	20	17 8 0	6 4 0	63,675 5 2	78,267 14 6
Chhindwara ...	7	16	184	126	...	1	...	...	2	1	463	378	137 8 0	128 12 0	2,99,967 10 6	2,70,976 0 8
Nimar ...	...	1	3	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	186	184	76 0 0	77 12 0	3,47,070 7 8	4,01,760 4 11
Raipur ...	1	1	3	2	1	...	11	...	3	...	69	54	63 12 0	18 8 0	3,50,777 5 3	3,10,266 12 5
Bilaspur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	25	7 4 0	9 4 0	82,036 0 0	69,315 7 2
Sambalpur ...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	58	18 12 0	30 8 0	72,574 15 1	67,163 12 5
Total ...	65	104	560	346	11	3	93	51	18	6	4,788	4,176	2,202 12 0	2,302 4 0	75,64,904 13 10	75,05,663 14 9

STATEMENT No. 7.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.										Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.		Number of wills registered in Book III. Section 18. (clause e.)		Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.		Number of registrations under Section 24.		Number of registrations under Section 34.	
	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, Section 18, (clause c.)		Obligations for the payment of money Section 18, (clause f.)		All other documents registered under Section 18, (clauses d. and f.)		Total of registrations in Book IV.		Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
	21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Inspector General's Office..																				
Nagpur																				
Bhandara	301	253	46	28	465	495	812	776	1,110 8 0	1,104 8 0		1		1	29	37	2	1	15	18	18	11
Wardha	22	22	13	8	147	143	182	173	308 8 0	337 4 0				1	5	13				1	1	1
Chanda	50	38	25	12	17	189	252	239	380 0 0	366 0 0					8	14	2	2	7	3	1	1
Balaghat	22	14	64	43	51	83	137	140	185 0 0	217 12 0					2	4		1				
Jubbulpore	2	1	7	6	35	43	44	50	82 12 0	99 8 0					1							
Saugor	15	10	34	31	206	220	255	261	598 4 9	678 12 0				2	15	12			5	4	2	7
Narsinghpur	11	5	25	11	126	128	162	144	336 0 0	290 12 0					28	21			3	3		
Hoshangabad	25	42	116	98	166	178	307	318	602 4 0	541 12 0					2	1				2	1	
Seoni	77	134	18	18	383	449	478	601	919 0 0	1,071 8 0					12	8			5	4	2	3
Betul	5	2	13	11	114	129	132	142	250 12 0	270 12 0					10	5				1		2
Damoh	16	17	4	2	65	73	85	92	132 12 0	148 8 0					1	1						
Mandla	1	2	20	24	58	70	79	96	137 8 0	177 12 0					1	2		1		1	1	6
Chhindwara	1		4	9	18	17	23	26	42 4 0	49 8 0		2		1		1						
Nimar	42	34	9	5	133	151	184	190	257 4 0	314 0 0					8	2			2	4	3	4
Raipur	44	55	24	20	163	158	231	233	381 0 0	401 12 0					17	8			4	3	17	17
Bilaspur	3	6	38	11	118	171	159	188	297 12 0	370 4 0					4	9			1	2		
Sambalpur	2	3	8	4	94	108	104	115	225 4 0	239 0 0				1	3	3		1				
	1	3	7	11	39	27	47	41	80 0 0	78 4 0												
Total	640	641	475	352	2,558	2,832	3,673	3,825	6,326 12 0	6,759 8 0		3		6	146	141	4	6	42	46	46	52

STATEMENT No. 7.—Continued.

Districts.	Number of refusals to register.		Number of powers of attorney attested.		Number of searches or applications for copies.		Total ordinary fees including the entries in Columns 10, 19 and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 27 and 28.		Total other receipts.		Total expenditure.	
	31		32		33		34		35		36	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Inspector General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,569 12 9	9,011 0 9
Nagpur	46	43	245	261	343	288	5,965 4 0	6,435 0 0	7,025 6 0	6,838 10 3	3,848 14 5	4,095 12 11
Bhandara	2	1	57	76	83	84	1,379 4 0	1,266 8 0	1,625 8 3	1,526 6 10	1,036 11 4	1,015 14 3
Wardha	19	10	92	74	234	177	3,717 0 0	3,270 4 0	3,911 11 6	2,716 15 3	1,722 11 0	1,495 9 6
Chanda	4	8	50	76	26	28	661 0 0	720 12 0	317 0 5	918 9 6	442 12 4	497 9 7
Balaghat	2	2	35	51	16	15	480 4 0	468 12 0	363 7 6	319 14 6	274 14 8	267 11 5
Jubbulpore	12	16	110	109	157	193	4,587 4 0	4,515 12 0	3,256 6 3	2,610 13 6	1,598 9 10	1,868 10 10
Saugor	12	6	43	54	87	114	1,565 4 0	1,724 12 0	1,287 1 9	1,322 15 3	983 15 5	948 11 4
Narsinghpur	8	9	83	76	127	169	3,585 12 0	3,563 0 0	2,039 1 9	1,943 10 0	1,611 14 7	1,618 2 2
Hoshangabad	6	14	107	126	299	384	5,238 0 0	6,097 4 0	2,860 6 6	3,322 12 6	1,772 4 2	1,929 9 0
Seoni	3	4	65	56	32	29	1,007 8 0	1,326 4 0	897 0 3	1,009 10 2	586 1 7	646 1 6
Betul	...	2	54	58	56	86	930 12 0	807 12 0	870 5 0	759 15 6	769 3 8	723 3 4
Damoh	9	8	47	46	31	60	695 0 0	971 0 0	751 13 5	888 12 6	686 2 5	733 10 7
Mandla	...	..	22	24	10	11	349 8 0	376 8 0	301 5 3	253 15 3	124 4 8	124 3 7
Chhindwara	11	5	51	58	73	92	1,893 0 0	1,766 8 0	1,495 9 1	1,169 8 1	928 0 6	908 8 3
Nimar	9	27	68	60	48	79	2,194 0 0	2,518 0 0	2,024 14 0	2,270 4 0	1,288 10 10	1,419 12 6
Raipur	8	5	65	89	64	59	1,601 12 0	1,446 12 0	1,178 8 0	1,153 15 6	645 3 1	655 4 11
Bilaspur	4	1	33	60	29	25	632 12 0	632 0 0	459 15 0	605 9 6	455 13 6	570 9 6
Sambalpur	4	4	29	25	5	14	362 8 0	413 4 0	427 0 3	584 2 9	389 3 3	456 15 7
Total	159	165	1,262	1,379	1,720	1,907	36,845 12 0	38,320 0 0	31,662 8 7	30,216 8 10	28,735 4 0	28,987 1 6

General

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.*	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.†			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nagpur ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	964	49	1,013	687	77	764	1,651	126	1,777
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	251	35	286	259	35	294
		Civil ...	8	...	8	106	11	117	114	11	125
Jubbulpore ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	979	67	1,046	944	87	1,031	1,923	154	2,077
		Under trial ...	6	1	7	253	26	279	259	27	286
		Civil ...	3	...	3	52	2	54	55	2	57
Raipur ...	,,	Convicts ...	703	89	742	1,028	206	1,234	1,731	245	1,976
		Under trial ...	2	1	3	434	45	479	436	46	482
		Civil ...	2	...	2	23	2	25	25	2	27
Saugor ...	District Jail, ...	Convicts ...	137	16	153	423	65	488	560	81	641
		Under trial ...	5	1	6	171	18	189	176	19	195
		Civil ...	1	...	1	20	3	23	21	3	24
Bhandara ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	82	9	91	336	38	374	418	47	465
		Under trial ...	4	...	4	228	26	264	242	26	268
		Civil ...	2	...	2	30	...	30	32	...	32
Chanda ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	34	13	47	268	44	312	302	57	359
		Under trial ...	5	1	6	109	11	120	114	12	126
		Civil ...	4	...	4	34	1	35	38	1	39
Wardha ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	49	2	51	183	15	198	232	17	249
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	87	10	97	88	10	98
		Civil ...	2	...	2	24	1	25	26	1	27
Balaghat ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	44	2	46	192	30	222	236	32	268
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	146	14	160	147	14	161
		Civil ...	...	...	...	9	1	10	9	1	10
Sirpncha ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	48	5	53	51	6	57
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	15	4	19	15	4	19
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Damoh ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	41	6	47	163	35	198	204	41	245
		Under trial ...	6	...	6	123	14	137	129	14	143
		Civil ...	...	1	1	6	...	6	6	1	7
Seoni ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	63	6	69	227	30	257	290	36	326
		Under trial ...	10	...	10	183	18	201	193	18	211
		Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
Mandla ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	48	7	55	209	34	243	257	41	298
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	68	4	72	68	4	72
		Civil ...	2	...	2	4	1	5	6	1	7
Chhindwara ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	43	6	49	199	16	215	242	22	264
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	101	11	112	102	11	113
		Civil ...	2	...	2	39	4	43	41	4	45
Betul ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	51	2	53	187	15	202	238	17	255
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	45	4	49	46	4	50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Hoshangabad ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	128	10	138	376	34	410	504	44	548
		Under trial ...	7	...	7	116	8	124	123	8	131
		Civil ...	2	...	2	66	1	67	68	1	69
Narsinghpur ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	86	4	90	306	46	352	392	50	442
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	158	11	169	160	11	171
		Civil ...	2	...	2	69	1	70	71	1	72
Nimar ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	83	5	88	212	11	223	295	16	311
		Under trial ...	6	...	6	91	8	99	97	8	105
		Civil ...	...	1	1	31	2	33	31	3	34
Sambalpur ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	96	9	105	319	51	370	415	60	475
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	168	13	181	169	13	182
		Civil ...	2	...	2	25	1	26	27	1	28
Bilaspur ...	,, ...	Convicts ...	82	15	97	453	62	515	535	77	612
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	432	33	465	434	33	467
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Total ...	Convicts ...	3,716	268	3,984	6,760	901	7,661	10,476	1,169	11,645
		Under trial ...	68	4	72	3,189	313	3,502	3,257	317	3,574
		Civil ...	32	2	34	565	31	596	597	33	630
		Grand Total ...	3,816	274	4,090	10,514	1,245	11,759	14,330	1,519	15,849

* Whether a Central Prison-

† Column 5 should include the totals of

Summary.

Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,038	78	1,116	613	48	661	782·68	50·76	833·44			
247	35	282	12	...	12	5·60	0·38	5·98			
103	9	112	11	2	13	8·29	0·76	9·08	796·57	51·90	848·47
929	104	1,033	994	50	1,044	1023·24	56·76	1080·00			
256	27	283	3	...	3	4·90	0 57	5·47			
51	2	53	4	...	4	2·34	0·02	2·36	1030·48	57·35	1087·83
1,126	197	1,323	605	48	653	723·32	43·87	772·19			
431	45	476	5	1	6	12·38	1·62	14·00			
25	1	26	...	1	1	1·63	0·20	1·83	742·33	45·69	788·02
465	74	539	95	7	102	108·82	12·21	121·03			
172	19	191	4	...	4	4·42	0 56	4·98			
20	2	22	1	1	2	1·28	0·14	1·42	114·52	12·91	127·48
358	39	397	60	8	68	61·20	6·96	68·16			
236	26	262	6	...	6	6·70	0·51	7·21			
32	...	32	...	...	...	1·62	...	1·62	69·52	7·47	76·99
257	50	307	45	7	52	45 55	6·27	51·82			
111	12	123	3	...	3	3·98	0·47	4·45			
33	1	34	5	...	5	2·41	0·36	2 77	51·94	7·10	59·04
201	16	217	31	1	32	40·37	2·97	43·34			
82	10	92	6	...	6	3·49	0·22	3·71			
21	1	22	5	...	5	1·57	0·01	1·58	45·43	3·20	48·63
201	28	229	35	4	39	37·45	3·68	41·13			
137	13	150	10	1	11	3·66	0·21	3·87			
9	1	10	...	...	...	0·39	0·07	0·46	41·50	3·96	45·46
45	4	49	6	2	8	10·33	0·69	11·02			
15	4	19	...	...	...	0·09	0·91	0·10			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08	10·50	0·70	11·20
181	37	218	23	4	27	38·36	6·09	44·45			
129	14	143	...	...	...	3·32	0·29	3·61			
6	1	7	...	...	...	0·29	0·01	0·30	41·97	6·39	48·36
227	27	254	63	9	72	58·97	5·72	64 69			
181	18	199	12	...	12	6·45	0·51	6·96			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11	65·53	6 23	71·76
222	38	260	35	3	38	46·53	3·40	49·93			
64	4	68	4	...	4	2·00	0·06	2·06			
6	1	7	...	...	...	0·30	0·02	0·32	48·83	3·48	52·31
204	19	223	38	3	41	39·90	2·94	42·84			
102	11	113	...	...	...	2·91	0·19	3·10			
35	3	38	6	1	7	2·49	0 08	2·57	45·30	3·21	48·51
178	15	193	60	2	62	49·68	2·32	52·00			
43	4	47	3	...	3	1·15	0·75	1·90			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·46	51·29	3·07	54·36
386	33	419	118	11	129	110·51	5·28	115·79			
113	8	121	10	...	10	4·54	0·19	4·73			
64	1	65	4	...	4	4·23	0·60	4·83	119·28	6·07	125·35
316	45	361	76	5	81	71·99	5·59	77·58			
159	11	170	1	...	1	5·66	0·08	5·74			
69	1	70	2	...	2	3·03	0·07	3·10	80·68	5·74	86·42
251	15	266	44	1	45	52·13	2·09	54·22			
95	8	103	2	...	2	3·25	0 13	3·38			
30	2	32	1	1	2	1·59	0·22	1·81	56·97	2·44	59·41
301	55	356	114	5	119	110·63	10·92	121·55			
165	13	178	4	...	4	3·83	0·26	4·09			
25	1	26	2	...	2	1·21	0·03	1·24	115·67	11·21	126·88
444	67	511	91	10	101	85·89	10·85	96·74			
413	31	444	21	2	23	14·34	0·74	15·08			
15	...	15	1	...	1	1·46	...	1·46	101·69	11·21	113·28
7,330	941	8,271	3,146	228	3,374	3502·55	239·37	3741·92			
3,151	313	3,464	106	4	110	92·67	7·75	100·42			
555	27	582	42	6	48	34·78	2·59	37·37	3630·00	247·71	3879·71
11,036	1,281	12,317	3,294	238	3,532	...	...	...	...	...	...

District Jail or Lock-up.

columns 4 and 6 of Statement I, and column 4 of Statement XIX.

Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and

1		3		4		5		6				7			8			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other jails.				Grand Total.			Trasferred to other jails.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M	F.
1	Nagpur ...	964	49	443	57	1,407	106	192	16	52	4	1,651	126	1,777	4	...	146	3
2	Jubbulpore ...	979	67	481	76	1,460	143	275	8	188	3	1,923	154	2,077	10	...	105	3
3	Raipur ...	703	39	781	196	1,484	235	232	10	15	...	1,731	245	1,976	16	1	46	1
	Total ...	2,646	155	1,705	329	4,351	484	699	34	255	7	5,305	525	5,830	30	1	297	7
4	Saugor ...	137	16	421	65	558	81	2	...	...	...	560	81	641	38	1	3	...
5	Bhandara ...	82	9	336	38	418	47	...	...	...	...	418	47	465	47	6	2	2
6	Chanda ...	54	13	267	44	301	57	1	...	...	...	302	57	359	69	4	...	1
7	Wardha ...	49	2	183	15	232	17	...	...	...	..	232	17	249	32	4	...	...
8	Balaghat ...	44	2	191	30	235	32	1	...	...	...	236	32	268	16	1	...	...
9	Seroncha ...	3	1	48	5	51	6	...	....	...	...	51	6	57	1	...	...	...
10	Damoh ...	41	6	161	35	202	41	2	...	...	...	204	41	245	37	3	4	...
11	Seoni ..	63	6	224	30	287	36	1	...	2	...	290	36	326	51	3	1	...
12	Mandla ...	48	7	208	34	256	41	1	...	...	...	257	41	298	34	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara ..	43	6	199	16	242	22	...	...	...	...	242	22	264	28	1	1	...
14	Betul ...	51	2	187	15	238	17	...	...	...	...	238	17	255	...	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	128	10	350	32	478	42	26	2	...	...	504	44	548	42	1	2	...
16	Narsinghpur ...	86	4	305	46	391	50	1	...	...	...	392	50	442	41	...	8	...
17	Nimar ...	83	5	212	11	295	16	...	...	...	...	295	16	311	63	...	1	...
18	Sambalpur ...	96	9	319	51	415	60	...	...	...	...	415	60	475	10	1	1	...
19	Bilaspur ...	82	15	452	61	534	76	1	1	...	...	535	77	612	110	3	3	...
	Total ...	1,070	113	4,063	528	5,133	641	36	3	2	...	5,171	644	5,815	592	28	26	3
	Grand Total ...	3,716	268	5,768	857	9,484	1,125	735	37	257	7	10,476	1,169	11,645	622	29	323	10

1.—(Judicial.)

Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Released during the year.																									
A.		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.																			
						A.		B.																	
On appeal.		On expiry.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic asylum		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
13	...	705	66	63	8	2	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	91	1	613	48	782·68	50·76	833·44	
17	1	660	92	95	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	1	.	40	1	994	50	1023·24	56·76	1080·00	2
19	...	862	190	34	1	35	...	5	..	..	.	...	...	1	..	..	.	108	4	605	48	728·32	43·87	772·19	3
49	1	2,227	348	192	16	38	...	15	..	.	.	2	...	1	.	3	...	239	6	2,212	146	2534·24	151·39	2685·63	...
13	1	406	72	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	..	2	..	3	...	95	7	108·82	12·21	121·03	4
18	1	288	30	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	.	..	.	1	...	2	.	60	8	61·20	6·96	68·16	5
9	1	178	44	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	1	.	45	7	45·55	6·27	51·82	6
8	...	161	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	31	1	40·37	2·97	43·34	7
	91	176	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	35	4	97·45	3·68	41·13	8
...	...	43	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...				...	..	..	...	..	...	6	2	10 33	0·69	11·02	9
1	..	138	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	4	38 36	6·09	44·45	10
5	1	165	23	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	.	2	.	63	9	58·97	5·72	64·69	11
3	1	185	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	35	3	46·52	3·40	49·92	12
4	...	167	18	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	38	3	39·91	2·94	42·84	13
2	..	174	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		2	...	60	5	49·68	2·32	52·00	14
25	1	213	31	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	2	...	118	11	110·51	5·28	115·79	15
11	3	255	42	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	7	5	71·9	5·59	77·58	16
7	..	202	15	...	...	...	...	2	..	.	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	3	.	4	1	52·13	2·09	54·22	17
4	..	272	53	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	5	...	..	...	7	1	114	5	110·63	10 9	121·55	18
55	...	273	64	1	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	..	...	5	.	1	...	1	...	91	10	85·89	10·85	96·74	19
174	10	3,396	520	1	...	4	...	3	..	...	...	...	.	8	.	6	..	28	1	934	82	968·31	87·98	1056·29	
223	11	5,623	868	193	16	42	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	9	..	267	7	3,146	228	3502·55	238·37	3741·92	

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		A.		B.		C.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Nagpur	...	...	3	...	3	...	105	1	257	45	...	...	75	11	21	1	364	52
2	Jubbulpore	2	...	...	...	3	...	66	5	237	44	1	...	122	27	11	2	390	58
3	Raipur	...	...	1	...	1	...	40	7	268	72	...	...	471	117	17	8	589	130
	Total	2	...	4	...	7	...	211	13	812	161	1	...	668	155	49	11	1,343	240
4	Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	366	57	3	1	26	2	13	9	372	44
5	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	4	274	29	...	...	38	5	5	...	284	33
6	Cha	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	5	174	30	...	...	81	9	6	...	226	38
7	Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	153	13	...	...	15	1	2	2	170	11
8	Balaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	133	23	...	...	41	4	3	1	168	28
9	Sironcha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	4	...	...	2	1	1	1	40	24
10	Damoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	100	21	...	1	46	10	2	...	143	28
11	Seoni	...	...	...	...	1	...	48	8	125	18	2	...	48	4	8	2	179	24
12	Mandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	56	11	...	...	144	22	...	1	173	24
13	Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	3	107	8	...	...	72	5	3	...	168	11
14	Betul	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	119	11	...	...	55	3	1	1	162	11
15	Hoshangabad	...	...	1	...	1	...	52	1	252	21	1	...	43	10	21	1	293	28
16	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	4	232	38	2	...	49	4	6	...	260	42
17	Nimar	...	...	...	2	...	...	45	2	124	7	...	...	41	2	5	...	180	11
18	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	295	45	...	...	20	5	5	1	248	39
19	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	408	52	...	...	35	8	7	3	360	47
	Total	...	...	1	...	7	1	327	42	2,964	388	8	2	756	95	88	22	3,426	427
	Grand Total	2	...	5	...	14	1	538	55	3,776	549	9	2	1,424	250	137	33	4,769	667

NOTE.—Age means the

N. B.—A detail should be given at the foot of this Statement showing

Detail of Religions included in column 3. E.—Balabi, Behriah, Bhil, Bhowi, Bunjara, Banjwa, Chamar, Chandars, Chowha, Dhait, Dhan- Mowasis, Nahal, Pauka Pardhan, Pasis

2.—(Judicial.)

admitted into the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1883.

5												6			
Previous occupation.															
C.		D.		Males.							Females.				
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c. &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.												M	F	Total.	Serial Number.
56	3	2	1	22	...	81	182	1	5	152	50	3	2	2	443	57	500	1
72	16	8	...	18	2	57	126	77	5	196	51	3	20	2	481	76	557	2
168	57	7	1	30	...	44	641	15	29	22	149	2	45	...	781	196	977	3
296	76	17	2	70	2	182	949	93	39	370	250	4	67	4	1,705	329	2,034	
35	11	1	1	...	40	45	...	133	...	203	48	1	12	4	421	65	486	4
47	..	...	...	12	...	69	89	8	94	64	23	3	12	...	336	38	374	5
34	6	1	...	8	1	35	61	21	59	82	40	2	1	1	267	44	311	6
11	2	...	...	9	...	22	135	4	12	1	9	...	6	...	183	15	198	7
20	1	...	...	6	15	75	65	...	...	30	18	1	11	...	191	30	221	8
7	1	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	...	23	1	..	3	1	48	5	53	9
13	7	3	...	8	...	10	97	4	17	25	27	1	6	1	161	35	196	10
36	4	1	...	10	...	19	74	12	23	86	21	2	7	...	224	30	254	11
35	9	...	...	67	22	3	97	11	1	7	25	1	8	...	308	34	242	21
36	3	2	2	4	...	20	103	8	33	31	11	...	4	1	199	16	215	13
20	2	4	1	6	..	...	84	19	22	56	10	...	5	...	187	15	202	14
36	3	...	...	13	...	15	239	4	22	7	27	1	4	...	350	32	382	15
35	4	4	...	13	8	79	136	21	22	26	41	...	5	...	305	46	351	16
27	...	...	...	12	23	10	50	21	25	71	...	...	8	3	212	11	223	17
48	9	18	2	2	...	44	199	4	...	70	37	1	13	...	319	51	370	18
34	11	1	...	7	1	37	325	...	14	68	51	1	9	...	452	61	513	19
514	73	35	6	177	111	483	1,828	270	344	850	389	14	114	11	4,063	528	4,591	
810	149	52	8	247	113	665	2,777	363	383	1,220	639	22	181	15	5,768	857	6,625	

age on date of admission.
what Religions are included under the head "all other classes," column 3 E.
nar, Oom, Ganda, Ghassia, Gond, Gowlan, Halwa, Khandra, Keer, Khangar, Khond Kolam, Kole, Korkoo, Lodha, Maung, Mehra, Mehter, Pathari, Rajbar Sonkar.

Showing the convicts admitted in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

1	2	2	Numbers according to									
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	F
1	Nagpur ...	A	15	8	2	2	...	1	1	...	4	...
		B	123	24	113	12	66	5	25	2	17	1
		C	...	...	2	...	14	...	22	...	16	...
		D	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	11	...
	Total admissions ...		138	32	118	14	82	6	53	2	38	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		10	2	20	2	36	4	102	11	149	10
2	Jubbulporre ...	A	13	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	134	37	116	18	75	7	61	3	22	3
		C	1	...	1	...	10	1	9	...	7	...
		D	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
	Total admissions ...		149	39	119	19	88	8	71	3	30	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		10	2	19	5	29	...	114	7	214	6
3	Raipur ...	A	26	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	246	126	197	30	175	10	29	5	29	2
		C	...	...	1	...	11	...	15	1	4	...
		D	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	6	...
	Total admissions ...		268	141	201	32	189	10	47	6	39	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		8	16	41	32	73	6	56	5	146	7
	Grand Total admissions Central Jails ...		555	212	438	65	359	24	171	11	107	6
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883		28	20	80	10	138	10	272	23	509	23
4	Saugor ...	A	7	5	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		B	155	34	110	11	72	9	24	3	5	1
		C	3	1	8	...	9	...	11	...	...	...
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total admission ...		165	40	120	11	84	10	36	3	5	1
	Total remaining on 1st December 1883 ...		13	2	22	2	32	1	20	2	3	...
5	Bhandara ...	A	14	4	1	..	2	...	4	...	...	...
		B	100	10	88	11	50	6	14	1	12	1
		C	...	...	2	...	10	...	5	...	13	1
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admission ...		114	14	92	11	63	6	23	1	25	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		6	1	14	3	25	2	2	1	7	..
6	Chanda	A	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	79	17	78	12	44	5	26	...	2	2
		C	...	...	2	...	7	...	11	...	12	1
		D	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total remaining ...		79	21	81	13	51	5	37	...	14	3
	Total admission on 31st December ...		10	2	13	1	13	3	8	...	1	1

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Class A. B. C. D.

3.—(Judicial.)

and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

4													5		
length of sentence.															
I		G.		H.		I.				J.					
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportion beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.			Total.		
						A. For life.		B. For a term.							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		22	11	33
...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		339	45	384
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		58	1	59
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24	...	24
5	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	..		443	57	500
171	10	107	8	12	...	3	...	1	1	2	...		613	48	661
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	3	18
10	3	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...		425	72	497
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		34	1	35
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	...	7
15	3	4	...	..	...	3	1	1	...	1	...		481	76	557
280	14	178	7	17	...	60	7	73	2	...	...		994	50	1,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28	17	45
21	3	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...		701	177	878
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		37	2	39
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	...	15
28	4	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...		781	196	977
195	6	67	3	4	1	5	1	10	...	...	...		605	48	653
48	7	11	1	2	...	6	2	3	1	5	...		1,705	329	2,034
646	30	352	18	33	1	68	8	84	3	2	..		2,212	146	2,358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10	6	16
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		372	58	430
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		36	1	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	3
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...		421	65	486
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		95	7	102
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		21	4	25
5	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...		272	33	305
7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		41	1	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2	...	2
12	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	2	...		336	38	374
5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		60	8	68
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5	5
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	—	...		232	37	269
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		32	2	34
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3	...	3
4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		267	44	311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		45	7	52

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

1	2	3	Numbers according to									
			A		B		C		D		E	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7	Wardha	A	1	3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
		B	65	4	46	2	20	1	10	2	5	1
		C	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
	Total admissions ...		66	7	46	3	34	1	19	2	11	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		3	...	11	1	9	...	5	...	2	...
8	Balaghat	A	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	65	16	68	5	35	3	5	...	2	2
		C	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
		D	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...		69	20	70	5	37	3	5	...	4	2
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		2	...	9	1	18	2	2	...	2	1
9	Sironcha ...	A	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	11	...	30	3	6	1	1	...	...	...
		C	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...		11	1	30	3	6	1	1	...	...	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	A	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
		B	39	11	30	11	31	5	11	4	6	...
		C	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	4	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ..		40	12	34	13	42	6	16	4	10	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ..		2	...	1	...	8	3	3	1	4	...
11	Seoni	A	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	52	14	50	3	37	6	28	3	4	3
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	2	...
		D	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Total admissions ...		57	14	52	3	38	6	33	3	16	3
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		2	2	9	...	23	4	17	2	3	1
12	Mandla	A	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	57	20	79	8	38	1	8	1	9	1
		C	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Total admissions ...		60	22	81	9	38	1	13	1	10	1
	Total remaining on 31st December ...		3	2	12	...	15	...	4	1	1	...
13	Chhindwara	A	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B	60	10	60	3	27	1	17	1	4	1
		C	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...		74	10	61	3	29	1	24	1	6	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		3	1	10	1	11	...	11	1	1	...

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A, B, C, D.

3.—(Judicial.)—Continued.

4													5		
length of sentances.															
F		G		H		I				J					
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.			
						A		B							
						For life.		For a term.							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	11	161	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	4	
6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	15	198	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	178	26	204	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
4	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	191	30	221	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	48	4	52	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	..	...	...	..	...	48	5	53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	
5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	127	31	158	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	27	...	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
8	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	161	35	196	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	23	4	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
21	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	198	30	228	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	16	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
21	...	5	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	224	30	254	
8	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	9	72	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	31	223	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	
1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
5	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	208	34	242	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	171	16	187	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	199	16	215	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	38	3	41	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rfgorous imprisonment. with solitary confinement,
to rigorus imprisonment whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	Number according to A — Not exceeding one month		B — Above one and not exceeding three months.		C — Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D — Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E — Above one year and not exceeding two years.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	Betul	A	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		B	81	9	41	4	29	1	15	...	2	...
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...		83	10	41	4	29	1	21	...	5	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883. ...		7	1	9	1	10	...	15	...	6	...
15	Hoshangabad ...	A	5	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
		B	71	14	114	8	66	2	25	1	13	1
		C	...	...	3	...	11	...	9	2	1	...
		D	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	1	...
	Total admissions ...		76	16	118	9	84	2	38	3	15	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		17	2	22	3	25	4	37	2	9	...
15	Narsinghpur ...	A	8	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B	107	19	77	10	50	4	17	...	3	1
		C	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	9	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...		115	26	80	14	56	5	22	...	12	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883.		8	2	18	2	33	1	11	...	2	...
16	Nimar ...	A	17	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
		B	64	3	37	...	37	5	15	...	6	...
		C	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	2	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total admissions ...		81	5	44	...	47	6	18	...	10	...
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		1	...	12	...	14	1	10	...	5	...
17	Sambalpur ...	A	4	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		B	10	3	141	25	68	16	9	1	14	1
		C	...	...	...	...	6	...	22	...	12	...
		D	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
	Total admissions ...		14	7	146	25	77	16	33	1	30	1
	Total remaing on 31st December 1883 ...		3	1	11	...	36	...	41	2	6	2
18	Bilaspur ...	A	7	5	4	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
		B	62	21	111	14	86	6	32	2	16	1
		C	...	...	2	3	50	4	21	...	12	...
		D	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Total admissions ...		71	26	117	22	144	10	53	2	28	1
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		5	...	24	3	25	5	21	2	9	...
Total District Jails.	Total admissions ...		1,175	251	1,213	148	859	80	392	21	201	18
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		85	16	202	20	298	26	207	14	61	5
Grand Total.	Total admissions ...		1,730	463	1,651	243	1,218	104	563	32	308	24
	Total remaining on 31st December 1883 ...		113	36	282	30	436	36	479	37	570	28

A. Prisoners sentenced
B. Prisoners sentenced
C. Prisoners sentenced
D. Prisoners sentenced
† Classes A. B. C. D.

3.—Judicial)—(for convicts only.)—Conld.

4													5		
length of sentence.															
F		G		H		I				J					
Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.			
						A		B.							
						For life.		For a term.							
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	169	14	183	
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	14	...	14	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	187	15	202	
11	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	60	2	62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11	
7	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	300	27	327	
6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	32	2	34	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
13	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	350	32	382	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	118	11	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	22	
4	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	..	264	34	303	
5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	
9	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	305	46	351	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	5	81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	27	
7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	8	177	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	11	223	
2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	14	
1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	247	47	294	
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	53	...	53	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
15	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	319	51	370	
13	..	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	114	5	119	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	26	
15	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	130	44	374	
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	99	7	106	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	7	
20	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	452	61	513	
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	10	101	
146	4	39	2	1	...	20	4	7	..	10	...	4,063	528	4,591	
60	1	13	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	934	82	1,016	
191	11	59	3	3	...	26	6	10	1	15	...	5,768	857	6,625	
6	31	365	18	33	1	73	8	85	3	4	...	3,146	228	3,374	

to simple imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment.
to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
should be amalgamated for this total.

C.—Prisons 4.—(Judicial)

Showing the Convicts admitted in the Jails and subsidiary Jails during the year 1883, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3	4*										5			6						7
			Number previously convicted.													Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)						
			A.		B.		C.		D.							A.			B.			
Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.	Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.				Ratio of column 4 D. to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Number.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Nagpur	443	57	500	41	2	15	...	24	...	80	2	82	18·06	3·50	16·40	21	1	22	2	...	2	1
2	Jubbulpore	481	76	557	22	3	9	2	8	...	39	5	44	8·11	6·58	7·89	11	2	13	...	...	...	2
3	Raipur	781	196	977	43	2	11	1	4	2	58	5	63	7·43	2·55	6·45	17	8	25	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,705	329	2,034	106	7	35	3	36	2	177	12	189	10 34	3·64	9·29	49	11	60	2	...	2	
4	Saugor	421	65	486	32	3	9	1	5	...	46	4	50	10·92	6·15	10·29	13	9	22	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara	336	38	374	15	3	3	...	3	...	21	3	24	6·25	7·89	6·41	5	...	5	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda	267	44	311	32	3	6	...	3	1	41	4	45	15·36	9·09	14·47	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha	183	15	198	13	...	5	...	1	...	19	...	19	10·38	...	9·59	2	2	4	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat	191	30	221	23	1	3	...	3	1	29	2	31	15·18	6·66	14·03	3	1	4	...	...	...	8
9	Seroncha	48	5	53	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2 08	20·00	3·77	1	1	2	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh	161	35	196	14	3	2	...	1	...	17	3	20	10 56	8·57	10·20	2	...	2	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni	224	30	254	17	3	12	2	10	...	39	5	44	17·41	16·66	17·32	8	2	10	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla	208	34	242	17	1	5	...	2	...	24	1	25	11·53	2·94	10·33	...	1	1	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara	199	16	215	14	...	5	...	2	...	21	...	21	10·55	...	9·76	3	...	3	...	...	...	13
14	Betul	187	15	202	27	2	1	...	4	...	32	2	34	17·11	13·33	16·83	1	1	2	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad	350	32	382	19	...	7	1	2	...	28	1	29	8·00	3·12	7·59	21	1	22	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur	305	46	351	20	1	11	1	8	...	39	2	41	12·74	4·35	11·68	6	...	6	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar	212	11	223	16	1	5	...	1	...	22	1	23	10·37	9·09	10·31	5	...	5	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur	319	51	370	10	...	4	1	2	...	16	1	17	5·01	1·96	4·59	5	1	6	1	...	1	18
19	Bilaspur	452	61	513	16	1	4	...	...	..	20	1	21	4·42	1·64	4·09	7	3	10	...	...	...	19
	Total ...	4,003	528	4,591	286	23	82	6	47	2	415	31	446	10·21	5·87	9·71	88	22	110	1	...	1	...
	Grand Total ...	5,768	857	6,625	392	30	117	9	83	4	592	43	635	10·26	5·02	9·58	137	33	170	3	...	3	...

*Column 4 should include figures under column 3.

C.—Prisons 6.—(Judicial)

Showing the offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

1	2	3		4		5						6											7	8	
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.			
														A.		B.		C.		D.	E.				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of columns 6 C. to column 3.	Ratio of columns 6 D. to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial Number.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F		M	F			
1	Nagpur ...	782·68	50·76	...	...	53	...	229	...	139	3	...	...	2	...	107	3	69	...	184	59	...	424	50·86	77·62	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1023·24	56·76	9	1	265	...	435	36	395	9	9	1	18	1	297	30	56	1	60	664	13	1,150	106·48	5·74	2
3	Raipur ...	728·82	43·87	3	1	39	...	101	...	154	9	2	1	16	...	52	8	76	...	49	101	2	307	39·76	19·83	3
	Total ...	2534·24	151·39	12	2	357	...	765	36	688	21	11	2	36	1	456	41	201	1	293	824	15	1,881	70·03	19·17	
4	Saugor ...	108·82	12·21	...	...	11	...	30	...	18	...	...	...	27	...	4	...	...	...	5	23	...	59	48·74	9·25	4
5	Bhandara ...	61·20	6·96	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	4	...	...	3	...	1	6	1	...	1	1	...	13	19·07	16·66	5
6	Chanda ...	45·55	6·27	...	...	10	...	25	3	4	3	...	...	1	2	27	4	1	...	4	6	...	45	86·84	11·43	6
7	Wardha ...	40·37	2·97	...	...	1	1	27	...	10	1	...	1	3	1	9	...	6	...	20	...	...	40	92·29	111·11	7
8	Balaghat ...	37·45	3·68	1	...	1	...	19	2	8	1	1	...	2	...	21	3	...	..	5	...	...	32	77·80	20·83	8
9	Seroncha ...	10·33	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	38·36	6·09	1	...	...	...	26	...	29	6	1	...	...	...	17	6	18	...	14	6	...	62	139·48	33·33	10
11	Seoni ...	58·97	5·72	2	...	5	...	...	1	6	2	3	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	16	24·73	16·66	11
12	Mandla ...	46·53	3·40	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·92	..	12
13	Chhindwara ...	39·90	2·94	1	...	10	...	20	4	17	...	1	...	...	...	33	4	...	...	14	...	...	52	121·38	41·17	13
14	Betul ...	49·68	2·32	...	..	4	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	13	...	...	17	32·69	240·00	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	110·51	5·28	1	...	3	...	70	12	41	...	1	...	12	2	49	3	15	...	80	15	...	127	109·68	32·61	15
61	Narsinghpur ...	71·99	5·59	1	...	2	...	15	1	6	...	1	...	2	...	10	1	3	...	8	...	...	25	32·22	50·00	16
17	Nimar ...	52·13	2·09	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3·68	100·00	17
18	Sambalpur ...	110·63	10·92	2	...	9	...	31	3	8	...	2	...	...	...	36	3	3	...	5	4	...	53	43·60	11·11	18
19	Bilaspur ...	85·89	10·85	1	...	5	...	92	...	8	8	1	...	...	5	86	3	7	...	12	...	...	114	117·84	12·77	19
	Total ...	968·31	87·98	10	...	61	1	364	28	169	25	11	1	59	12	296	33	59	...	133	55	...	659	62·38	27·70	
	Grand Total ...	3502·55	239·37	22	2	419	1	1,129	64	857	46	22	3	95	13	752	74	260	1	426	879	15	2,540	67·88	21·21	

N. B.—The ratio of punishments to the total jail population may also, if thought desirable, be given in the body of the report.

C.—Prisons 7.—(Judicial)

Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces for the year 1883.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						Serial Number.
		Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail.						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail.						
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Nagpur ...	443	57	398	57	16	...	29	...	782·68	50·76	18·68	...	29	1	28	1	...	...	...	...	25	1	3	...	1	...	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	481	76	421	76	33	...	27	...	1023·24	56·76	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	Raipur ...	781	196	754	196	20	...	7	...	728·32	43·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	1,705	329	1,573	329	69	...	63	...	2534·24	151·39	18·68	...	29	1	28	1	...	...	...	..	25	1	3	...	1	...	
4	Sangor ...	421	65	410	65	10	...	1	...	108·82	12·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Bhandara ...	336	38	334	38	1	...	1	...	61·20	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5
6	Chanda ...	267	44	255	44	4	...	8	...	45·55	6·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Wardha ...	183	15	180	15	1	...	2	...	40·37	2·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Balaghat ...	191	30	183	30	2	...	6	...	37·45	3·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Sironcha ...	48	5	48	5	...	...	...	...	10·33	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Damoh ...	161	35	160	35	1	...	...	...	38·36	6·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Seoni ...	224	30	210	30	14	...	...	...	58·97	5·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Mandla ...	208	34	205	34	3	...	...	...	46·53	3·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Chhindwara ...	199	16	185	16	6	...	8	...	39·90	2·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14	Betul ...	187	15	176	15	11	...	...	..	49·68	2·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	350	32	344	32	6	...	...	...	110·51	5·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	305	46	269	45	19	...	17	1	71·99	5·59	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Nimar ...	212	11	204	11	7	...	1	...	52·13	2·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Sambalpur ...	319	51	313	51	4	...	2	...	110·63	10·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	Bilaspur ..	452	61	433	61	8	...	6	...	85·89	10·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Total ..	4,063	528	3,914	527	97	...	52	1	968·31	87·98	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	5,768	857	5,487	856	166	...	115	1	3502·55	239·37	18·68	...	29	1	28	1	...	...	1	...	25	1	3	...	1	...	

C.—Prisons 10.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7				8		9		10	11	12
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital charges.				Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
						A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		A.	B.	A.	B.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, exluding Civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Nagpur ...	833·44	5·98	9·05	848·47	16,745	19 15 2	20,357	23 15 11	4,119	4 13 8	3,391	3 15 11	84 13 5		3,130	3 12 0	6,089	7 2 9	53,831 0 0	63 7 0	1
2	Jubbulpore ...	1080·00	5·47	2·36	1087·83	22,551	20 12 5	11,134	10 3 9	6,261	5 12 1	612	0 9 0	22 11 8		5,366	4 15 6	4,973	4 9 1	50,897 0 0	46 12 6	2
3	Raipur ...	772·19	14·00	1·83	788·02	12,052	15 5 3	8,492	10 12 5	1,552	1 15 6	1,939	2 7 6	42 15 5		2,107	2 11 8	2,900	3 10 11	29,042 0 0	36 13 5	3
	Total ...	2685·63	25·45	13·24	2724·32	51,348	18 13 0	39,983	14 10 8	11,932	4 6 0	5,942	2 2 9	53 0 7		10,603	3 15 0	13,962	5 1 11	1,33,770 0 0	49 1 7	
4	Saugor ...	121·03	4·98	1·42	127·43	2,026	16 1 2	3,282	25 12 1	1,128	8 13 7	270	2 3 8	108 0 0		276	2 4 6	846	6 10 0	7,828 0 0	61 7 3	4
5	Bhandara ...	68·16	7·21	1·62	76·99	1,366	18 2 0	1,350	17 8 6	881	11 7 1	5	0 1 0	7 4 0		104	1 6 0	413	5 7 8	4,119 0 0	53 8 0	5
6	Chanda ...	51·82	4 45	2·77	59·04	955	16 15 6	2,530	42 13 9	660	11 2 10	91	1 9 11	72 3 7		35	0 10 9	403	6 13 3	4,674 0 0	79 2 8	6
7	Wardha ...	43·34	3·71	1·58	48·63	771	16 6 2	1,955	40 3 5	576	11 13 6	58	1 3 1	46 6 4		178	3 12 3	1,014	20 13 7	4,552 0 0	93 9 8	7
8	Balaghat ...	41·13	3·87	0·46	45·46	411	9 2 2	1,258	27 10 9	832	18 4 10	46	1 1 9	127 12 5		36	0 14 0	124	2 11 8	2,707 0 0	59 8 9	8
9	Seroncha ..	11·02	0·10	0 08	11·20	193	17 5 8	408	36 6 8	...	... ...	3	0 4 3	27 4 4		...	... ...	69	6 2 6	673 0 0	60 1 5	9
10	Damoh .	44·45	3·61	0·30	48·36	630	13 1 9	2,088	43 2 10	576	11 14 7	51	1 0 10	63 12 0		304	6 5 3	200	4 2 1	3,849 0 0	79 9 5	10
11	Seoni ...	64·69	6 96	0·11	71·76	1,006	14 0 8	2,388	33 3 4	805	11 3 5	57	0 14 0	19 14 10		164	2 4 6	312	4 5 9	4,727 0 0	65 13 11	11
12	Mandla ...	49·93	2·06	0·32	52·31	951	18 4 8	1,894	36 3 3	584	11 2 6	61	1 2 8	121 9 0		224	4 4 6	206	3 14 10	3,920 0 0	74 15 0	12
13	Chhindwara ...	42·84	3·10	2·57	48·51	995	21 10 6	1,870	38 8 9	730	15 0 9	51	1 3 0	54 13 5		191	4 0 0	434	8 15 1	4,271 0 0	88 0 8	13
14	Betul ...	52·00	1·90	0 46	54·36	919	17 0 9	1,890	34 12 3	816	1 0 2	91	1 11 0	63 10 0		167	3 3 4	510	9 6 1	4,393 0 0	80 13 0	14
15	Hoshangabad ...	115·79	4·73	4·83	125·35	1,903	15 12 7	2,409	19 3 6	657	3 10	85	0 12 0	26 3 8		283	2 4 1	716	5 11 4	6,053 0 0	48 4 6	15
16	Narsinghpur ...	77·58	5·74	3·10	86·42	1,806	21 10 9	1,626	18 13 0	660	7 10 2	38	0 7 6	118 12 0		521	6 11 4	431	4 15 8	5,082 0 0	58 12 9	16
17	Nimar ..	54·22	3 38	1·81	59·41	1,382	23 15 10	2,034	34 3 9	672	11 4 9	14	0 4 0	33 5 4		168	3 1 5	763	12 13 5	5,033 0 0	84 11 4	17
18	Sambalpur ..	121·55	4·09	1·24	126·88	1,713	13 10 9	2,355	18 8 11	810	6 6 2	484	3 14 5	61 4 3		710	5 13 5	1,345	10 9 7	7,417 0 0	58 7 2	18
19	Bilaspur ...	96·74	15·08	1·46	113·28	1,114	9 15 6	1,932	17 0 9	477	3 15 0	82	0 13 5	39 0 9		335	3 5 9	185	1 10 1	4,125 0 0	36 6 10	19
	Total ...	1056·29	74 97	24·13	1155·39	18,141	16 0 6	31,264	27 0 9	10,864	9 6 4	1,487	1 5 0	55 11 8		3,696	3 8 0	7,971	6 14 3	73,423 0 0	63 8 8	
	Grand Total ..	3741·92	100·42	37·37	3879·71	69,489	18 1 9	71,247	18 5 9	22,796	5 13 11	7,429	1 14 6	53 8 11		14,299	3 13 1	21,933	5 10 4	2,07,193 0 0	53 6 4	

C.—Prisons 14.—(Vital).

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (Column 10, Statement No. X.	Average cost of maintenance per head (Column 11, Statement X.)	Total cash earnings (Column 11 of Statement XIII.)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (Column 3 minus Column 5.)	Average net cost per head of average strength (Column 4 minus Column 6.)	Serial Number.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	Nagpur	53,831	63 7	19,217 1	22 10	34,613 15	40 13	1	
2	Jubbulpore	50,897	46 12	25,701 12	23 10	25,195 4	23 2	2	
3	Raipur	29,042	36 13	8,364 14	10 9	20,677 2	26 4	3	
	Total ...	1,33,770	49 1	53,283 11	19 9	80,486 5	29 8		
4	Saugor	7,828	61 7	... ...	... ...	7,828 0	61 7	4	
5	Bhandara	4,119	53 8	1,764 4	22 15	2,354 12	30 9	5	
6	Chanda	4,674	79 2	874 5	14 12	3,799 11	64 6	6	
7	Wardha	4,552	93 9	942 13	19 6	3,609 3	74 3	7	
8	Balaghat	2,707	59 8	1,254 11	27 9	1,452 5	31 15	8	
9	Seroncha	673	60 1	... ...	... ...	673 0	60 1	9	
10	Damoh	3,849	79 9	682 11	13 11	3,166 5	65 14	10	
11	Seoni	4,727	65 13	1,532 5	21 6	3,194 11	44 7	11	
12	Mandla	3,920	74 15	845 2	6 9	3,574 14	68 6	12	
13	Chhindwara	4,271	88 0	119 14	2 7	4,151 2	85 9	13	
14	Betul	4,393	80 13	346 1	6 6	4,046 15	74 7	14	
15	Hoshangabad	6,053	48 4	1,490 3	11 14	4,562 13	36 6	15	
16	Narsinghpur	5,082	58 12	955 0	11 0	4,127 0	47 12	16	
17	Nimar	5,033	84 11	434 0	7 4	4,599 0	77 7	17	
18	Sambalpur	7,417	58 7	1,069 6	8 6	6,347 10	50 1	18	
19	Bilaspur	4,125	36 6	445 15	3 14	3,679 1	32 8	19	
	Total ...	73,423	63 8	12,256 10 —1,081 12	10 9 loss at Saugor.	61,166 6	53 15		
	Grand Total ...	3,07,193	53 6	11,174 14 65,540 5 —1,081 12	9 10 16 14 loss at Saugor.	1,41,652 11	36 8		
				64,458 9	16 9				

* To calculate the "Average cash earnings per head" for column 6 of this Statement, the Total cash earnings" in column 5 should be divided by the total of column 3, Statement No. X.

C.—Prisons 15.—(Vital).

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in Jails and subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

1	2		3			4			5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Nagpur	Convicts	1,028	102	1,130	782·68	50·76	833·44	989	54	1,043	860	29	889
		Under trial	20	...	20	5·60	0·38	5·98	5	1	6	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	18	...	18	8·29	0·76	9·05	5	...	5	1	...	1
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	1,120	88	1,208	1023·24	56·76	1080 00	1,078	66	1,144	797	49	846
		Under trial	16	...	16	4 90	0·57	5·47	13	3	16	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners	16	...	16	2 34	0·02	2 36	5	...	5	1	...	1
3	Raipur	Convicts	774	45	819	728.32	43·87	772·19	851	40	891	1,022	12	1,034
		Under trial	22	...	22	12·38	1·62	14·00	31	2	33	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners	26	...	26	1·83	0·20	1·83	2	..	2	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	2,922	235	3,157	2534·24	151·39	2685 63	2,918	160	3,078	2,679	90	2,769
		Under trial	58	...	58	22·88	2·57	25·45	49	6	55	5	...	5
		Civil prisoners	60	...	60	12·26	0·98	13·24	12	...	12	2	...	2
4	Saugor	Convicts	215	32	247	108·82	12·21	121·03	150	12	162	69	6	75
		Under trial	21	...	21	4·42	0·56	4·98	10	2	12	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	21	...	21	1·28	0·14	1·42	5	...	5	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	57	12	69	61·20	6·96	68·16	90	10	100	22	5	27
		Under trial	11	...	11	6·70	0·51	7·21	31	3	34	...	1	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	..	1·62	...	1·62	6	...	6	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	76	9	85	45·55	6·27	51·82	74	11	85	48	2	50
		Under trial	...	...	...	3·98	0·47	4·45	13	1	14	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	2·41	0·36	2 77	7	...	7	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	60	8	68	40·37	2 97	43·34	56	6	62	32	3	35
		Under trial	...	...	...	3 49	0·22	3·71	13	3	16	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	8	...	8	1·57	0·01	1·58	7	1	8	...	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	54	9	63	37·45	3·68	41·13	58	2	60	19	9	28
		Under trial	9	...	9	3·66	0·21	3·87	7	1	8	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	9	...	9	0·39	0·07	0 46	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	36	6	42	10·33	0·69	11·02	17	2	19	4	1	5
		Under trial	11	...	11	0·09	0·01	0·10	5	2	7	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	66	16	82	38·36	6·09	44·45	52	7	59	16	2	18
		Under trial	10	...	10	3·32	0·29	3·61	7	2	9	2	1	3
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	0·29	0·01	0·30	1	...	1	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	114	16	130	58·97	5 72	64·69	78	6	84	103	2	105
		Under trial	18	...	18	6·45	0·51	6·96	14	...	14	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0 11	...	0·11	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	54	8	62	46·53	3·40	49·93	72	3	75	21	...	21
		Under trial	8	...	8	2 00	0·06	2·06	4	1	5	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	..	...	0·30	0·02	0·32	2	...	2	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	108	12	120	39·90	2·94	42·84	62	7	69	24	1	25
		Under trial	14	..	14	2·91	0·19	3·10	11	3	14	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	6	..	6	2·49	0·08	2·57	8	2	10	...	...	...
14	Betul	Convicts	113	17	130	49·69	2·32	52·00	60	2	62	19	...	19
		Under trial	17	...	17	1·15	0·75	1·90	3	...	3	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	0·40	...	0·46	2	...	2	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	142	20	162	110·51	5·28	115·79	135	8	143	81	4	85
		Under trial	9	...	9	4·54	0·19	4·73	11	...	11	2	1	3
		Civil prisoners	10	..	10	4·23	0·60	4·83	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	130	16	146	71·99	5·59	77·58	76	8	84	21	1	22
		Under trial	8	...	8	5·66	0·08	5·74	19	...	19	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	6	...	6	3 03	0·07	3 10	3	...	3	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	85	16	101	52·13	2·09	54·22	92	4	96	14	...	14
		Under trial	18	...	18	3·25	0·13	3·38	8	1	9	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	1·59	0·22	1·81	7	...	7	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	93	12	105	110·63	10·92	121·55	...	...	...	132	27	159
		Under trial	6	...	6	3·83	0·26	4·09	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	6	..	6	1 21	0·03	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	72	16	88	85·89	10·85	96·74	171	21	192	80	7	87
		Under trial	...	...	...	14 34	0·74	15·08	55	4	59	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	1·46	...	1·46	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	1,475	225	1,700	968·31	87·98	1056·29	1,243	109	1,352	705	70	775
		Under trial	160	...	160	69·79	5·18	74·97	211	23	234	9	3	12
		Civil prisoners	94	...	94	22·52	1·61	24·13	55	3	58	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Convicts	4,397	460	4,857	3502·55	239·37	3741·92	4·161	269	4,430	3,384	160	3,544
		Under trial	218	...	218	92·67	7·75	100·42	260	29	289	14	3	17
		Civil prisoners	154	..	154	34 78	2·59	37·37	67	3	70	2	...	2

Serial Number.	Jails.		7			8			9			10		
			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
			M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Nagpur	Convicts	38·49	1·39	39·88	91	1	92	4	...	4	49	1	50
		Under trial	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	0 05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	Jubbulpore	Convicts	25 46	1·38	26·84	40	1	41	3	...	3	9	1	10
		Under trial	0·06	..	0·06	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	0·02	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raipur	Convicts	43·18	1·37	44·85	108	4	112	5	...	5	81	3	84
		Under trial	0·28	...	0·28	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	107·43	4·14	111·57	239	6	245	12	...	12	139	5	144
		Under trial	0·38	...	0·38	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Saugor	Convicts	2·37	0·13	2·50	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhandara	Convicts	0·47	0·14	0·61	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	...	0·08	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Chanda	Convicts	1·07	0·02	1·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Under trial	0·17	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Wardha	Convicts	1·01	0·20	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	0·04	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
8	Balaghat	Convicts	0·25	0·11	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sironcha	Convicts	0·11	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Damoh	Convicts	0·72	0·02	0·74	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	0·04	0·02	0·06	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Seoni	Convicts	2·81	0·05	2·86	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mandla	Convicts	0·50	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	0·01	...	0·01	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chhindwara	Convicts	0·87	0·06	0·93	3	..	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
14	Betul	Convicts	0·93	..	0·93	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	0·50	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
15	Hoshangabad	Convicts	3·08	0·09	3·17	2	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Under trial	0·04	0·03	0·07	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Narsinghpur	Convicts	0·31	0·01	0·32	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Nimar	Convicts	0·42	...	0·42	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sambalpur	Convicts	7·10	0·70	7·80	7	1	8	...	...	...	5	1	6
		Under trial	0·10	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Bilaspur	Convicts	2·01	0·09	2·10	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Under trial	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Convicts	24·03	1·62	25·65	28	1	29	...	...	...	16	1	17
		Under trial	0·90	0·13	1·03	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	Convicts	131·46	5·76	137·22	267	7	274	12	...	12	155	6	161
		Under trial	1·28	0·13	1·41	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners	0·07	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

15.—(Vital)—(Continued.)

11			12															13
			Ratio per mille of average strength.															
			A			B			C			D			E			
Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
10	...	10	1098·79	571·32	1066·66	49·18	27·38	47·85	12·78	..	12·00	103·49	19·70	98·39	116·27	19·70	110·39	
...	...	...	178·57	...	167·22	7·14	...	6·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	120·63	...	110·53	6·03	...	5·52	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	778·92	863·28	783·33	24·18	24·31	24·85	...	...	...	39·10	17·62	37·96	39·10	17·62	37·96	
...	...	...	408·16	...	365·63	12·24	...	10·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	427·35	...	423·73	8·54	...	8·47	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1403·23	273·54	1339·05	59·70	31·23	58·08	...	...	...	148·28	91·18	145·04	148·28	91·18	145·04	
...	...	...	161·55	...	142·85	22·62	...	20·00	...	...	...	80·78	...	71·43	80·78	...	71·43	3
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	10	1057·12	594·49	1031·04	42·39	27·34	41·54	3·94	...	3·72	90·36	39·63	87·50	94·30	39·63	91·22	
...	...	...	218·53	...	196·07	16·60	...	14·93	...	...	...	43·70	...	39·29	43·70	...	39·29	
...	...	..	163·13	...	151·06	5·70	...	5·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
..	...	...	634·07	491·40	619·68	21·78	10·64	20·65	...	...	..	27·57	...	24·78	27·57	...	24·78	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	359·47	718·39	396·12	7·67	20·11	8·94	16·34	...	14·67	16·34	...	14·67	32·68	...	29·34	
...	...	...	...	1960·78	138·69	...	156·86	11·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1053·79	318·98	964·88	23·49	3·19	21·03	...	...	...	21·95	...	19·30	21·95	...	19·30	
...	...	...	251·26	..	224·72	42·71	...	38·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	79·26	101·01	80·75	2·50	6·73	2·79	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	28·65	...	26·95	1·14	...	1·07	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	507·34	2445·65	680·77	6·67	29·89	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	387·22	1449·27	453·72	10·64	...	9·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	417·10	328·41	404·95	18·77	3·28	16·65	...	..	...	26·07	...	22·49	26·07	...	22·49	
...	...	...	602·41	3448·28	831·03	12·05	68·97	16·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1746·63	349·65	1623·12	47·65	8·74	44·21	...	...	...	33·91	...	...	33·91	...	30·91	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	451·32	...	420·59	10·74	...	10·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	500·00	...	485·43	5·00	...	4·85	...	..	...	5·00	...	4·85	5·00	...	4·85	12
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	601·50	340·13	583·56	21·80	20·40	21·70	...	..	...	75·18	...	70·02	75·18	...	70·02	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	382·44	...	365·38	18·72	...	17·88	..	..	...	40·25	...	38·46	40·25	...	38·46	
...	...	...	869·56	...	526·31	434·78	...	263·15	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	732·96	757·57	734·09	278·71	17·04	27·33	...	...	...	18·09	...	17·27	18·09	...	17·27	
...	...	...	440·53	5263·16	634·27	8·81	157·90	14·71	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	291·70	178·89	283·57	4·30	1·78	4·12	...	..	...	13·89	...	12·89	13·89	...	12·89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	268·55	...	258·27	8·05	...	7·74	...	..	...	57·55	...	55·33	57·55	...	55·33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1193·16	2472·52	1308·10	64·12	...	64·17	...	...	...	63·27	91·57	65·81	63·27	91·57	65·81	
...	...	...	261·09	...	244·49	26·10	...	24·44	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	931·42	645·16	899·32	23·40	8·29	21·71	...	...	...	11·64	...	10·34	11·64	...	10·34	
...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	69·74	...	66·31	69·74	...	66·31	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	..	1	728·07	795·63	733·70	24·81	18·41	24·28	1·03	...	0·94	27·88	11·36	26·51	28·91	11·36	27·45	
...	...	...	128·96	579·95	160·06	12·89	25·09	13·73	...	...	...	28·66	...	26·67	28·66	...	26·67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	..	11	966·15	676·86	947·10	37·53	24·06	36·70	3·14	...	2·93	73·08	29·24	70·29	76·22	29·24	73·22	
...	...	...	151·07	387·09	169·28	13·89	16·77	14·04	...	...	...	32·37	...	29·87	32·37	...	29·87	
...	...	...	57·54	...	53·50	2·01	...	1·87	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNIZ

Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.								Number arrested.					Per
			Number reported during the preceding year.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into, under Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.		Total of columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate complaint or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enquire.				By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8.)		
1	2	3	3 a.	4	4 a.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*																
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	62	59	...	1	64	...	...	42	4	...	66	2	72	...
3	221, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	102	76	...	9	85	...	...	62	2	1	90	...	93	4
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	52	61	...	...	44	2	1	25	7	...	303	52	362	1
6	140, 170, 171.	Personating public servant or soldier.	22	21	...	...	21	...	...	14	...	...	23	...	23	...
		Total ...	244	221	...	10	218	2	1	144	13	1	486	54	554	5
CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
8	306, 303, 396	Murder by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Do. by dacoits...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	1
10		Do. by robbers ,,	18	12	...	...	12	...	...	5	...	...	21	...	21	...
		Do. by poison for sake of robbery...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder by poison from other motives	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	...
12		Other murders from motives connected with women ...	18	28	...	1	30	...	...	14	7	...	44	...	51	1
		Other murders from other motives ...	61	51	...	3	62	...	1	19	9	2	87	1	99	6
13	307	Attempts at murder.	16	15	...	1	20	...	...	14	3	...	20	...	23	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide...	14	24	...	...	28	...	...	19	1	..	32	...	33	1
14½	304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	4	3	...	...	4	...	..	3	...	...	6	...	6	...
15	376	Rape ...	57	62	3	1	80	2	..	18	2	...	51	1	54	...
16	377	Unnatural offences...	23	24	...	1	34	1	...	12	1	...	25	1	27	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	29	25	...	...	34	...	...	16	...	...	2!	...	29	...
18	305, 306, 309.	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	196	167	...	1	190	1	...	119	1	...	172	1	174	5
19	329, 331, 333.	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	162	190	3	2	198	2	1	124	14	..	228	4	246	3
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	5	...	...	13	...	...	3	1	...	9	...	10	...
22	327, 330, 332.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	13	12	...	...	10	1	...	6	...	...	23	...	23	...
23	343 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	107	121	1	...	127	2	...	70	3	...	161	4	168	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	12	17	1	1	23	2	...	14	1	...	21	4	26	...

lice 1.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1883.

ABLE CRIME.

sons.											Property					Cases.				
Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted.			Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Cases of other districts disposed of.	Zamindari.
		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c. after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.										
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	67	21	...	46	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	7	3	...	2
2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
3	85	17	...	67	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	4	3	5
9	352	121	...	221	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	7	21	...	1
...	23	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	2
17	529	167	...	350	...	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	15	28	3	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	15	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	12	8	1,880	1,128	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
7	43	13	9	3	13	...	...	...	2	3	2	1	23	6	...	28	1	...	...	2
13	80	25	7	2	21	...	...	...	4	21	2	2	56	54	...	31	6	1	4	2
...	22	4	...	15	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	...	...	1
3	29	4	2	14	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	...	...	3
...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
11	43	20	2	19	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	22	8	1	1
5		9	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	...	1	1
6	23	5	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	1	...	2
14	154	35	...	119	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	24	1	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
17	226	56	...	164	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	22	13	...	1
2	7	2	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	275	...	...	6	8	...	...	...
...	23	16	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...
6	152	46	...	105	...	2	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	17	9	...	1
4	22	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	2	1	...

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.													Per
			Number reported during the preceding year.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into, under Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					Died, escaped, or transferred before trial
							By Police *sou motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total of columns 10 to 13.	
1	2	3	3 a.	4	4 a.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	5	7	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	13	...	13	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	352, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	239	207	8	...	212	5	5	104	3	...	215	...	218	...
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	4	8	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	10	...
		Total	996	982	16	11	1,096	16	7	571	48	2	1,184	16	1,250	16
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*														
30	395, 397, 398,	Dacoity	6	12	...	...	18	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	30	11
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398,	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	14	9	...	1	11	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	10	...
33	392, 393	Robbery. In a dwelling house	11	9	...	...	12	...	...	3	1	...	7	...	8	...
		Robbery. On the highway between sunset and sunrise	6	8	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	7	...	7	...
		Robbery. Other robberies	21	33	...	1	47	...	...	13	...	...	41	..	41	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	221	203	7	...	219	4	...	27	5	...	58	2	65	...
35	454, 455 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	3,701	3,654	100	55	3,685	...	...	1,068	58	5	1,839	1	1,903	37
36	449 to 452	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	51	54	...	...	58	2	...	26	2	...	51	...	53	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
37½	428, 429,	Malicious offences	68	103	1	...	117	...	...	40	1	...	99	...	100	...
		Total	4,102	4,088	108	57	4,182	6	...	1,190	67	5	2,144	3	2,219	49

1.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1883.

sons.											Property.				Cases.					
Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted.		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged,	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Cases of other districts disposed of.	Zamindari.
		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.													
							In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.										
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	13	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	190	66	...	120	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	160	37	15	...	4
...	10	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...
124	1,102	325	24	641	57	3	4	4	21	31	18	12	2,704	1,363	7	886	177	49	5	20
1	18	1	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	2,991	420	...	6	3	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	646	106	...	7	1	...	...	...
1	7	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	635	17	...	5	3	...	...	2
...	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	541	143	...	6	4	...	...	2
1	89	15	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	16	685	172	...	24	13	1	...	...
5	59	24	...	33	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	21	1	...	...
91	1,769	358	1	1,375	5	...	6	...	30	...	2,949	1,424	2,01,376	4,449	183	1,329	160	23	22	92
8	60	14	...	35	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	16	30	...	40	10	5	1	1
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1	98	33	...	65	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	16	2	...	1
103	2,059	451	3	1,563	7	...	8	...	33	2	3,024	1,463	2,06,891	46,337	183	1,526	281	32	27	98

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.								Number arrested.					Per
			Number reported during the preceding year.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into, under Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8, and also in pending cases in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.		Total of columns 10 to 13.	Died, escaped, or transferred before tried.
							By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.				By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).		
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*														
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	31	12	...	...	10	...	...	7	...	...	10	...	10	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	124	107	1	...	81	9	...	26	...	...	108	11	119	...
40	336, 337,	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	28	28	...	...	31	...	...	14	...	...	22	...	22	...
41	374	Compulsory labour..	4	7	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
41½	323	Hurt ...	2,177	34	...	...	5	...	...	8	12	...	10	...	22	...
		Total ...	2,364	188	1	...	129	9	...	56	12	...	152	11	175	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking ...	367	294	2	1	324	...	1	155	4	...	232	...	236	...
43	379 to 382	Theft { Of Cattle...	806	753	3	70	996	1	1	500	20	11	1,087	2	1,120	37
44	406 to 408	Theft { Ordinary...	10,104	9,343	166	100	9,924	15	...	3,569	101	..	6,041	17	6,159	38
		Criminal breach of trust ...	262	252	...	5	249	4	...	116	5	1	184	3	193	1
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	358	272	...	2	287	2	...	191	3	2	347	3	355	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	923	908	7	...	637	27	...	325	9	...	674	15	698	...
47	461, 462	Breaking close receptacle ...	19	25	2	...	21	...	...	7	...	...	15	...	15	...
		Total ...	12,839	11,847	180	178	12,438	49	2	4,863	142	14	8,580	40	8,776	126
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*														
48	311, 400, 401,	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
49	Chapter XIX C. P. ...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	188	116	...	...	134	...	...	81	8	...	140	..	148	8
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	5	5	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	6	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	88	69	...	...	66	1	...	50	19	...	469	29	517	...
52		Excise Laws ...	936	940	2	1	890	...	...	713	7	...	1,102	7	1,116	...
53		Railways laws ...	39	50	...	...	34	...	...	27	...	...	39	...	39	...
54		Salt & Custom Laws.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		Stage Carriage Act...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1881.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,622	1,140	...	7	1,181	4	...	1,052	7	...	1,319	3	1,329	...
58	Any other municipal or local laws ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	1,193	628	5	...	404	21	...	338	1	...	446	17	464	...
		Total ...	4,108	2,949	8	8	2,714	26	...	2,263	42	...	3,522	56	3,620	8
		Grand Total ...	24,653	20,275	313	264	20,777	108	10	9,087	324	22	16,068	180	16,594	204

1.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property, during the year 1883.

sons.											Property.				Cases.				
Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Not investigated, Police aid not being asked.	Number of cases included in columns 6, 7 and 8, in which arrests were made.	Number of cases expunged.	Number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate.	Cases of other districts disposed of.	Zamindari.
		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.													
							In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.										
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...
17	102	56	...	42	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	24	42	1	...
1	21	5	..	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	4	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
...	22	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	29	...	...
20	155	64	...	86	...	4	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	28	79	1	...
12	223	60	...	163	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	217	39	7	...	...
63	958	205	...	733	...	...	12	...	20	...	713	739	19,555	20,120	6	706	53	12	140	60
245	5,843	1,156	5	4,623	1	1	28	5	56	1	9,020	4,760	1,49,041	49,609	286	4,564	339	108	51	152
7	183	47	...	129	...	...	2	...	7	...	210	124	14,067	3,274	...	163	27	33	2	4
13	339	107	....	227	...	...	2	1	5	...	11	21	203	636	...	282	15	6	6	4
23	668	218	...	429	...	13	2	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	79	323	...	4
...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	4	7	...	...	...	...
363	8,229	1,793	5	6,319	1	14	46	12	96	1	9,958	5,644	1,82,871	73,639	298	6,414	1,052	489	199	224
...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	126	37	...	81	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	18	...	...	...
...	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...
16	501	123	...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	3	...	...
37	1,067	180	...	880	...	...	10	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	29	81	1	11
3	36	7	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	16	...	...
...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1,322	151	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	52	14	...	...
17	437	45	...	390	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	9	212	...	3
90	3,496	547	...	2,928	...	...	24	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,679	110	327	1	14
717	15,570	3,347	32	11,887	65	21	85	18	184	34	13,000	7,119	3,92,466	1,21,339	489	11,780	1,613	1,004	236	366

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART II.—NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
1	2	3	4
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility &c., &c.*	
1A	115, 117 to 119	... Substantive abetments	...
1	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State	...
2	187	... Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213, 215, 227, 288	... Offences against public justice	44
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	... Offences by public servant	12
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims	4
6	465 to 477	... Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	1
7	264 to 267	... Offences relating to weighing and measuring... ...	31
8	482 to 489	... Making or using false trade marks	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	12
		Total ...	104
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*	
10	312 to 316	... Causing miscarriage ...	...
11	370	... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...
		Total ...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	17
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	323	... Hurt ...	514
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	1
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	45
		Total ...	560
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against property.*	
16	417 to 420	... Cheating	11
17	403, 404	... Criminal misappropriation of property	98
18	409	... Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	4
19	426 to 429, 434	... Mischief (simple)	7
		Total ...	120
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
20	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	5
21	298	... Offences against religion ...	...
22	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...
23	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	...
24	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation and insult ...	6
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	... Public and local nuisances ...	2
26	... ...	... Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII. C. P. C. ...	19 3
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	348
		Total ...	383
		Grand Total ...	1,184

1.—(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1883.

ABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Amount of property stolen.		Amount of property recovered.	
5	6	7	8		9	
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
49	13	36	...	...	...	...
14	4	10	...	...	...	...
5	1	4	...	...	...	...
24	.....	24	...	...	...	...
35	4	31	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
42	4	38	...	...	...	...
169	26	143	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
17	2	15	2	8	2	8
578	212	366	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...
94	52	42	...	...	...	...
672	264	408	...	...	...	...
13	3	10	233	0	...	...
135	27	108	2,929	6	2,440	6
5	3	2	0	5	...	...
9	2	7	12	0	12	0
162	35	127	3,174	11	2,452	6
7	1	6	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
4	3	1	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...
51	.....	51	...	...	...	...
3	.....	3	...	...	...	...
462	135	327	773	0	2,809	0
529	140	389	773	0	2,809	0
1,549	467	1,082	3,950	3	5,263	14

Comparative Statement of Cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1882	1883	1882	1883
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.*				
1A	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	...	...	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	69	64	78	75
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	7	4	67	50
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	100	85	96	89
5	143 to 153, 157, 156 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	51	47	90	81
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	23	21	80	78
		Total ...	250	221	88	82
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits	1	1	...	...
10		„ robbers	19	12	50	55
11		„ poison ... { For sake of robbery ...	1	...	...	...
		{ From other motives ...	6	2	100	50
12		Other murders ... { From motives connected with women ...	18	30	77	67
		{ From other motives ...	70	63	57	47
13	307	Attempts at murder	17	20	87	78
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	22	28	87	73
14½	304 A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	7	4	75	100
15	376	Rape	96	82	75	50
16	377	Unnatural offences	28	35	80	63
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	87	34	71	80
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	233	191	88	79
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	100	100
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	173	201	87	82
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	16	13	80	100
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	10	11	75	67
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	115	129	88	71
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	17	25	75	87
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	7	7	100	75
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	4	1	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	257	222	82	72
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt	5	7	100	86
		Total ...	1,161	1,119	83	73
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	17	18	83	100
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... { By poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	3	1	100	...
		{ By other means	17	11	75	86
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { In dwelling houses	16	12	60	60
		{ On the highway between sunset and sunrise ..	14	12	17	67
		{ Other robberies	42	47	92	56
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	253	223	61	64
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	3,824	3,685	92	83
36	449, to 451	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	54	60	78	70
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	2	...	...
37½	428, 429	Malicious offences	77	117	77	70
		Total ...	4,317	4,188	90	81

lice 2.

result of Police operations, for the year 1883.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	68	3	4	77	72	53	67	57	64	83	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	4	...	...	10	4	8	2	50	25	62	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	90	3	8	97	93	79	85	80	72	99	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	355	88	7	463	362	418	352	71	61	78	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	23	2	...	32	23	26	23	72	65	88	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
583	540	96	14	679	554	584	529	70	63	82	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13	...	...	6	13	6	9	...	...	...	...	20	1,880	19	1,128	95	60
27	21	1	..	28	21	12	15	21	33	50	47	1,442	470	631	175	44	37
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	...	2	6	3	3	3	17	33	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	44	10	7	37	51	23	43	32	31	52	37	14	23	...	6	...	26
83	88	13	11	96	99	50	80	32	23	62	29	115	56	145	54	Excess.	96
14	20	3	3	17	23	7	22	41	70	100	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	32	1	1	39	33	25	29	36	67	56	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	6	..	...	8	6	4	6	37	83	75	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	52	1	2	59	54	36	43	49	37	81	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	26	...	1	26	27	19	22	58	48	79	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	29	...	..	28	29	19	23	61	62	89	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
204	173	...	1	204	174	165	154	78	68	90	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	..	4	1	4	1	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	232	11	14	295	246	225	226	64	64	84	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	1	1	10	10	5	7	40	40	80	57	90	275	...	...	...	...
15	23	...	..	15	23	11	23	53	30	73	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	165	1	3	119	168	97	159	70	62	86	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	25	...	1	19	26	11	22	42	73	73	86	...	...	..	...	...	...
10	13	...	...	10	13	2	13	20	38	100	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
247	215	3	3	250	218	192	190	68	55	89	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	10	...	...	4	10	3	10	75	80	100	80	..	...	...	...	...	...
1,237	1,200	47	50	1,284	1,250	919	1,102	59	56	82	63	1,697	2,704	795	1,363	47	50
34	30	5	...	39	30	18	18	33	50	72	83	936	2,991	554	420	59	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	..	...	2	...	1	...	50	...	100	...	299	1	222	...	74	...
11	10	3	...	14	10	5	10	21	90	60	90	396	646	564	106	Excess.	16
9	7	...	1	9	8	8	7	55	50	62	57	398	635	63	17	16	3
16	7	...	...	16	7	8	7	25	71	50	71	342	541	40	143	12	26
30	41	...	..	30	41	21	39	53	56	76	59	307	685	152	172	50	25
106	60	1	5	107	65	70	59	44	51	67	56	...	...	..	...	...	...
1,879	1,840	48	63	1,927	1,903	1,541	1,769	73	73	92	78	1,93,055	2,01,376	48,354	45,449	25	23
73	51	...	2	72	53	61	50	51	66	61	70	...	16	...	30	...	Excess.
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...		...
51	99	2	1	53	100	40	98	53	65	70	66	...	...	...	...		...
2,210	2,147	61	72	2,271	2,219	1,773	2,059	69	71	88	76	1,95,633	2,06,891	49,949	46,337	26	23

Comparative Statement of Cognizable crime, with

Number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.)		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1882	1883	1882	1883
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	23	10	90	87
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	92	90	74	52
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	31	31	89	74
41	374	Compulsory labour	4	2	75	100
41½	323	Hurt	861	5	91	89
		Total ..	1,011	138	90	64
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	387	325	89	76
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	995	998	64	83
		{ Ordinary	10,944	9,939	89	82
44	406, to 408	Criminal breach of trust	238	253	85	74
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	396	289	84	73
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	755	664	84	73
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	15	21	100	100
		Total ...	13,730	12,489	89	81
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	2	1	50	...
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad character	227	134	91	71
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	4	4	100	100
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Provinces.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act ...	88	67	92	76
52		,, Excise Laws ...	895	890	88	86
53		,, Railway Laws ...	19	34	100	87
54		,, Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
55		,, Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
56		,, Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,645	1,185	95	92
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police ...	461	425	92	91
		Total ...	3,341	2,740	92	89
		Grand Total ...	28,810	20,895	90	82

2.—(Continued.)

result of Police operations, for the year 1883.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.												Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer and pending at the end of last year.		Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883	1882	1883
8	9	9A		9B		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
32	10	...	...	32	10	31	9	75	70	77	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	119	3	...	83	119	66	102	51	35	64	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	22	..	...	28	22	27	21	79	68	81	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	4	2	3	1	75	50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,094	10	12	12	1,106	22	959	22	76	95	87	95	....	...	...	...	...	...
1,238	163	15	12	1,253	175	1,086	155	74	49	85	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	232	3	4	263	236	212	223	74	69	91	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,031	1,089	32	31	1,063	1,120	844	958	74	63	94	77	21,535	19,555	23,417	20,120	Excess.	Excess.
6,644	6,058	124	101	6,768	6,159	5,658	5,843	75	75	90	79	1,42,982	1,49,041	52,032	49,609	36	33
166	187	2	6	168	193	134	183	68	67	85	70	5,886	14,067	2,399	3,274	41	23
500	350	2	5	502	355	403	339	68	64	85	67	6	203	729	636	Excess.	Excess.
670	689	11	9	681	698	542	668	64	61	80	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	15	...	...	4	15	2	15	25	100	50	100	26	5	9	...	35	...
9,275	8,620	174	156	9,449	8,776	7,795	8,229	73	72	89	77	1,70,435	1,82,871	78,586	73,639	46	40
40	1	1	...	41	1	22	1	54	...	100	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
239	140	10	8	249	148	203	126	73	55	90	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	..	...	5	6	5	6	100	50	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
569	498	28	19	597	517	508	501	78	73	92	75	...	..	...	...	...	...
1,147	1,109	7	7	1,154	1,116	999	1,067	76	79	88	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	39	...	...	18	39	18	36	100	74	100	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,838	1,322	2	7	1,840	1,329	1,749	1,322	90	88	95	88	...	...	...	....	...	...
582	463	7	1	589	464	551	437	86	84	92	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,438	3,578	55	42	4,493	3,620	4,055	3,496	83	81	92	84	..	..	...	...	...	...
18,981	16,248	448	346	19,429	16,594	16,212	15,570	74	72	89	77	3,67,865	3,92,466	1,29,330	1,21,339	35	31

Thuggi and Dacoity, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thuggee. By strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee. By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land ...	1	3	...	4	62	...	...	...	...	...	62
Dacoity in water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) with murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other professional crimes, viz. :—											
Kidnapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft ...	...	5	5	...	24	24	24	24	...	...	...

lice 3.

Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes, for the year 1883.

Comparative Return.

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered			Remarks.
1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	
13			14			15			16			17			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	9	...	3	9	...	3	2	...	...	899	1,218	...	436	284	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	495	

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and

PART

Additional Police collected for the protection of

Districts.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Saugor ...	Garhakota	40 days.	45,000	1	14	1	14	...	...	...	...
	Rangir	4 „	25,000	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...
	Garphera	4 „	15,400	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Pulhar	1 „	60,000	2	6	2	6	...	...	...	...
	Ramjhiria	1 „	1,000	1	4	1	4	...	..	...	...
Damoh ...	Bandakpur	8 „	25,000	3	20	3	20	...	...	...	...
	Gysabad	14 „	4,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chopra	6 „	5,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Pundwa	12 „	6,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Bandukpur	1 month	4,000	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	..
Jubbulpore ...	Tilwaraghat	3 „	25,000	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...
	Bheraghat	5 „	50,000	...	..	8	40	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	Hirdeynugar	20 „	10,000	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...
	Porwa	15 „	4,000	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...
	Mudpuri	19 „	8,000	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...
Seoni ...	Chapara	1 month	6,500	2	10	1	10	...	...	...	...
	Mundara	1 week.	10,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
	Hirri	1 month	Not known.	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Nimar ...	Khandwa Bhowani	1 „	15,000	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...
	Unkar Mandhata	9 days.	25,200	1	4	4	30	..	...	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	Burman	15 „	28,239	16	83	† 12	49	...	..	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	Bandrabhan	1 week.	10,000	...	..	1	4	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	Malajpur	1 month	25,000	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Salbardi	12 days.	10,000	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
Chhindwara ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	Ramtek	15 days.	1,29,015	6	28	4	39	...	...	...	...
Wardha ...	Potti	1 month	20,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Shesti	15 days.	15,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Deolwara	1 month	30,000	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	Chimur	15 days.	29,780	3	20	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Markanda	1 month	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Vithal Rukmai	15 days.	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Chanda Mahankali	1 month	15,935	1	6	8	24	...	...	...	...
	Waroha	14 days.	732	..	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	Partabgarh	5 „	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Sukree	15 „	2,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Bampaili	1 month	3,000	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...
	Gaemukh	8 days.	10,300	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	Mahadeo Ghat	1 „	20,000	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...
	Rajim	1 month	35,000	4	16	2	12	...	...	...	...
	Kalari	1 day.	6,000	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

property, or quartered as a punitive measure for the year 1883.

I. persons and property.					PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.						Remarks.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.			Strength of additional Police.						
Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
12	3	163 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	60 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... .	... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	... ...	... ...	...	1	4	452	...	...	At Garaghat.
2	1	39 0 0	3 0 0	...	1	6	642	...	...	At Kutra Belkhera.
2	2	8 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	... ...	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
* 1	...	... ...	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Occurred in Narsinghpur District. On borders of Balaghat and Seoni Districts.
1	1	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	301 10 3	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	141 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	9 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	† 6 Officers and 36 men detached from other Districts.
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	202 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	5 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	46 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	4	160 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1	26 0 0	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	... ...	... ...	...	1	4	381	Indefinite.	...	
...	...	... .	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment

Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police.								
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Railway Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.	
	Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100 (1.)	Number of mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Boy orderlies.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Inspector General	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	...	1	3	90	14	569	6	6	35
Damoh	...	1	1	64	7	309	4	...	...
Jabbulpore	...	2	2	104	14	562	10	6	20
Mandla	...	1	1	52	5	247	4	...	...
Seoni	...	1	1	46	8	257	4	...	...
Nimar	...	1	2	67	9	338	4	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	1	1	55	5	294	4	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	1	3	82	10	444	4	1	6
Betul	...	1	2	53	5	276	4	...	...
Chhindwara	...	1	...	53	5	325	4	...	...
Nagpur	...	2	5	140	40	802	12	2	2
Wardha	...	1	2	69	12	348	4	...	...
Chanda	...	1	...	91	14	505	6	...	...
Bhandara	...	1	1	63	7	360	4	...	...
Balaghat	...	1	...	39	5	186	2	...	...
Raipu	...	1	2	76	13	424	6	...	...
Bilaspur	...	1	2	48	8	260	4	...	...
Sambalpur	...	1	...	56	10	294	4	...	...
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing for District, Excise and Municipal Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Construction and Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Extra Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment from Remount fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	20	28	1,248	191	6,800	90	14	63
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police	...	6	3	14	...	125	...	...	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Police ...	...	...	1	10	...	100	...	...	...
Holkar and Scindia Neemuch State Railway Police	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
Warora Coal State Railway Police ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	1	26	32	1,276	191	7,039	90	14	63

lice 5.

of Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1883.

Cost of Police.										
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.) (2.)	Other Expenses of Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Cols. IV. and V.) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI, VII., and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI, XIII. and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. XI. to XVII.	Total cost.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3.)				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									Rs.	Rs.
34,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,210	41,502
...	7,200	...	2,256	23,544	47,340	4,812	...	...	3,195	88,347
...	6,000	...	1,956	14,028	24,252	2,520	...	...	1,940	50,696
...	18,684	...	1,980	26,304	45,420	4,372	...	...	5,750	1,03,010
...	6,000	...	1,956	10,716	18,888	1,824	...	...	1,510	40,894
...	8,400	...	1,956	11,448	19,632	2,580	...	...	2,194	46,210
...	7,200	...	2,136	15,780	31,020	3,048	...	...	6,032	65,216
...	7,200	...	2,136	12,000	22,404	2,016	...	...	2,774	48,580
...	8,400	...	2,136	20,664	34,164	3,612	...	...	3,086	72,062
...	8,400	...	1,956	12,300	21,564	1,920	21-12-0	6-1-4	1,957	48,097
...	6,000	...	1,956	11,592	25,248	2,268	...	...	1,870	48,934
...	14,400	...	2,136	37,668	61,380	9,444	...	...	7,099	1,32,127
...	7,200	...	2,016	14,604	27,660	3,540	...	...	3,058	58,078
...	7,200	...	2,136	21,264	38,676	4,488	...	...	3,388	77,152
...	6,000	...	2,136	13,440	28,176	2,520	...	...	2,564	54,836
...	12 000	...	1,956	8,340	14,688	1,740	...	...	2,534	41,258
...	12,000	...	2,136	18,156	33,612	4,320	...	...	2,908	73,132
...	6,000	...	1,956	12,612	20,700	2,928	...	...	2,168	46,364
...	6,000	...	2,136	10,896	23,460	2,844	...	...	1,876	47,212
...	...	20,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,639	41,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	40,000
										12,94,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
34,292	1,54,284	20,000	38,032	2,95,356	5,38,284	61,296	21-12-0	6-1-4	1,52,752	13,06,296
...	3,600	...	...	10,332	12,000	4,260	...	8-0-0	1,628	31,820
...	—	...	...	2,820	9,600	660	...	8-0-0	660	13,740
...	...	...	...	144	336	...	...	6-0-0	30	510
...	...	...	...	864	384	360	...	...	30	1,638
...	...	...	...	108	468	...	...	6-4-0	42	618
34,292	1,57,884	20,000	38,032	3,09,624	5,61,072	66,570	...	...	155,142	13,54,622

Districts.	Cost of Police.—*Contd.*		Distribution					
			In District.					
	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jail.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Inspector General	41,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor	84,687	3,660	2	10	14	75	67	394
Damoh	50,696	...	...	...	4	18	48	234
Jubbulpore	1,00,382	2,628	...	...	6	38	87	415
Mandla	40,894	...	...	...	3	13	49	235
Seoni	46,210	...	1	6	2	8	42	239
Nimar	65,216	...	1	6	3	10	59	296
Narsinghpur	48,513	...	...	...	4	19	51	262
Hoshangabad	71,126	936	1	8	1	7	88	497
Betul	48,097	...	1	9	14	97	40	177
Chhindwara	48,934	...	1	8	2	10	45	289
Nagpur	1,31,695	432	4	45	17	86	85	453
Wardha	58,078	...	1	6	1	6	67	327
Chanda	77,152	...	1	9	6	29	80	453
Bhandara	54,836	...	1	8	2	29	53	300
Balaghat	41,258	...	1	6	2	8	35	164
Raipur	73,132	...	...	...	4	15	69	366
Bilaspur	46,364	...	1	6	2	16	49	249
Sambalpur	47,212	...	...	...	2	18	55	287
Travelling allowance	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing for District, Excise and Municipal Police	41,18	453	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Accoutrements	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petty Construction and Repairs ...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Police	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payment from Remount fund ...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,86,187	20,109	16	127	89	502	1,069	5,637
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Police	9,546	22,274	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway Police	13,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holkar and Scindia Neemuch State Railway Police	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal State Railway Police ...	1,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warora Coal State Railway Police ...	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	13,12,239	42,383	16	127	89	502	1,069	5,637

lice 4.

of force.		Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police Officers and men.					
				To area (6.)			To Population (7.)		
On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of Towns (5.)	Of Towns (5.)	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of Towns (5.)	Of towns.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	40	4,005	5,64,950	5·57	7·1	...	785	881·	464·
19	...	2,799	3,12,957	7·31	7·67	1·90	817	820·89	788·94
130	26	3,918	6,87,233	5·49	6·80	0·19	9·64	1,036·77	577·26
9	...	4,719	3,01,760	15·37	15·67	...	983	1,002·	524·
18	...	3,247	3,34,733	10·34	10·87	3·0	1,066	1,088·50	575·5
66	3	3,340	2,31,341	7·99	9·3	9·3	553	395·5	679·
32	...	1,916	3,65,173	5·36	6·	4·	1,023	1,091·	573·
...	7	4,437	4,88,787	8·09	8·4	6·	892	879·	531·
13	...	3,905	3,04,905	11·55	11·8	1·	902	735·	939·
32	...	3,915	3,72,899	10·17	10·17	24·	968	895·	251·
254	118	3,786	6,97,356	3·81	5·10	10·	702	699·	512·
51	...	2,401	3,87,221	5·54	5·9	...	894	783·	549·
27	...	10,785	6,49,146	17·59	25·7	2·	1,059	1,478·3	1006·6
43	...	3,922	6,83,779	9·05	9·1	3·	1,579	1,530·	778·
11	...	3,146	3,40,554	13·62	14·21	...	1,474	135·3	...
49	...	11,885	14,05,171	22·04	26·4	...	2,712	2,659·	479·
...	...	7,798	10,17,327	24·37	23·	1·	3,179	2,214·	56·
...	...	4,521	6,93,499	12·49	12·	...	1,915	1,877·	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
873	194	84,445	98,38,791	10·07	11·76	5·43	1,173	1,122·18	580·14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
873	194	84,445	98,38,791	10·07	11·76	5·43	1,173	1,122·18	580·14

D.—Police 5.

Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force in each district of the Central Provinces for the year 1883.

Districts.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.			Punishments.										
						Punishments by their own Departmental Officers.										
						Dismissed.		Fined.		Degraded.		Suspended.		Total.		Amount of Fines.
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs. A. P.
Saugor	101	621	320	243	159	1	4	15	2	5	2	12	24	33	32	25 12 0
Damoh	65	316	166	32	182	—	4	1	...	5	...	1	7	7	11	5 0 0
Jubbulpore	115	614	123	37	569	...	8	3	...	13	...	...	9	16	17	1 12 0
Mandla	53	252	132	13	159	1	7	2	6	2	2	...	12	5	27	9 0 8
Seoni	47	265	135	18	159	...	2	3	2	5	1	...	6	8	11	27 0 0
Nimar	81	386	137	28	303	...	4	6	12	3	1	...	13	9	30	25 12 7
Narsinghpur	57	316	147	17	188	...	2	5	...	5	1	...	17	10	20	4 0 0
Hoshangabad	94	518	275	31	305	1	3	9	1	4	...	...	4	14	8	37 0 0
Betul	55	281	136	16	184	...	5	8	...	2	...	1	3	11	8	26 0 0
Chhindwara	53	330	132	19	232	1	5	1	3	1	...	...	6	3	14	3 0 0
Nagpur	160	920	316	70	694	2	13	9	17	13	3	1	6	25	39	53 9 6
Wardha	75	375	149	27	278	...	1	19	...	9	...	5	9	33	10	74 8 0
Chanda	92	518	299	36	275	1	8	4	...	2	...	...	2	7	5	13 0 0
Bhandara	69	433	184	20	240	...	2	5	2	3	1	3	6	11	11	27 1 6
Balaghat	39	191	97	5	130	...	6	4	17	3	1	2	8	9	32	32 14 6
Raipur	81	456	204	34	297	...	2	5	16	...	...	2	9	7	27	34 9 4
Bilaspur	52	271	140	22	161	...	3	11	21	6	3	1	13	18	40	63 5 9
Sambalpur	57	303	167	21	172	...	...	6	8	4	2	...	13	10	23	20 1 7
Total ...	1,346	7,366	3,259	689	4,687	7	74	116	107	85	17	28	167	236	365	483 7 5

D.—Police 5.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Punishments.—Contd. Punished judicially by a Magistrate. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under Sections 330, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX, Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX, Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	Rewards. Number of Police rewarded during the year. By promotion.	By money reward.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissals (Columns 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of men punished departmentally to the strength in each district.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Saugor	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	22	61	100	504	...	33	30	354	338	3	3	4	5	3	...	10	30·	1·38	9·0
Damoh	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	40	8	51	58	...	41	30	178	173	9	3	5	4	1	1	6	31·49	1·57	4·72
Jubbulpore	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	29	11	99	85	2	25	57	404	254	14	3	17	8	7	1	8	46·05	1·10	4·53
Mandla	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	21	52	62	1	186	30	191	82	1	...	10	8	2	1	5	43·	1·63	10 49
Seoni	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	26	...	44	60	...	9	32	118	162	8	5	5	2	5	...	7	71·23	2·24	6·09
Nimar	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	143	...	...	36	220	212	4	...	14	4	19	3	11	130·0	2 35	8·33
Narsinghpur	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	8	53	113	3	50	21	142	203	1	1	11	2	8	...	8	22·0	0·80	8·04
Hoshangabad	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	8	23	1	85	131	...	...	36	207	369	2	...	5	4	8	5	12	20·08	1·96	3·59
Betul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	49	55	74	...	115	31	156	149	1	2	6	5	2	1	12	57·08	3·57	5·65
Chhindwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8	7	45	57	4	125	24	187	164	11	...	8	6	2	...	4	45·02	1·04	4·44
Nagpur	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	44	8	163	496	...	295	80	376	624	3	2	37	15	1	3	11	27·04	1·02	5·92
Wardha	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	32	13	57	106	...	...	41	234	176	2	2	11	1	...	3	7	21·03	1·53	9·43
Chanda	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	18	12	88	254	2	8	42	372	184	8	5	9	4	7	...	12	30·06	1·97	1 97
Bhandara	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	2	66	121	7	173	37	266	194	1	...	16	2	26	4	3	48 80	0·59	4·33
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	30	60	2	23	19	160	53	2	2	7	6	1	1	2	0·09	0·86	17·67
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	35	22	73	102	...	43	39	329	167	4	...	11	2	3	1	7	27·08	1·30	6·33
Bilaspur	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	20	2	46	72	6	199	30	165	128	5	...	9	3	8	5	3	48·02	0·93	17·96
Sambalpur	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	3	54	99	5	85	33	217	110	3	...	8	...	7	3	1	98·49	0·28	9·17
Total ...	7	25	1	1	...	3	18	64	410	230	1,231	2,597	32	1,410	648	4,276	3,742	82	28	193	81	110	32	124	44·25	1·43	6·89

	Officers.	Men.
District executive Foot and Mounted Police Excluding Boy orderlies	1,299	6,948
Excise Police	1	93
Railway Police	32	239
Extra Police	12	84
Ferry Police	2	2
Total ...	1,346	7,366

D.—Police 6.

Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces, for the year 1883.

Districts.	RACE.										RELIGION OR CASTE.									
	Europeans.				Eurasians.			Natives.			OFFICERS.									
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.										Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.							
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.			Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Kaiths.	Mahrattas.	Ahirs.	Hindus of all other castes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saugor	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	99	620	3	31	34	9	...	2	11	2	...	10
Damoh	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	316	2	22	20	7	...	...	8	...	1	6
Jubbulpore	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	110	619	3	34	34	12	...	...	10	...	5	17
Mandla	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	248	2	23	19	3	...	...	4	...	...	3
Seoni	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	46	269	2	16	12	4	...	5	4	...	2	3
Nimar	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	76	374	6	24	26	14	...	...	2	2	1	4
Narsinghpur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	55	304	2	19	19	6	...	1	5	...	1	4
Hoshangabad	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	86	518	7	44	14	12	...	...	7	4	3	2
Betul	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	53	281	2	18	20	3	...	...	6	2	...	4
Chhindwara	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	322	2	20	17	1	...	...	6	6	...	2
Nagpur	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	153	934	8	56	43	10	...	...	...	17	1	25
Wardha	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	72	373	3	23	29	4	...	2	...	9	...	5
Chanda	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	86	515	6	26	21	12	...	1	4	6	1	13
Bhandara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	403	1	30	18	13	...	2	2	...	1	2
Balaghat	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	38	193	2	14	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	16
Raipur	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	80	453	1	33	16	10	...	1	2	10	1	8
Bilaspur	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	271	2	14	18	6	...	...	8	1	...	3
Sambalpur	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	303	3	4	4	7	...	...	25	...	...	15
Total	4	15	10	3	...	18	6	1	1,293	7,316	57	451	367	135	...	15	105	59	18	142

D.—Police 7.

Showing the rase and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Central Provinces for the year 1883.

Districts.	RELIGION OR CASTE.—Contd.														
	OFFICERS.		MEN.												
	Other Religions.		Hindus.										Other Religions.		Grand Total of officers and men.
	Parsees.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Seikhs.	Ahirs.	Gonds.	Mahrattas.	Hindus of all other castes.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Saugor	...	...	...	241	148	76	...	5	22	...	6	122	...	...	722
Damoh	...	...	...	129	78	25	...	...	14	7	6	57	...	...	382
Jubbulpore	...	...	2	212	187	88	...	18	38	4	8	62	...	...	734
Mandla	...	...	...	64	66	34	...	...	13	21	...	50	...	...	302
Seoni	...	...	...	57	86	22	...	4	10	11	6	73	...	...	317
Nimar	...	...	...	89	114	80	...	1	29	...	4	57	...	...	453
Narsinghpur...	...	...	...	87	73	30	...	...	16	8	4	86	...	...	361
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	182	122	62	1	1	12	3	5	130	...	...	611
Betul	...	...	...	81	78	29	...	...	4	31	18	40	...	...	386
Ohhindwara...	...	...	...	114	82	40	...	...	9	11	28	38	...	...	376
Nagpur	1	...	7	329	271	61	...	1	31	13	108	113	...	...	1,095
Wardha	...	..	...	127	75	39	...	...	14	4	36	78	..	...	448
Chanda	...	...	4	205	59	44	...	3	17	30	32	211	...	...	605
Bhandara	...	...	...	154	69	83	...	...	15	18	30	34	...	...	472
Balaghat	...	...	1	36	20	2	1	...	3	14	4	112	...	...	233
Raipur	...	...	...	153	69	57	...	2	22	7	63	80	...	...	535
Bilaspur	...	...	...	64	110	23	...	...	5	3	16	50	...	...	
Sambalpur	..	...	...	19	14	18	...	...	26	15	...	211	...	...	361
Total ...	1	...	14	2,343	1,721	818	2	35	300	200	374	1,514	...	...	8,666

E. Military 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Detail of Force at the end of year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					Total cost including Contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid Camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting man.	Camp follower.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
European.																					
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Artillery	325	60	...	11	11	5	38	331	2 Batteries ...	12	9	...	54	268	179	5,550	...	513	251	77	1,93,949
Infantry	1,840	548	...	14	14	39	365	1,970	2 Battalions and 1 Company ...	...	58	...	191	1,777	166	4,675	...	580	200	85	8,53,898
Total ...	2,165	608	...	25	25	44	403	2,301	2 Batteries, 2 Battalions and 1 Company.	12	67	...	245	2,045	339	4,793	...	565	207	80	10,47,847
Native.																					
Cavalry	882	61	..	8	8	14	22	899	2 Regiments ...	...	18	23	106	752	517	9,284	1447	361	259	63	4,66,676
Sappers	123	3	...	4	4	1	3	118	1 Company ...	...	1	3	15	99	6	5,700	836	328	132	112	26,868
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantry	4,660	444	...	36	36	158	48	4,802	7 Regiments ...	...	62	97	480	4,163	444	6,689	840	214	133	90	12,05,294
Total ...	5,605	508	...	48	48	173	73	5,819	9 Regiments and 1 Company.	...	81	123	601	5,014	967	7,253	954	243	152	76	16,98,838
Grand Total ...	7,770	1,116	...	73	73	217	476	8,120	2 Batteries, 2 Battalions, 1 Company and 9 Regiments, and 1 Company	12	148	123	846	7,059	1,306	6,140	954	336	168	77	27,46,685

STATEMENT showing distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Central Provinces in the year 1883.

Arm of Service.		Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
		Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c. on active service	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each Regiment, Battery not on active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment, &c. detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of Divisional or Station parades during the year.	Number of Regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
					On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
European.	Cavalry	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Artillery	...	...	2	...	15	150	...	...	...	30	335	...	7	818	40
	Infantry	...	...	3	2	68	801	12	75	...	24	341	...	14	854	135
Native.	Cavalry	...	...	3	...	74	354	...	...	...	54	294	17	12	282	68
	Sappers	...	...	1	...	11	101	...	...	...	36	325	4	3	36	10
	Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Infantry	...	...	8	...	88	569	...	...	...	66	282	17	14	335	144

E. Military—3.

STATEMENT showing religion, races and classes of the Native Officers and men of the Army attached to the Central Provinces on the last day of the year 1883.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.	
		Yrs. ms.	Ft. ins.	lbs.	
According to Religion.	Muhammadans	28 0	5 6	132	
	Hindus	29 6	5 6	134	
	Seikhs	28 8	5 7	129	
	Christians	28 6	5 5	125	
	Parsis	.....	.....	...	
	Others	31 0	5 5	130	
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustanis	27 0	5 6	133	
	Punjabees	29 3	5 7⅓	126	
	Afghans	27 9	5 6¼	127	
	Beloochees	.....	.....	...	
	From Western Himalayas	.....	.....	...	
	„ Eastern „	.....	.....	...	
	Bengalees	.....	.....	...	
	From Maratha countries	45 0	5 7	137	
	Telingas	30 1	5 5½	132	
	Canarese	21 6	5 5	125	
	Tamils	31 0	5 6	128	
	Malabars	.....	.....	...	
	Others	36 6	5 6	118	
Hindus according to Caste.	Brahmins	26 6	5 7	132	
	Rajputs	27 4	5 6¾	131	
	Other castes	29 0	5 5½	127	

F—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to the Provinces of in the year

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each					
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of last year.	Number of ships.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer	Fighting man.	Paid non-combatant.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.						

F.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing Religion and Races and Classes of the Native Officers and men of the Marine Force attached to the on the last day of the year

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each caste and race.

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance 1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenues of the Central Provinces for the year 1883-84.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against the income.				Total charges.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges for collecting including cost of opium and maintaining productive works.	Allowances and assignments including Territorial and Political Pensions payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and charitable grants.			
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue (Imperial share) ...	31,71,357	10,284	...	4,52,740	...	4,63,024	27,08,333	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	1,61,820	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,820	
Forest (Imperial share) ...	4,97,385	355	2,17,674	...	...	2,18,029	2,79,356	
Total Territorial ...	38,30,562	10,639	2,17,674	4,52,740	...	6,81,053	31,49,509	
Opium	2,18,511	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,511	
Stamps	6,55,368	5,328	20,226	...	...	25,554	6,29,814	
Excise	11,78,217	394	29,071	...	...	29,465	11,48,752	
Assessed Taxes	1,27,367	3,073	225	...	...	3,298	1,24,069	
Registration	34,250	124	...	...	...	124	34,126	
Interest	10,272	...	...	...	...	...	10,272	
Miscellaneous	642	...	...	...	...	...	642	
Gain by Exchange	410	...	...	...	...	...	410	
Total Imperial ...	60,55,599	19,558	2,67,196	4,52,740	...	7,39,494	53,16,105	
PROVINCIAL.								
Land Revenue	30,21,620	9,963	6,46,234	...	...	6,56,197	23,65,423	
Stamps	6,55,368	5,328	20,227	...	...	25,555	6,29,813	
Excise	11,78,218	393	29,072	...	...	29,465	11,48,753	

Provincial rates ...	...	...	3,01,054	64	...	...	64	3,00,990
Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	1,27,366	3,074	224	...	3,298	1,24,068
Forest ...	...	...	4,97,384	355	2,17,673	...	2,18,028	2,79,356
Registration ...	...	...	34,250	124	...	...	124	34,126
Law and Justice ...	...	...	4,70,653	...	...	...	...	4,70,653
Police ...	...	...	68,551	...	...	...	...	68,551
Education ...	...	...	1,08,839	...	...	...	...	1,08,839
Medical ...	...	...	5,919	...	...	...	...	5,919
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...		...	6,629	...	...	...	...	6,629
Receipts in aid of Superannuation &c. ...		...	6,208	...	...	...	...	6,208
Stationery and Printing ...		...	23,383	...	...	...	...	23,383
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	11,699	...	...	...	...	11,699
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...		...	40,898	...	...	...	...	40,898
Total Provincial		...	65,58,039	19,301	9,13,430	...	9,32,731	56,25,308
LOCAL.								
Provincial Rates ...	...	...	2,88,962	6,193	...	...	6,193	2,82,769
Police ...	...	...	1,71,037	...	...	...	...	1,71,037
Medical ...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	354
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...		...	13,506	...	...	...	...	13,506
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	86,718	...	...	...	...	86,718
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...		...	94,048	...	...	...	...	94,048
Total		...	6,54,625	6,193	...	...	6,193	6,48,432
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.								
Cantonment Funds ...		...	68,881	...	...	...	...	68,881
Police Remount Fund ...		...	4,625	...	...	...	...	4,625
Police Butchut Fund ...		...	285	...	...	...	...	285
Dispensary Fund		...	68,204	...	...	...	...	68,204
Museum Fund		...	1,773	...	...	...	...	1,773
Total Excluded Local Funds		...	1,43,768	...	...	...	...	1,43,768
Gross Receipts		...	13,412,031	45,052	11,80,626	4,52,740	16,78,418	1,17,33,613

A.—Finance II.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Central Province, for the year 1883-84.

Head of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year.	Cause of increase and decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
IMPERIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments ...	99,170	1,12,698	
Civil Contingencies ...	29,862	13,508	
Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	3,215	3,098	
Interest on Deposits ...	19,685	23,107	
Registration ...	14,605	14,910	
Police ...	...	2,018	
Miscellanous ...	3,693	3,670	
Total Imperial ...	1,73,230	1,83,009	
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil and Political Establishments ...	3,15,270	3,39,036	
Civil Contingencies ...	70,415	74,150	
Judicial charges, Courts, &c. ...	7,30,546	7,11,599	
Registration ...	14,605	14,909	
Post Office ...	44,233	45,075	
Law and Justice—Jails ...	6,20,761	4,75,734	
Police ...	12,57,832	13,20,682	
Education ...	5,72,352	5,77,829	
Medical Services ...	2,78,608	2,72,991	
Superannuation ...	1,50,484	1,50,189	
Stationery and Printing ...	1,52,242	1,23,012	
Miscellaneous ...	36,655	29,709	
Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works ...	3,44,988	3,49,032	
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	5,495	9,853	
Total Provincial ...	45,95,486	44,93,800	
LOCAL.			
Land Revenue ...	1,17,235	1.23,810	
Administration ...	2,400	2,400	
Police ...	49,478	48,180	
Education ...	2,334	2,408	
Medical ...	26,627	30,305	
Scientific and other minor departments ...	54,135	51,291	
Superannuation ..	682	632	
Miscellaneous ..	21,151	24,437	
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	2,84,789	2,65,049	
Total Local ...	5,58,831	5,48,512	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.			
Cantonment Funds ...	66,208	66,574	
Police Remount Fund ..	5,456	5,716	
Police Butchut Fund ...	258	291	
Dispensary Fund ...	55,217	51,783	
Museum Fund ...	2,661	1,399	
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	1,29,800	1,25,763	
Grand Total ...	54,54,347	53,41,084	
Surplus ...	. .	63,92,529	
Deficit ...	...	...	

A—Finance 3.

Amount of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Central Provinces in the year 1883-84.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash Balance of last year	64,14,300	IMPERIAL.	
IMPERIAL.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	1,73,009
Net Revenues as per Statement No. 1	53,16,105	PROVINCIAL.	
PROVINCIAL.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	44,93,800
Net Revenues as per Statement No. 1	56,25,308	LOCAL.	
LOCAL.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	5,48,512
Net Revenues as per Statement No. 1	6,48,432	EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.	
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.		Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	1,25,763
Revenues as per Statement No. 1	1,43,768	Government of India Stock Notes	...
Government of India Stock Notes	76,763	Savings Bank Deposits	2,79,763
Savings Bank Deposits	2,99,374	Civil Deposits	28,18,389
Civil Deposits	28,21,003	Municipal Funds	9,30,753
Municipal Funds	9,96,563	Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	8,15,447
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	8,00,954	Coinage Accounts	...
Coinage Accounts	1,000	Departmental Accounts	4,661
Departmental Accounts	3,753	Loan to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	41,000
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	33,058	Cash Remittances and Adjustments	68,01,683
Cash Remittances and Adjustments	67,98,125	Account Current—Settlement Account	...
Account Current—Settlement Account	37,017	Remittances by Bills—Local	13,12,417
Remittances by Bills—Local	12,39,455	Remittances by Bills—Foreign	14,64,820
Remittances by Bills—Foreign	15,26,441	Remittances by Bills—Other Governments	15,33,747
Remittances by Bills—Other Governments	6,27,610	Civil—Service Funds	...
Civil—Service Funds	63,932	Civil—Miscellaneous	9,31,213
Civil—Miscellaneous	5,61,028	Foreign Remittances	30,41,565
Foreign Remittances	7,19,611	Post Office Department	1,988,35
Post Office Department	22,67,742	Telegraph Do.	1,17,523
Telegraph do.	36,687	Military Department	33,16,221
Military Department	1.67,268	Public Works Department—Ordinary Branches	15,65,620
Public Works Department—Ordinary Branches	1,37,940	Public Works Department—Railway Branches	11,67,085
Public Works Department—Railway Branches	12,89,302	Unadjusted Remittances	148
Unadjusted Remittances	...	Accounts between England and India	...
Accounts between England and India	1,247		
Grand Total	3,86,53,786		
Disbursements	3,16,81,974	Grand Total	3,16,81,974
Cash at end of year	69,71,812		

B.—Public Works I.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Imperial and Provincial Services in the Public Works Department, Central Provinces, during the year 1883-84.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.						
MILITARY WORKS.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Kamptee ...	58,646	17,028	75,674			
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	348	2,333	2,681			
Ditto ditto Khundwa ..	1,427	2,562	3,989			
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	...	669	669			
				60,421	22,592	83,013
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops at Kamptee .	1,901	5,413	7,314			
Ditto ditto Nagpur ...	943	789	1,732			
Ditto ditto Asirgarh ...	48	204	252			
Ditto ditto Hoshangabad..	34	231	265			
Ditto ditto Raipur ...	1,454	759	2,213			
Ditto ditto Sambalpur	—12	550	538			
Ditto ditto Chanda ..	...	239	239			
Ditto ditto Seroncha ...	...	117	117			
				4,368	8,302	12,670
Rents of Buildings or compensation for quarters ...	...	...	...	...	1,678	1,678
Ordnance Works	...	...	...	192	1,128	1,320
Commissariat	...	...	...	144	3,381	3,525
Staff and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,370	3,190	6,560
Road to hill stations or lines of Military communication..	...	...	...	9,672	1,932	11,604
General Cantonment works	...	...	...	444	7,818	8,262
Fortification	...	...	...	68,377	...	68,377
Total Works and Repairs ...	...	...	...	1,46,988	50,021	1,97,009
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	45,312
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,737
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,058
Decrease in Suspense Balances	...	...	...	...	...	—8,290
Total Military ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,768
BARRACK DEPARTMENT.						
New supplies	...	...	...	...	...	830
Repairs and carriage	...	...	...	...	...	828
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	3,898
Total Barrack Department ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,556
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,324

B.—Public Works I.—(Continued.)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for Postal Department	...	...	...	4,102	2,368	6,470
Ditto Telegraph Department	...	...	...	4,945	843	5,788
Total Works and Repairs ...	...	...	...	9,047	3,211	12,258
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,819
Toots and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	354
Total Civil Buildings, Roads and Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	15,431
Grand Total Imperial Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	2,57,755
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Imperial Services. Administration	...	...	...	35,470	12,436	47,906
Imperial Services. Minor Department	...	...	...	...	165	165
Imperial Services. Law and Justice	...	...	...	17,319	9,992	27,311
Imperial Services. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	4,683	4,106	8,789
Provincial Services. Jails	...	...	...	63,927	14,342	78,269
Provincial Services. Police	...	...	...	9,722	5,116	14,838
Provincial Services. Educational	...	...	...	2,077	1,447	3,524
Provincial Services. Medical	...	...	...	2,270	1,975	4,245
Provincial Services. Miscellaneous or General	...	...	...	5,282	3,184	8,466
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	1,40,750	52,763	1,93,513
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Jubbulpore and Mandla Road	...	...	...	30,867	14,090	44,957
Ditto Damoh Road	...	...	...	1,610	11,470	13,080
Saugor and Damoh Road	...	...	...	56,725	4,901	61,626
Saugor and Jhansi Road	...	...	...	4,122	7,602	11,724
Great Northern Road from Nagpur to Jubbulpore ...	...	...	...	...	52,153	52,153
Jubbulpore and Mirzapore Road	...	...	...	...	9,309	9,309
Eastern Road from Nagpur to Bhandara and thence to Raipur eastward	...	...	...	40,604	1,00,953	1,41,557
North-west Road from Nagpur, Kamptee to Chhindwara..	...	...	...	16,672	15,879	32,551
Road from Betul to Etarsi	...	...	...	14,491	15,749	30,240
Road from Budnoor to Chichunda	...	...	...	173	660	833
Road from Nagpur to Betul	...	...	...	6,908	1,542	8,450
Piparia and Pachmarhi Road	...	...	...	5,007	12,454	17,461
Pachmarhi Circular Road	...	...	...	604	2,189	2,793
Saugor and Kareli Road	...	...	...	1,414	40,059	41,473
Khandwa and Mhow Road	...	...	...	20	10,224	10,244
Balaghat and Gondia Road	...	...	...	10,330	...	10,330
Road from Raipur to Sambalpur	...	...	...	29,899	4,832	34,731
Bilaspur Road	...	...	...	8,601	...	8,601
Seoni and Chhindwara Road	...	...	...	1,671	...	1,671
Southern Road	...	...	...	...	11,064	11,064
Chegaon and Echapur Road	...	...	...	...	5,931	5,931
Other Roads	...	...	...	3,890	4,268	8,158
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	2,33,608	3,25,329	5,58,937

B.—Public Works I.—(Continued.)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL SERVICES.—(Continued.)						
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Hingunghat Water Works	12,605	...	12,605	...	...	...
Constructing a Rowboat for work on Lake at Pachmarhi..	182	....	182	...	...	...
Petty Works and Repairs	265	22	287	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	13,052	22	13,074
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,53,147
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	5,788
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,24,459
Increase in Suspense Balances	...	...	...	...	...	11,472
Total Outlay Provincial Services ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,35,931
CONTRIBUTION WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	10,426	...	10,426
Communications	...	...	...	5,812	41	5,853
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	67,481	...	67,481
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	83,760
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	5,685
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	763
Grand Total Contribution Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	90,208
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	1,833	...	1,833
Communications	...	...	...	33,618	3,413	37,031
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	...	38,864
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,823
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	274
Grand Total Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	40,961

B.—Public Works 2 (State Railways.)

STATEMENT showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductiove works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1883-84.

Name of Railway.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1883-84.	Total income realized during 1883-84.	Deduct charges, 1883-84.			Net surplus or deficit.	REMARKS.
			Working expenses, including Establishment.	Interest on Capital at 4 per cent.	Total charges.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Wardha Coal State Railway	64,48,689	7,65,294	2,16,204	2,50,930	4,67,134	2,98,160	This is for the combined undertaking, Railway and Colliery.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway... ...	98,04,948	12,95,655	6,45,721	3,82,112	10,27,833	2,67,822	Line first opened for traffic on 6th April 1880.

C.—Railway.

STATEMENT showing the (Capital) Income and Expenditure on Reproductive works in the Central Provinces, for the year 1883-84.

Name of work.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expenditure.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Coolie or 4th Class.	Total.									
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Wardha Coal State Railway.	Nil.	47	365	576	1,726	1,27,435	1,30,102	38,789	1,79,204	5,47,580	7,65,573	2,16,204	5,49,369	24	392	64,48,689
Nagpur & Chhattisgarh State Railway ...	Nil.	149	2,662	12,155	15,541	6,51,921	6,82,279	1,96,066	10,97,051	9,694	13,02,811	6,45,721	6,57,090	125	1,734	98,04,948

D.—Marine 1.

STATEMENT showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of in the year 188 .

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of engines, if a steamer.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7
Sea-Going Vessels						
River-Going Vessels						
All other craft, boats &c.						

After the name of the vessel, it should be stated whether she is a steamer or a sailing vessel.

D.—Marine 2.

STATEMENT showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of in the year 188 :

* Description of Establishment.	No. of officers.	No. of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment ...					
Dock-yard Establishment ...					
Pilot Establishment ...					
Government salaried ...					
Government free ...					
Licensed ...					
Any other Establishment ...					

* When necessary the description of Establishments here shown should be altered to suit local circumstances.

III. E.—Agriculture, 1.—Crops cultivated in acres (actual or approximate.)

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugarcane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Saugor	11,084	5,27,424	2,36,414	69,524	3,784	32,705	...	49	1,861	911	..	..	2,658	2,244	
Damoh	52,574	2,42,644	1,48,926	64,976	633	14,880	...	17	592	741	...	...	1,004	1,619	
Jubbulpore	1,27,652	3,63,070	4,00,046	1,06,540	2,913	24,602	...	...	1,221	934	...	...	2,581	1,692	
Mandla	79,703	72,000	2,01,713	24,857	858	525	...	...	1,833	430	...	...	545	42	
Seoni	1,69,185	2,65,913	2,19,032	51,052	778	6,594	...	...	2,214	33	...	...	428	204	
Narsinghpur	20,375	2,69,674	2,79,947	20,550	2,059	37,503	...	7	945	718	...	..	2,693	1,155	
Hoshangabad	10,209	6,16,520	2,89,745	26,292	344	12,998	...	...	899	1,464	...	...	1,761	3,824	
Nimar	13,077	29,519	2,94,556	44,056	187	44,444	...	33	1,967	202	...	...	1,151	1,260	
Betul	15,539	1,55,417	3,70,295	83,607	6,421	2,144	...	..	4,272	141	...	...	1,888	158	
Chhindwara	10,317	1,15,332	5,41,659	83,999	8,550	47,281	...	...	547	698	.	...	2,502	...	
Wardha	1,793	2,36,327	3,12,514	1,54,307	462	2,10,546	...	...	1,597	1,484	...	...	1,180	4,525	
Nagpur	32,417	3,43,226	5,17,738	1,98,561	1,288	1,15,909	...	...	2,274	815	...	...	4,539	13,786	
Chanda	2,39,369	93,926	2,97,180	1,35,191	4,864	16,370	...	...	649	1,690	...	..	9,995	...	
Bhandara	5,13,286	95,379	96,600	65,502	...	...	...	...	1,123	318	...	...	5,490	8,007	
Balaghat	2,73,898	18,066	1,17,642	36,007	1,815	...	...	...	37	1,168	..	...	1,120	100	
Raipur	13,72,618	2,15,544	6,52,883	2,65,804	3,498	38,163	.	...	1,888	6,570	.	...	5,969	4,675	
Bilaspur	8,83,861	76,224	3,07,023	96,370	13,943	42,242	...	...	975	4,793	...	...	4,417	...	
Sambalpur	5,79,991	...	61,748	31,563	9,449	33,484	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Total ...	44,06,948	37,36,205	53,45,661	15,58,758	61,846	6,80,390	...	106	24,894	23,110	...	...	49,921	43,291	

III. E. 2.—Stock.

Districts.	Cows, bullocks and buffaloes.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Camels.	Remarks.
Saugor	289,379	4,635	14,024	3,086	29,897	5,502	20,037	56,049	23	...	
Damoh	261,368	430	4,585	3,252	40,785	6,885	5,189	39,865	53	...	
Jubbulpore	371,181	1,132	8,704	1,738	48,067	12,246	2,446	67,527	20	..	
Mandla	251,347	83	2,258	68	27,558	5,299	464	27,222	334	2	
Seoni	279,735	297	7,032	306	22,183	12,823	9,611	32,315	39	8	
Narsinghpur	96,304	1,106	5,284	2,528	25,114	4 372	30,044	82,063	145	20	
Hoshangabad	340,184	1,072	6,424	3,300	29,187	3,392	24,651	35,924	90	18	
Nimar	179,085	247	3,472	1,406	19,294	183	11,496	25,578	28	...	
Betul	237,539	133	6,710	550	24,988	5,226	7,374	35,648	2	3	
Chhindwara	246,300	170	8,792	940	32,625	8,282	7,752	54,340	11	57	
Wardha	216,457	357	2,375	3,616	48,337	1,396	20,248	19,535	69	...	
Nagpur	277,582	325	2,203	2,198	46,479	9,576	19,397	44,633	84	...	
Chanda	561,136	257	697	656	145,600	6,945	35,252	54,467	421	...	
Bhandara	356,968	138	1,232	240	53,754	34,603	59,137	436	3	...	
Balaghat	137,556	151	1,030	70	19,448	3,480	19,633	43,315	107	...	
Raipur	521,826	844	11,285	527	140,689	6,724	59,860	175,526	214	...	
Bilaspur	448,090	324	5,308	67	79,781	4,740	16,786	89,344	147	2	
Sambalpur	222,053	684	963	2	39,202	1,063	12,138	51,177	533	...	
Total ...	52,94,090	12,385	92,378	24,550	872,988	132,737	361,515	934,964	2,323	110	

III—E. 3. Rates of Rent and Produce.

Districts.	Average rent per acre of land suited for										Average produce of land per acre in lbs.										
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Miscellaneous.	Al and safflower.
	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	R.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.													
Saugor ...	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 1 0	1 5 0	1 4 9	.....	1 5 0	1 1 6	2 14 0	1 7 0	253	455	357	11	171	...	170	357	916	249	600	...	430
Damoh ...	1 5 0	2 8 0	1 11 0	0 14 0	1 2 0	.....	1 10 0	1 0 0	3 4 0	1 14 0	264	386	342	10	35	...	260	60	1,840	200	160	...	400
Jubbulpore ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	.....	1 8 0	10 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	315	556	403	..	82	...	196	236	562	204	236	...	...
Mandla ...	0 13 0	0 13 6	0 5 10	.....	1 0 0	.....	0 11 7	0 5 1	1 7 0	1 5 1	360	475	300	..	52	...	240	360	535	75	...	...	...
Seoni ...	1 2 0	1 5 0	0 13 0	.....	0 15 6	.....	0 13 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	555	744	865	...	52	...	147	580	1,040	67	264	...	...
Narsinghpur ...	2 2 0	2 12 0	0 13 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	.....	2 6 0	1 2 0	2 12 0	1 5 0	400	420	455	12	60	..	360	340	560	150	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	1 14 5	1 8 3	1 3 0	.....	1 14 0	.....	1 5 0	0 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	340	522	376	...	50	...	330	240	520	184	690	326	...
Nimar ...	3 8 0	2 8 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	600	700	160	20	33	...	240	120	880	55	800	640	...
Betul ...	0 14 5	1 2 2	0 6 0	.....	0 10 1	.....	0 8 7	0 3 0	2 0 3	0 14 7	108	456	301	...	93	...	237	230	1,761	366	472	...	150
Chhindwara ...	0 7 5	1 11 0	1 4 0	.....	0 12 6	.....	0 6 6	0 6 6	1 8 0	0 14 6	350	410	400	...	60	..	300	242	820	120	...	...	...
Wardha ...	0 9 4	1 4 10	1 2 8	.....	1 1 4	.....	0 0 1	0 6 6	1 7 2	2 10 10	...	as.16	as. 4	...	as. 2	...	as.16		...	...	...	..	...
Nagpur ...	1 0 1	1 0 0	1 0 1	.....	1 1 7	.....	0 15 7	0 141	1 2 9	1 2 3	504	300	100	..	100	..	144	220	500	220	...	...	...
Chanda ...	0 11 7	0 8 0	0 8 9	.....	0 6 11	.....	0 8 1	0 9 1	1 11 1	0 10 2	488	720	564	.	93	..	556	...	1,186	214	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	0 11 0	0 12 6	0 10 3	.....	.....	.....	0 10 9	0 1110	1 3 0	0 13 7	410	485	276	..	...	...	360	230	1,037	310	...	..	...
Balaghat ..	0 8 6	1 0 0	0 10 3	.....	.....	.....	0 10 1	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	600	400	320	...	...	...	240	340	800	400	..	...	...
Raipur ...	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	.....	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 15 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	271	404	600	..	15	..	200	189	1,448	124	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 7 8	.....	0 7 4	.....	0 9 4	0 12 0	1 13 4	0 14 8	254	412	636	.	172	..	164	380	706	120	...	...	..
Sambalpur ...	0 6 0	.....	0 1 6	.....	0 0 10	.....	0 1 0	.....	0 3 6	0 1 0	337	...	36	...	11	...	75	...	280	20	..	...	...

III—F. Price of produce and labour at the end of the year.

I. Produce.

District.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.														Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish per seer.	Iron per maund.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	San, (hemp.)	Cotton, indigenous.	Sugar, refined.	Sugar, raw.	Sea salt.	Sambhar salt.	Rock salt.	Gram.	Pulse.	Jowar.	Ghi.				
	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.
Saugar ...	3 8 0	1 7 0	3 10 6	2 8 0	11 2 6	12 15 0	4 7 0	4 4 6	3 14 0	6 0 0	1 2 0	1 13 6	1 0 0	23 4 0	17 14 0	2 0 0	0 2 3	5 2 0
Damoh ...	3 0 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	4 0 0
Jubbulpore ...	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	16 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	.....	3 12 0	3 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	25 0 0	35 0 0	1 10 0	0 2 6	6 0 0
Mandla ...	2 0 0	1 5 0	2 1 6	.....	4 4 0	13 8 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	4 4 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	.....	25 0 0	13 12 0	1 12 0	0 3 6	5 0 0
Seoni ...	2 8 0	1 8 6	2 7 6	4 8 0	16 4 0	14 3 3	4 8 0	3 14 0	.....	.....	1 5 6	1 13 0	1 2 0	24 8 0	19 0 0	1 14 0	0 2 6	8 0 0
Narsinghpur ...	3 4 0	1 14 0	2 14 0	4 10 0	11 8 0	.....	5 8 0	.....	.....	3 8 0	1 8 0	.....	1 4 0	27 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	8 0 0
Hoshangabad ...	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 11 0	4 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	.....	10 0 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	28 0 0	34 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6	5 8 0
Nimar ...	2 12 0	2 4 6	3 2 0	5 0 0	13 2 6	.....	6 12 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 14 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 6	6 0 0
Betul ...	3 12 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	.....	17 0 0	13 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	6 0 0
Chhindwara ..	2 6 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1 12 0	1 6 0	.....	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	15 0 0
Wardha ...	2 9 0	1 10 0	3 8 0	5 7 0	4 12 0	.....	13 0 0	2 15 0	.....	.....	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 8 0	32 0 0	60 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 6	7 0 0
Nagpur ...	2 7 0	1 13 6	2 12 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	13 7 0	5 1 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	3 0 0	0 5 9	8 12 0
Chanda ...	2 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	.....	16 8 0	.....	5 0 0	3 9 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0	5 1 0
Bhandara ...	2 0 0	1 8 0	2 12 6	.....	20 0 0	11 0 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 13 0	27 8 0	2 4 0	0 3 0	5 0 0
Balaghat ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	8 0 0
Raipur ...	1 7 3	1 3 9	2 4 0	4 8 0	18 8 0	16 0 0	4 2 0	3 10 0	.....	.....	1 6 0	1 5 6	.....	23 0 0	10 4 0	1 4 0	0 2 9	14 0 0
Bilaspur ...	1 0 0	1 1 0	2 10 8	6 2 6	4 7 1	3 1 4	.....	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 6 0	1 1 0	0 1 10	9 5 4
Sambalpur ...	1 2 0	1 12 0	.....	.....	3 8 0	13 8 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 1 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	1 8 0	0 2 0	5 0 0

III. F. 2.—Labour.

District.	Wages per diem.						Cart per day.			Camel per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boat per day.		
	Skilled.			Unskilled.														
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Saugor	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	11	0	0	6	0	1	6	6	1	0	0
Damoh	0	6	0	0	2	9	0	10	0	.....			1	8	0	.....		
Jubbulpore	0	6	6	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Mandla	0	6	0	0	2	3	0	8	0	.....			2	8	0	0	4	0
Seoni	0	8	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	2	0	.....		
Narsinghpur	0	5	6	0	3	5	0	10	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Hoshangabad	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Nimar	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	1	12	0
Betul	0	5	5	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	.....		
Chhindwara	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	.....		
Wardha	0	11	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	.....			0	10	0	.....		
Nagpur	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	11	6	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Chanda	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	.....			.....			1	0	0
Bhandara	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	.....			5	0	0	20	0	0
Balaghat	0	8	0	0	1	9	0	8	0	.....			.....			0	8	0
Raipur	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	8	0	.....			.....			.....		
Bilaspur	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	8	.....			.....			1	0	0
Sambalpur	0	5	6	0	1	9	0	8	0	.....			.....			1	3	6

III.—G.—Mines and Quarries.

District.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of Mines.	Remarks.
Sauger ...	Amarmau, Tigora, Hirapur, Ujneti, Odeypura and others	Iron ore and stone ...	18	
Damoh ...	....	.....		
Jubbulpore ...	Jubbulpore, Sihora, and Murwara ...	Do. do. ...	199	
Mandla ...	Tahsils Mandla and Ramgarh ...	Iron ore and limestone ...	47	
Seoni ...	Dhutra, Khumeria, Jatama, and 9 others ...	Iron ore, millstone and white ochre.	15	
Narsinghpur.	Mohpani, Sihora and Setarewa ...	Coal ...	*3	*Leased to Nerbudda Coal an Iron Company.
	Tendukhera, Umarkheri, Umerpani, Kishanpur, Latgaon, Nandia and Jhirri ...	Iron ore ...	38	
	Khariri, Bambori and Bichua ...	Limestone ...	3	
	Nagwara, Bagaspur, Pitehra, Barehta, Bhainsa, Imjhiri, Khairi, Kishanpur, Chargaon, Bachai, and Kachuaghat	Sandstone ...	47	
Hoshangabad ...	Tahsils Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Seoni, and Harda	Building stone ...	18	
Nimar ...	Chandgarh, Uchaca, Changukheri, Monesai, Sinod	Stone and limestone.	23	
Betul ...	Sonada, Kotmi, Mardanpur, Pandra and Dhori.	Coal ...	5	
	Chicklar, Kanjitalao	White Ochre ...	2	
Chhindwara ...	Barkoi, Senda, and 38 other places ...	Coal, iron, and slate.	40	
Wardha ...	Saonji, Injarpur and Nandgaon ...	Building stone ...	4	
Nagpur ...	Tahsils Nagpur, Ramtek Katol and Umrer ...	Building stone ...	30	
Chanda ...	Tahsil Chanda, Bastar and Sironcha taluq ...	Iron ore, coal, building stone, red and yellow ochre	330	
Bhandara ...	Tahsils Sakoli and Tirora	Iron ore and various kinds of stone ...	199	
Balaghat ...	Dhansua, Lanji, Hatta, Badra, Kenhi, Paraswara, Bhanpur and Saletekri ...	Iron ore ...	27	
Raipur ...	Kondkasar, Bhindo, Lahora, Dalli, Sambarsingha, and Magarkand ...	Iron ...	5	
	Mahadeo Ghat	Blue limestone ...	1	Worked by D. P. W.
	Gandia and Murum	Red ochre ...	2	
	On the hills 3 miles from Chicholi ...	Galena or sulphate of lead ...	1	
Bilaspur. ...	Lapha, Pendra, Keda, Korba, Uprora and Kawarda Zamindari	Iron ...	9	Not regularly worked.
	Bilaspur and Seorinarain	Building stone ..	3	
	Korba	Coal ...	1	
Sambalpur ...	Lohera, Behra, Magurgura, and 6 other places.	Iron ...	8	About 240 mds. iron produced annually.

III. H.—Manufactures.

	Class of manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Silver and gold.	Pottery.	Leather.
Number of Mills and large manufactories	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works ...	3,842	1,39,547	4,587	7,224	41	10,027	9,588	3,790	3,585	2,913	4,408	10,720
Number of workmen in large works ... { Male ...	...	1,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Female ...	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	7,451	1,51,179	7,605	9,703	60	15,270	19,153	5,705	10,059	5,163	6,529	13,741
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Value of stock in do.	...	24,47,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works. Value Rs. ...	4,01,710	1,05,81,142	4,94,937	2,83,893	16,450	34,59,590	22,07,384	19,20,219	5,55,371	26,16,367	18,95,179	2,88,371

I.—1.

Total External Railway borne trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1884.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	From Sindh Punjab and N. W. P.	From Bengal excluding Calcutta.	From Calcutta Port.	From Rajputana.	From Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay Port.	From Bombay Port.	From Berars.	From Madras and Hyderabad.	Total. Weight.	Total. Value.
									Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	845	10	...	34	321	327	1,112	...	2,649	39,735
Cotton goods ... 1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	19	...	6,113	4	12	14,442	36	20	20,646	14,45,220
Cotton goods ... 2. Do. (Indian) ...	3,283	1	42	61	6,719	4,188	6,951	1	21,246	6,37,380
Cotton goods ... 3. Piece-goods (European) ...	3,337	...	12 837	7	45	74,075	7	441	90,749	77,13,665
Cotton goods ... 4. Do. (Indian) ...	10,542	58	123	692	4,145	15,501	595	1,085	32,741	16,37,050
Total Cotton goods ..	17,181	59	19,115	764	10,921	1,08,206	7,589	1,547	1,65,382	11,433,315
Fibrous products ... 1. Fibres, raw ...	1,370	3	...	...	55	195	100	...	1,723	7,754
Fibrous products ... 2. Do. manufactured (excluding bags) ...	1,928	...	85	12	114	1,842	27	15	4,023	24,138
Fibrous products ... 3. Gunny bags ...	5,588	2,397	21,931	1,789	9,738	1,48,976	6,270	143	1,97,122	15,76,976
Grains ... 1. Wheat ...	5,098	43	2	9,653	546	1	68,264	3	83,610	1,67,220
Grains ... 2. Gram and pulse ...	19,578	13	...	490	437	46	524	10	21,098	35,603
Grains ... 3. Rice, husked ...	2,168	3,858	14	159	460	120	281	8	7,068	19,879
Grains ... 4. Do. unhusked ...	14	293	6	113	...	...	...	...	426	666
Grains ... 5. Other grains ...	6,206	18	...	3,779	869	1	21,298	51	32,222	56,389
Total Grains ...	33,064	4,225	22	14,194	2,312	168	90,367	72	1,44,424	2,79,757
Hides ... 1. Hides ...	39	2	39	25	6	26	454	6	597	8,171
Hides ... 2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals ...	627	...	6	376	23	5	94	5	1,136	31,453
Lac ... 1. Dye ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	39
Lac ... 2. Shell ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac ... 3. Stick and other kinds ...	821	2	9	16	47	35	150	...	1,080	14,040
Liquors ... 1. Wines ...	15	...	276	130	30	1,668	...	7	2,126	1,06,300
Liquors ... 2. Spirits ...	684	...	1,000	10	53	3,428	1	118	5,294	1,32,350
Liquors ... 3. Beer ..	2,260	...	8,178	117	37	12,314	...	...	22,906	10,30,770
Total Liquors ...	2,959	...	9,454	257	120	17,410	1	125	30,326	12,69,420
Metals and hardware. 1. Brass and copper ...	11,643	23	521	281	2,442	23,262	1,488	176	39,836	15,53,604
Metals and hardware. 2. Iron ...	9,084	1,554	2,519	351	2,501	1,54,421	1,143	139	1,71,712	8,15,632
Metals and hardware. 3. Other metals ...	1,449	59	1,031	26	90	6,594	49	6	9,304	1,02,344
Total Metals ...	22,176	1,636	4,071	658	5,033	1,84,277	2,680	321	2,20,852	24,71,580
Oils ... 1. Mineral ...	134	...	890	666	52	29,242	49	5	31,038	1,86,228
Oils ... 2. Vegetable ...	828	13	122	449	30	3,868	265	...	5,575	73,520
Opium ... 1. Raw ...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	28,800
Opium ... 2. Abkari ...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	1,07,590
Opium ... 3. China ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman's stores. 1. Ghi ...	2,560	45	2	199	91	...	796	...	3,693	93,710
Provisions and oilman's stores. 2. Other kinds ..	2,997	...	143	310	1,774	6,285	591	48	12,148	1,21,480
Railway materials including Railway iron ...	72,796	35,270	39,352	16,768	69,919	2,77,007	10,958	...	5,22,070	18,27,245
Salt	40,381	6	820	1,23,996	10,16,780	4,668	7,044	...	11,93,695	43,27,144
Seeds 1. Linseed ...	280	...	...	66	...	...	70	...	416	1,300
Seeds 2. Mustard and rape ...	1,075	13	2	17	22	...	32	...	1,161	5,297
Seeds 3. Til ...	14,861	...	94	463	23	...	6,161	...	21,602	82,358
Seeds 4. Other oilseeds ...	268	...	...	507	1,371	...	126	...	2,272	6,532
Total Oilseeds ..	16,484	13	96	1,053	1,416	...	6,389	...	25,451	95,487
5. Indigo seeds ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	20
6. Other kinds ...	1,027	28	49	7,150	4,736	81	1,053	2	14,126	28,252

Sugar	1. Drained		33,949	24,322	642	184	95	23,021	154		82,367	9,57,516
	2. Undrained		2,92,875	1,17,307	2,433	226	7,205	498	3,730	14	4,24,288	22,80,548
		Total Sugar	3,26,824	1,41,629	3,075	410	7,300	23,519	3,884	14	5,06,655	32,38,064
Tobacco			15,580	55,326	42	48	14,202	465	4,679	1,844	92,186	9,39,145
Total weight principal commodities			5,67,029	2,40,664	99,313	1,69,174	11,44,990	8,06,605	1,44,552	4,147	31,76,474	28,223,063
Arms and ammunition excluding Ordnance stores	1. Fire Arms		8			3		28		2	41	16,400
	2. Other Arms		42	2				89		3	136	27,200
	3. Ammunition		469		3	56	173	1,486	21	30	2,247	3,14,580
Borax	1		343		3	1		1	14		362	7,964
Canes and rattans	2		326		42	13	160	245	162	124	1,072	8,576
Coal and coke	1. Company's		272	1,46,773			40,779	73,456			2,61,280	78,384
	2. Public		289	5,900			5,876	2,94,622	521	1	3,07,209	92,163
Dyeing materials	1. Indigo		1,756			8	127	5	49		1,945	3,11,200
	2. Madder							63			63	882
	3. Safflower		230	23		10	269	1	59	2	594	9,504
	4. Turmeric		441	1,168	290	8	311	384	1,113	32	3,747	29,976
	5. Al					71	38		612		721	7,255
	6. Other kinds		2,408	2,347	114	114	198	3,525	369	3	9,078	90,780
Drugs and Medicines	1. Asafœtida		153			6		59			218	21,800
	2. Other sorts not intoxicating		3,748	189	384	229	175	6,106	444	13	11,288	1,12,880
	3. Pan or betel leaves						239	6	386		631	12,778
	4. Intoxicating drugs other than opium											
	(a) Ganja		1	1			192				194	38,800
	(b) Bhang		17			13					30	3,600
	(c) Charas		5								5	750
	(d) Other kinds		1,569	4	211			1			1,785	17,850
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	1. Cocoanuts		3,463	825	20,532	49	519	72,450	569	6	98,413	11,07,146
	2. Potatoes		3,759	165	1,955	1,934	16,947	12	23		24,795	1,03,829
	3. All other kinds		4,088	347	19	1,417	591	21,930	316	7	28,715	4,30,725
Gums and resins			553	826	54	28	22	2,069	48		3,600	32,400
Horns			346			128	10	2	11		497	4,970
Jewelry including precious stones												
Leather	1. Unmanufactured		99			2	29	5	72		207	4,140
	2. Manufactuaed		810	1	18	95	114	1,745	24	41	2,848	2,27,840
Lime and kankar	1		209			1,290		204		2	1,705	68
Oil cake	2								3		8	4
Saltpeters	1. Saltpetre		4,060					1			4,061	38,580
	2. Other saline substances		12,133	11,093	534	85	29	4,987	114		28,975	57,950
Silk	1. Raw		280	962	80			27	2	1	1,352	5,76,009
	2. Manufactured		124	99	6	15	28	21	1	49	343	3,43,089
Spices	1. Betelnuts		9,048	736	14,389	28	418	21,301	1,625	2	47,547	6,18,111
	2. Other spices		1,527	4,406	186	2,634	844	8,006	722	107	18,432	2,94,912
Stationery			606	558	886	68	4	3,839	18	78	6,057	96,912
Stone			3,466		11	2,348	59,643	340	10	1	65,819	6,266
Tea	1. Indian		84	7	660	24	2	112		152	1,041	62,460
	2 China							78			78	5,850
Treasure including gold and silver in specie and bullion	1. Government											
	2. Public		125			61	18	930	262		1,396	48,86,000
Wood	1. Timber		7,127	681	423	633	292	27,498	297		36,951	1,25,633
	2. Firewood		11,355			28	1,273	21			12,677	3,962
Wool	1. Raw		73	4		2	199	13	38		329	6 580
	2. Manufactured		1,285	14	37	283	46	438	97	121	2,321	92,840
All other articles of merchandise	1. Manufactured		38,588	629	4,131	2,397	4,341	33,883	1,560	1,361	86,890	4,34,450
	2. Unmanufactured		1,216	1	27	1,010	323	2,606	299	12	5,494	10,988
		Total weight minor commodities	1,16,501	1,77,761	44,995	15,091	1,34,229	5,82,595	9,861	2,159	10,83,192	1,08,73,938
		Total weight all commodities	6,83,530	4,18,425	1,44,308	1,84,265	12,79,219	13,89,200	1,54,413	6,306	42,59,666	3,90,97,001
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
Animals living (for sale)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—2.

Total External Railway borne trade of the Central Provinces during the year ending 31st March 1884.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	To Sindh Punjab and N. W. P.	To Bengal excluding Calcutta.	To Calcutta Port.	To Rajputana.	To Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay Port.	To Bombay Port.	To Berars.	To Madras and Hyderabad.	Total. Weight.	Total. Value.
									Mds.	Rs.
..., raw	11,275	694	1,845	1,390	58,611	37,882	1,168	...	1,12,865	16,92,975
n goods ... 1. Twist and yarn (European)	...	...	...	5	...	12	...	...	17	1,190
2. Do. (Indian)	388	...	16	8	79	2,149	1,232	...	3,872	1,16,160
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	370	5	1	18	...	..	24	3	421	35,785
4. Do. (Indian)	4,999	35	88	1,286	3,568	860	11,556	501	22,893	11,44,650
Total Cotton goods	5,757	40	105	1,317	3,647	3,021	12,812	504	27,203	12,97,785
brous products ... 1. Fibres, raw ...	7	...	3,039	479	291	6,682	88	...	10,586	47,637
2. Do. manufactured (excluding bags)	11	...	...	10	36	59	130	2	248	1,488
3. Gunny bags ...	4,389	506	16	1,874	2,492	3,272	1,671	11	14,231	1,13,848
1. Wheat ...	94,270	18,721	22,225	3,469	14,045	75,49,925	5,558	10	77,08,223	15,416,446
2. Gram and pulse ...	63,712	48,280	62,000	99,794	1,36,813	7,16,638	1,96,327	221	13,23,785	22,33,887
Grains ... 3. Rice, husked ...	47,422	11 901	...	1,09,080	2,97,040	2,44,231	3,56,446	2,550	10,68,670	30,05,634
4. Do. unhusked ...	...	...	...	164	...	31	...	...	195	305
5. Other grains ...	44,174	11,034	1,369	11,221	51,302	67,432	9,472	7	1,96,011	3,43,019
Total Grains	2,49,578	89,936	85,594	2,23,728	4,99,200	85,78,257	5,67,803	2,788	102,96,884	209,99,291
Hides ... 1. Hides ...	10,213	523	1,680	621	17,865	1,407	28	4,546	36,883	5,04,836
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals	103	53	45	79	2,702	294	777	5,845	9,898	2,74,051
Lac ... 1. Dye ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	7	91
2. Shell ...	2	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	76	3,040
3. Stick and other kinds ...	70,920	655	...	79	535	383	1,139	18	73,729	9,58,477
Liquors ... 1. Wines ...	...	...	...	6	1	1	4	3	15	750
2. Spirits ...	6	...	...	...	1	1	191	...	199	4,975
3. Beer ...	69	...	...	1	1	10	1	...	82	3,690
Total Liquors	75	...	...	7	3	12	196	3	296	9,415
Metals and hardware. 1. Brass and copper ...	633	20	19	317	322	54	831	87	2,283	89,037
2. Iron ...	14,539	18	676	4,061	324	21,545	646	355	42,164	2,00,279
3. Other metals ...	195	...	25	68	86	37	228	...	639	7,029
Total Metals	15,367	38	720	4,446	732	21,636	1,705	442	45,086	2,96,345
Oils ... 1. Mineral ...	21	...	...	82	3	...	23	...	129	774
2. Vegetable ...	24	...	...	18	64	175	2,356	...	2,637	34,775
Opium ... 1. Raw ...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	37	7,400
2. Abkari ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,013	...	...	4,013	11,63,770
3. China ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman's stores. ... 1. Ghi ...	482	406	2,062	488	2,712	17,568	13	2	23,733	6,02,225
2. Other kinds ...	1,398	11	6	91	1,090	139	4,508	52	7,295	72,950
Railway materials including Railway iron ...	89,806	12,128	4,279	1,68,795	60,161	48,257	43,262	...	4,26,188	14,91,658
Salt	942	...	...	3,223	...	11	153	...	4,329	15,693
1. Linseed ...	317	...	1,75,853	2	78	19,23,223	85	...	20,99,558	65,61,119
2. Mustard and rape ...	611	266	1,456	9	112	61,161	12	...	63,627	2,90,298
3. Til ...	943	1,485	7,119	62	3,405	8,89,346	315	...	9,02,675	34,41,448
4. Other oilseeds ...	41	1	831	74	32	7,123	80	...	8,182	23,523
Seeds ...										
Total Oilseeds	1,912	1,752	1,85,259	147	3,627	28,80,853	492	...	30,74,042	103,16,386
5. Indigo seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	8
6. Other kinds ...	405	25	1	10,933	5,809	32,304	2,486	...	51,963	1,03,926

Sugar	1. Drained	...	...	217	...	...	1,021	...	2	26	...	1,266	14,717
	2. Undrained	...	...	184	...	5	8,361	2,210	70	2,405	1	13,236	71,144
Total Sugar			...	401	..	5	9,382	2,210	72	2,431	1	14,502	85,861
Tobacco		...	...	189	..	1	1,544	550	738	165	1	3,188	32,478
Total weight principal commodities			...	4,62,777	1,06,767	2,84,731	4,28,770	6,63,343	1,16,37,037	6,43,410	14,215	1,42,40,050	4,01,27,185
Arms and ammunition excluding Ordnance stores	1. Fire arms	...	...	2	...	8	3	...	1	...	12	26	10,400
	2. Other arms	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	14	2,800
	3. Ammunition	...	...	257	...	...	...	4	12	53	...	326	45,640
Borax	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	9	198
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	9,338	1	...	334	490	346	17,350	...	27,859	2,22,872
Coal and coke	1. Company's	...	...	...	...	...	95,512	4,09,942	7,560	4,26,750	...	9,39,764	2,81,929
	2. Public	...	...	...	...	11	85	2,439	815	1,30,626	...	1,33,980	40,194
Dyeing materials	1. Indigo	...	...	1	...	18	9	13	82	62	...	185	29,600
	2. Madder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Safflower	...	...	124	...	...	188	120	21	59	...	512	8,192
	4. Turmeric	...	...	216	...	...	1,834	209	61	1,146	...	3,466	27,728
	5. Al	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	204	2,053
	6. Other kinds	...	...	9,751	...	1	6,813	4661	1,83,710	3,799	57	2,08,794	20,87,920
Drugs and Medicines.	1. Asafætida	...	..	11	...	...	8	...	3	1	...	23	2,300
	2. Other sorts not intoxicating	...	...	424	1	...	314	1,588	424	914	9	3,674	36,740
	3. Pan or betel leaves.	...	...	2,832	1	...	...	...	4	56	...	2,893	58,583
	4. Intoxicating drugs other than opium		...										
	(a) Ganja	...	..	2,853	...	...	1,395	23	5,425	...	...	9,696	19,39,200
	(b) Bhang	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	240
	(c) Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Other kinds	...	...	61	...	15	3,405	1,03,484	2,00,248	53,748	94	3,61,055	36,10,550
Fruits, vegetables and nuts	1. Cocoanuts	...	...	235	...	...	618	1	3	28	...	885	9,956
	2. Potatoes	...	...	9	...	...	61	95	4	93	...	262	1,097
	3. All other kinds	...	...	1,068	19	...	2,483	649	2,951	2,884	52	10,106	1,51,590
Gums and resins	...	...	...	6,133	6	90	2,679	1,325	6,008	1,023	...	17,264	1,55,376
Horns	...	...	...	487	22	62	16	663	6,050	10	10	7,320	73,200
Jewelry including precious stones	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Leather	1. Unmanufactured	...	...	143	...	...	136	1,933	1,900	94	5	4,211	84,220
	2. Manufactured	...	...	332	14	20	79	104	305	105	51	1,010	80,800
Lime and kankar	...	...	...	58,559	37,852	1,03,974	...	40,070	...	251	...	2,40,706	9,628
Oil cake	...	...	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	283
Saltpetre	1. Saltpetre, &c.	...	...	460	...	278	...	74	...	18	...	830	7,885
	2 Other saline substances	...	..	231	...	...	9	18	7	100	...	365	739
Silk	1. Raw	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	45	...	51	25,500
	2. Manufactured	...	...	...	2	...	3	390	40	1,912	4	2,351	23,51,000
Spices	1. Betelnuts	...	...	13	...	...	48	..	12	61	...	134	1,742
	2. Other spices	...	...	492	43	1	1,433	3,685	5,565	4,223	163	15,605	2,49,680
Stationery	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	3	2	5	1	21	336
Stone	...	...	...	1,717	274	122	34,426	90,077	4,242	1,930	292	1,33,080	10,646
Tea	1. Indian	...	...	...	...	....	4	...	...	...	...	4	240
	2. China ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure including gold and silver in specie and bullion	1. Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	70,000
	2. Public	...	..	...	...	...	15	3	336	229	...	583	20,40,500
Wood	1. Timber	...	...	869	...	5	9,391	28,933	42	79,172	..	1,18,412	4,02,601
	2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	53,729	15,340	2	580	...	69,651	21,766
Wool	1. Raw	...	...	27	1	...	6	...	...	86	...	120	2,400
	2. Manufactured	...	...	61	...	4	52	14	2	188	2	323	12,920
All other articles of merchandise	1. Manufactured	...	...	24,522	1,229	2,768	3,267	2,917	3,830	9,447	1,031	49,011	2,45,055
	2. Unmanufactured	...	...	25	14	81	1,676	5,486	15,839	6,614	34	29,769	59,538
Total weight minor commodities			...	1,21,528	39,483	1,07,458	2,20,044	7,14,760	4,46,025	7,43,684	1,818	23,94,800	1,44,75,828
Total weight all commodities			...	5,84,305	1,46,250	3,92,189	6,48,814	13,77,103	1,20,83,062	13,87,094	16,033	1,66,34,850	5,46,03,013
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
Animals living (for sale)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year.						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Small coin.	Total value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
										NIL.											

K 2.—Paper Currency.

Number of Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year.			Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Number of Notes in circulation at the end of the year.			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
Small notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 Rupees.	Large Notes of 500 Rupees and upwards.			Small Notes under 50 rupees.	Notes of 50 Rs. and under 500 rupees.	Large Notes of 500 Rs. and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Class of Securities being stated.
								NIL						

Showing the current Income and Expenditure of Dispen

1	2	3																
		Income.																
		a	b									c	c ½	d	d ¼	e		
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January.	From Government.									From Local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on Investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	Subscrip		
			As salaries.	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.							From Europeans.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	
1	Sangor Main ...	1,155 12 10	754 6 5	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	754 6 5			.....	1,094 0 0	.....	.....		164 14 0	
2	Garhakota ...	84 7 6	300 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0			.....	622 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
3	Kurai ...	2,788 0 7	420 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0			.....	431 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
4	SadarBazar ...	— 144 5 11	286 6 10	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 6 10			506 10 11	.....	.....	.....		.....	
5	Rehli ...	859 5 1	300 0 0	..	158 12 0	.....	.....	.....	458 12 0			.....	120 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
6	Deori ...	426 2 11	660 0 0	..	65 2 8	.....	.....	.....	725 2 8			.....	220 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
7	Shahagarh ...	502 10 9	660 0 0	..	39 7 5	.....	.....	.....	699 7 5			240 0 0	.....	.....	.....		.....	
8	Banda ...	851 7 10	420 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0			270 0 0	.....	.....	.....		.....	
	Total ..	6,523 9 7	3,800 13 3	..	263 6 1	.....	.....	.....	4,064 3 4			1,076 10 11	2,487 0 0	.....	.....		164 14 0	
9	Damoh Main ...	206 6 4	660 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	55 13 10	715 13 10			4 15 6	.....	20 0 0	.....		68 12 0	
10	Damoh Town ...																	
11	Hatta ...	680 8 1	470 15 6	...	.....	.....	.....	28 8 0	499 7 6			.....	200 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
12	Jabera ...	— 39 14 9	720 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 0 0			275 0 0	.....	.....	.....		.....	
13	Patharia ...	75 15 2	300 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	31 2 0	331 2 0			175 0 0	.....	.....	.....		.....	
	Total ...	922 14 10	2,150 15 6	...	.....	.....	.....	115 7 10	2,266 7 4			454 15 6	200 0 0	20 0 0	.....		68 12 0	
14	Jubbulpore Main	.....	1,200 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0 0			.....	1,925 0 0	160 0 0	.....		289 8 0	
15	City Branch ...	251 0 9	660 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0			.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	
16	Civil Station ...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	
17	Sehora ...	339 12 7	335 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	335 0 0			.....	345 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
18	Murwara ...	549 6 2	370 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 0 0			.....	300 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
19	Bijeragogarh ...	505 10 0	420 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0			300 0 0	.....	.....	.....		.....	
20	Thaggi Village ..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	
	Total ...	1,645 13 6	2,985 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,985 0 0			300 0 0	2,570 0 0	160 0 0	.....		289 8 0	
21	NarsinghpurMain	186 12 10	742 3 2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	742 3 2			.....	760 0 0	.....	.....		224 8 0	
22	Chhindwara ...	— 123 12 10	385 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 0 0			.....	230 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
23	Gadarwara ...	823 8 2	715 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	715 0 0			.....	350 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
	Total ...	886 8 2	1,842 3 2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842 3 2			.....	1,340 0 0	.....	.....		224 8 0	
24	HoshangabadMain	1,028 13 1	660 0 0	..	.....	.....	11 4 9	.....	671 4 9			.....	650 0 0	.....	.....		270 0 0	
25	Seoni ...	1,994 4 9	300 0 0	..	.....	.....	10 11 0	.....	310 11 0			.....	600 0 0	135 0 0	.....		.....	
26	Sohagpur ...	734 9 9	300 0 0	...	.....	.....	3 12 8	.....	303 12 8			.....	300 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
27	Harda ...	111 14 3	1,305 10 8	...	.....	.....	7 1 11	.....	1,312 12 7			.....	132 0 0	40 0 0	.....		6 0 0	
28	Pachmarhi ...	123 3 6	660 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0			.....	100 0 0	.....	.....		235 0 0	
29	Kothi Bazar ...	960 7 0	240 0 0	...	.....	.....	9 5 0	.....	249 5 0			.....	150 0 0	67 8 0	.....		.....	
	Total ...	4,953 4 4	3,465 10 8	..	.....	.....	42 3 4	.....	3,507 14 0			.....	1,932 0 0	242 8 0	.....		511 0 0	
30	Khandwa Main ..	2,760 15 7	600 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0			57 13 9	1,000 0 0	170 7 0	.....		368 0 0	
31	Burhanpur ...	2,884 7 4	600 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0			50 8 0	1,600 0 0	421 11 0	2,000 0 0		.....	
32	Mandhatta ...	1,330 15 11	300 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0			0 4 0	.....	.....	.....		.....	
33	Pandhana ...	635 3 6	240 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0			446 8 0	.....	2 2 3	.....		.....	
	Total ...	7,811 7 4	1,800 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 0 0			555 1 9	2,600 0 0	594 4 3	2,000 0 0		368 0 0	
34	Asirgarh ...	201 12 5	711 14 9	...	176 2 1	.....	.....	480 0 0	1,368 0 10			.....	.....	7 13 0	.....		.....	
35	Mandla Main ...	1,021 2 7	385 5 4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	385 5 4			50 0 0	250 0 0	40 3 5	.....		184 4 0	
36	Ramgarh(Dindori)	23 0 3	360 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0			100 0 0	.....	12 8 7	.....		.....	
	Total ..	1,044 2 10	745 5 4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	745 5 4			150 0 0	250 0 0	52 12 0	.....		184 4 0	
37	Badnur Main ...	501 0 9	538 0 5	...	.....	3 8 11	.....	.....	541 9 4			426 9 9	150 0 0	.....	.....		149 0	
38	Multai ...	— 127 12 8	450 0 0	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 0 0			184 2 0	100 0 0	.....	.....		.....	
	Total ...	373 4 1	988 0 5	...	.....	3 8 11	.....	.....	991 9 4			610 11 9	250 0 0	.....	.....		149 0 0	
39	Chhindwara Main	576 12 10	705 0 0	..	.....	.....	9 7 6	.....	714 7 6			200 0 0	260 0 0	44 8 9	.....		80	
40	Lodhikhera ...	984 5 11	300 0 0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0			200 0 0	263 2 7	.....	.....		.....	
	Total	1,561 2 9	1,005 0 0	...	.....	.....	9 7 6	.....	1,014 7 6			400 0 0	523 2 7	44 8 9	.....		80 0 0	

...institution.

...saries in the Central Provinces during the year 1882.

1	2	3	4								5	6	7	
			Expenditure.											
Stations.			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
From Natives.	Total income.		On establishment.	On Natur medicines.	On Europeanmedicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On Miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1882.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
580 3 6	3,749 4 9		1,391 14 8	106 15 9	434 0 1	358 12 10	323 0 2	315 5 10	.....	2,930 1 4	819 3 5	0 1 0	25·73	1
218 6 3	1,254 13 9		526 0 0	27 0 0	296 10 0	131 8 10	43 6 10	75 6 6	.....	1,010 0 2	244 13 7	0 1 1	29·70	2
235 7 6	5,934 8 1		620 0 0	15 6 11	204 2 11	99 14 5	188 10 11	541 10 3	.....	1,669 13 5	2,264 10 8	0 0 10	25·15	3
.....	708 11 10		476 6 10	21 10 3	186 9 0	13 15 6	21 1 2	.....	.....	719 10 9	—10 14 11	0 0 9	39·72	4
230 10 4	1,068 11 5		442 0 0	18 15 2	175 13 0	.....	40 14 2	58 5 7	.....	735 15 11	932 11 6	.....	62·36	5
248 9 11	1,619 15 6		802 0 0	12 11 0	142 8 5	0 11 6	47 12 8	240 7 8	.....	1,246 3 3	373 12 3	0 0 7	58·19	6
55 4 0	1,497 6 2		802 0 0	13 15 4	87 4 3	.....	35 12 6	16 0 0	.....	955 0 0	542 6 2	.....	76·19	7
215 3 10	1,756 11 8		562 0 0	9 1 1	106 3 6	.....	29 6 4	204 15 5	.....	911 10 4	845 1 4	.....	46·05	8
1,873 13 4	16,190 3 2		5,622 5 6	225 11 6	1,543 3 2	604 15 1	730 0 8	1,452 3 3	.....	10,178 7 2	6,011 12 0	0 1 0	39·93	
652 4 6	1,678 4 2		1,065 15 10	35 9 6	172 8 0	151 11 5	145 10 1	37 3 10	.....	1,608 9 8	} —182 11 10	0 0 11	44·50	9
			122 2 0	22 3 5	76 0 9	.....	9 14 8	22 2 3	.....	252 5 4				10
270 4 0	1,750 3 7		663 7 6	15 15 10	124 13 0	43 4 7	39 7 9	326 8 1	.....	1,213 8 9	536 10 10	0 1 2	41·14	11
99 0 0	1,054 1 3		816 0 0	11 13 5	84 4 0	51 15 7	25 11 7	20 6 5	.....	1,060 2 0	— 6 0 9	0 1 1	67·92	12
130 0 0	712 1 2		454 11 3	13 15 5	90 4 0	13 4 1	45 4 11	23 0 9	.....	640 8 5	71 8 9	0 1 0	51·72	13
1,261 8 6	5,194 10 2		3,123 4 7	99 8 7	547 13 0	260 3 8	266 1 0	479 4 4	.....	4,775 3 2	419 7 0	0 1 0	47·48	
478 8 1	.....		1,787 8 6	62 3 6	724 8 3	954 3 6	374 14 11	382 6 8	.....	4,215 13 4	} —1,403 5 7	0 1 5	28·46	14
.....	4,964 0 10		840 0 0	50 10 10	119 4 11	.....	153 6 6	662 12 2	.....	1,826 2 5			36·14	15
.....	.....		135 7 9	7 3 4	107 10 2	.....	44 12 5	30 5 0	.....	325 6 8				16
145 6 0	1,165 2 7		419 0 0	19 12 1	40 15 4	25 10 3	21 10 1	352 9 2	.....	879 8 11	285 9 8	0 1 6	38·07	17
488 9 9	1,707 15 11		466 0 0	28 12 8	93 0 3	22 15 6	81 5 5	450 0 0	.....	1,142 1 10	565 14 1	0 0 8	22·40	18
.....	1,225 10 0		462 0 0	22 1 10	22 7 5	11 4 8	37 8 0	.....	.....	555 5 11	670 4 1	0 1 1	75·68	19
.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1,112 7 10	9,062 13 4		4,060 0 3	190 12 3	1,107 14 4	1,014 1 11	713 9 4	1,858 1 0	.....	8,944 7 1	118 6 3	0 1 5	33·37	
154 0 3	2,067 8 3		1,122 5 8	12 12 0	258 1 0	76 11 6	100 3 1	.....	.....	1,570 1 3	497 7 0	0 0 10	47·25	21
.....	491 3 2		565 0 0	3 8 0	114 7 0	2 4 5	4 15 3	.....	.....	690 2 8	—198 15 6	0 0 7	55·80	22
18 8 0	1,407 0 2		943 0 0	14 1 0	129 5 9	32 0 1	18 9 2	.....	.....	1,137 0 0	270 0 2	0 0 8	62·88	23
172 8 3	3,965 11 7		2,630 5 8	30 5 0	501 13 9	111 0 0	123 11 6	.....	.....	3,397 3 11	568 7 8	0 0 9	54·22	
605 10 9	3,225 12 7		1,241 14 2	44 4 10	280 3 8	167 5 1	87 4 11	547 2 10	.....	2,368 3 6	857 9 1	0 1 1	28·34	24
497 6 6	3,537 6 3		791 3 7	19 10 5	176 11 0	94 9 5	79 9 6	267 4 0	.....	1,428 15 11	2,108 8 4	0 1 0	21·76	25
669 15 0	2,008 5 5		599 8 0	27 10 3	176 6 4	106 4 11	87 11 5	143 11 0	.....	1,141 3 11	867 1 6	0 1 0	26·64	26
1,008 0 0	2,610 10 10		1,989 10 8	10 0 3	182 11 4	144 11 4	67 5 11	.....	.....	2,394 7 6	216 3 4	0 1 4	54·85	27
.....	1,118 3 6		900 0 0	26 0 6	163 15 0	12 2 5	36 12 10	.....	.....	1,128 14 9	—10 11 3	0 0 5	58·46	28
189 8 0	1,596 12 0		328 0 0	10 14 9	129 2 10	.....	65 0 9	8 4 0	.....	541 6 4	1,055 5 8	.....	46·03	29
2,959 8 3	14,037 2 7		5,850 4 5	138 9 0	1,109 2 2	525 1 2	413 13 4	966 5 10	.....	9,003 3 11	5,093 14 8	0 1 1	33·96	
453 6 0	5,470 7 4		1,096 9 10	63 3 11	356 6 0	286 10 9	251 11 7	68 8 3	.....	2,123 2 4	3,347 5 0	0 1 1	31·09	30
2,043 12 0	9,600 6 4		1,013 1 10	36 1 0	345 4 9	148 11 4	82 12 0	300 7 0	.....	1,926 5 11	7,674 0 5	0 0 10	31·15	31
880 0 0	2,311 3 11		528 0 0	31 13 3	191 10 3	104 5 2	132 12 0	1,020 8 9	.....	2,009 1 5	302 2 6	0 0 11	14·93	32
163 8 0	1,427 5 9		529 9 7	47 7 7	108 15 9	.....	34 13 3	300 0 0	.....	820 14 2	666 7 7	.....	29·23	33
3,340 10 0	18,809 7 4		2,967 5 3	178 9 9	1,002 4 9	539 11 3	502 0 10	1,689 8 0	.....	6,879 7 10	11,989 15 6	0 1 0	26·17	
.....	1,577 10 3		891 7 3	8 13 0	177 12 1	9 0 11	90 12 5	45 8 6	257 15 0	1,481 2 8	96 7 7	0 1 5	111·86	34
299 3 9	2,230 2 1		625 5 4	11 8 0	221 0 0	21 13 1	76 2 3	39 6 0	13 13 0	1,008 15 8	1,221 2 5	0 0 6	38·69	35
192 15 6	688 8 4		422 0 0	1 3 0	92 14 0	.....	8 0 0	10 8 0	5 15 0	610 3 0	78 0 4	.....	59·86	36
492 2 3	2,918 10 5		1,117 5 4	12 11 0	313 14 0	21 13 1	84 2 3	49 14 0	19 12 5	1,619 7 8	1,299 2 9	0 0 6	46·59	
474 12 9	2,243 15 10		851 13 10	29 0 1	116 3 8	73 2 3	57 8 11	47 4 0	.....	1,174 11 9	1,068 4 1	0 1 2	46·13	37
235 4 0	841 9 4		594 0 0	30 6 7	58 2 0	12 14 3	12 15 6	120 2 3	.....	828 8 7	13 0 9	0 1 1	54·35	38
710 0 0	3,084 9 2		1,445 13 10	59 6 8	174 5 8	86 0 6	70 3 5	167 6 3	.....	2,003 4 4	1,081 4 10	0 1 2	49·53	
1,525 1 0	3,401 1 1		1,102 3 9	71 8 0	209 6 0	116 13 2	249 12 8	1,040 0 0	44 3 9	2,834 4 4	566 12 9	0 1 1	25·59	39
402 15 4	2,150 7 10		467 0 0	15 3 8	102 1 4	1 11 9	42 11 11	123 2 7	.....	751 15 1	1,398 8 9	0 1 1	39·89	40
1,928 0 4	5,551 8 11		1,569 3 9	86 11 6	311 7 3	118 8 11	292 8 7	1,163 3 7	44 3 9	3,586 3 5	1,965 5 6	0 1 1	28·62	

Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Income														
		a	b							c	c1	d	d1	e		
			From Government.											Subscrip		
		Cash balance on 1st January.	As salaries.	As contingencies.	As European medicines.	For diet of Police cases.	Sale of medicines.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local or other funds.	From Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.		
41	Seoni Main	—279 1 8	660 0 0						660 0 0		524 2 9			186 0 0		
42	Lakhadon	114 15 3	420 0 0						420 0 0	511 8 0						
	Total	—164 2 5	1,080 0 0						1,080 0 0	511 8 0	524 2 9			186 0 0		
43	Balaghat Main	266 2 3	420 0 0		219 1 8		2 3 0		641 4 8		100 0 0	202 4 0	1,000 2 0	40 0 0		
44	Waraseoni	180 0 9	360 0 0		23 15 9		0 2 9		384 2 6		280 0 0	5 15 0				
45	Behir	224 11 8	300 0 0		109 8 3				409 8 3	5 0 0		32 2 8				
	Hatta	12 15 10										3 11 0	20 0 0			
	Total	683 14 6	1,080 0 0		352 9 8		2 5 9		1,434 15 5	5 0 0	380 0 0	304 0 8	1,020 3 0	40 0 0		
46	Bhandara Main	—30 3 1	915 5 4		493 8 4				1,408 13 8		240 0 0	20 0 0		59 8 0		
47	Tirora	147 9 0	303 12 0						303 12 0			17 10 0				
48	Sakoli	336 1 1	415 0 0		170 9 7				585 9 7							
49	Pauni	—226 1 1	300 0 0		34 2 3				334 2 3	226 1 1	278 10 6			25 0 0		
50	Tumsar		663 14 0		187 14 4				851 12 4		475 14 0					
	Total	227 5 11	2,597 15 4		886 2 6				3,484 1 10	226 1 1	994 8 6	37 10 0		84 8 0		
51	Mayo Hospital	11,653 7 1	1,950 0 0						1,950 0 0	1,585 7 9	2,038 10 4			736 0 0		
52	Kamptee	460 11 6	660 0 0						660 0 0		1,560 0 0	234 10 8		55 0 0		
53	Rai Bahadur	524 2 11	420 0 0						420 0 0		226 4 0	280 0 0				
54	Itwari	26 8 11	570 0 0						570 0 0		233 4 10					
55	Hende	127 12 0	420 0 0		157 13 3				577 13 3		238 0 0					
56	Khapa	237 12 5	660 0 0						660 0 0		244 0 0					
57	Umrer	620 9 2	660 0 0						660 0 0		292 12 0					
58	Mowar	288 9 8	420 0 0		83 13 6				503 13 6		323 5 9					
59	Katol	16 7 10	255 0 0		81 15 6				336 15 6							
60	Ramtek	331 1 7	360 0 0						360 0 0		256 6 3					
	Total	14,287 3 1	6,375 0 0		323 9 3				6,698 9 3	1,585 7 9	5,462 11 1	514 10 8		791 0 0		
61	Wardha Main	352 5 3	660 0 0					42 7 0	702 7 0	605 0 0	180 0 0			478 0 0		
62	Arvi	290 11 4	300 0 0						300 0 0		460 0 0					
63	Sindhi	79 13 9	288 5 4						288 5 4	343 11 9						
64	Deoli	—363 15 5	420 0 0						420 0 0	0 1 1	280 0 0					
65	Hinganghat	1,114 15 2	582 0 0						582 0 0		422 14 7					
	Total	1,473 14 1	2,250 5 4					42 7 0	2,292 12 4	948 12 10	1,282 14 7			478 0 0		
66	Chanda Main	— 5 12 5	940 5 1				8 3 9		948 8 10	4 1 6	1,300 0 0			113 5 0		
67	Warora	1,536 13 7	300 0 0				4 12 3		304 12 3		450 0 0					
68	Brahmapuri	76 3 11	300 0 0		77 7 0		6 1 6		383 8 6	0 11 0						
69	Sironcha	225 0 4	660 0 0		77 7 0		7 10 3	289 11 8	1,034 12 11					19 0 0		
70	Armori	252 15 10	705 15 6		77 7 0				783 6 6	4 1 0						
71	Allapilly				77 7 0				77 7 0							
72	Mul	211 14 1	310 5 1		77 7 0				387 12 1							
	Total	2,297 3 4	3,216 9 8		387 3 0		26 11 2	289 11 8	3,920 4 1	8 13 6	1,750 0 0			131 5 0		
73	Raipur Main	1,232 10 10	1,063 7 7				23 0 0		1,586 7 7	1,200 0 0	1,600 0 0			183 12 0		
74	Drug	727 9 7	342 13 8						342 13 8	3,375 12 6						
75	Sadar Bazar	334 13 7	498 15 10						498 15 10	400 0 0	400 0 0					
76	Dhamteri	2,775 9 11	660 0 0						660 0 0	300 0 0						
77	Arung	1,411 11 1	30 0 0						300 0 0	300 0 0						
	Total	6,482 7 0	3,365 5 1				23 0 0		3,388 5 1	5,575 12 6	2,000 0 0			183 12 0		
78	Bilaspur Main	268 8 4	560 0 0						560 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0			111 0 0		
79	Mungali	912 14 4	300 0 0						300 0 0							
80	Seorinarain	2,334 13 11	280 0 0						280 0 0							
	Total	3,515 4 7	1,140 0 0						1,140 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0			111 0 0		
81	Sambalpur Main	602 15 2	420 0 0						420 0 0	479 11 11	1,046 9 4			129 0 8		
82	Bargarh	130 2 8	342 4 1						342 4 1	1,179 12 2						
	Total	732 1 10	762 4 1						762 4 1	1,659 8 1	1,046 9 4			129 0 8		
	Grand Total	54,761 1 9	41,362 5 7		2,389 0 7	3 8 11	103 12 4	937 10 6	44,786 8 11	15,068 7 8	26,093 0 11	1,978 3 4	3,020 3 0	4,179 13 6		

nstitutions.—(Concluded.)

		4								5	6	7	
		Expenditure.											
	3	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				
tions. From Natives.	Total income.	On establishment.	On Bazar medicines.	On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance on 31st December 1888.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.	Number.
633 8 6	1,724 9 7	1,000 9 4	52 4	546 15 0	249 3 8	217 1 3	124 2 9	.....	2,190 4 0	—465 10 5	0 1 1	30·19	48
529 8 0	1,575 15 3	552 0 0	28 11	148 8 0	104 5 5	47 3 1	11 8 0	.....	892 4 3	683 11 0	0 1 9	47·08	49
1,163 0 6	3,300 8 10	1,552 9 4	80 15 9	695 7 0	353 9 1	264 4 4	135 10 9	.....	3,082 8 3	218 0 7	0 1 2	38·04	
46 5 6	2,356 3 5	585 6 0	15 9 11	219 1 8	43 0 4	68 9 2	924 9 2	262 4 0	2,118 8 3	237 11 2	0 0 11	34·58	42
6 0 0	856 2 3	473 0 6	12 6 7	103 15 9	31 9 1	68 4 6	20 6 0	5 15 0	715 9 5	140 3 10	0 0 10	54·08	46
660 15 9	1,332 5 10	377 0 6	1 4 0	109 8 2	.....	36 6 4	30 10 3	635 2 8	1,186 15 6	145 6 4	.....	73·70	45
.....	36 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	3 11 0	23 11 0	12 15 10	.....	...	
715 4 3	4,581 6 4	1,435 6 6	29 4 6	432 9 8	74 9 5	173 4 6	995 9 5	904 0 8	4,044 12 2	536 10 2	0 0 11	45·69	
450 14 2	2,149 0 9	1,242 5 4	57 2 6	544 14 4	160 15 2	43 0 8	60 0 0	.....	2,108 6 0	40 10 9	0 1 1	66·84	46
535 13 0	1,004 12 0	459 12 0	66 8 1	136 7 9	20 3 6	33 9 10	29 0 0	17 10 0	763 3 2	241 8 10	0 0 11	40·61	47
245 9 0	1,167 3 8	511 0 0	6 9 5	187 5 3	.....	8 7 8	.....	.....	713 6 4	453 13 4	.....	81·19	48
56 0 0	693 12 9	412 3 6	19 15 3	51 0 6	.....	32 2 8	.....	.....	515 10 0	178 2 9	.....	64·73	49
.....	1,327 10 4	789 14 0	73 8 3	228 15 4	.....	72 3 9	.....	.....	1,164 9 4	163 1 0	.....	73·05	50
1,288 4 2	6,342 7 6	3,415 7 4	223 11 6	1,148 11 2	181 2 8	189 8 2	89 0 0	17 10 0	5,265 2 10	1,077 4 8	0 1 0	66·40	
268 15 0	18,232 8 2	3,377 7 1	25 13 3	102 11 3	698 2 7	301 14 0	5,011 11 11	.....	9,577 12 1	8,654 12 1	0 1 0	20·26	51
454 4 0	3,424 10 2	1,375 15 10	76 7 9	479 15 0	362 9 5	352 1 6	.....	500 0 0	3,147 1 6	277 8 8	0 1 5	24·93	52
.....	1,450 6 11	564 0 0	20 4 3	151 9 1	.....	65 15 6	.....	.....	801 13 3	648 9 8	.....	52·37	53
70 9 9	950 7 6	726 0 0	24 8 6	51 7 10	.....	56 15 3	.....	.....	858 15 7	91 7 11	.....	66·36	54
21 4 0	964 12 3	588 0 0	18 6 9	157 12 3	.....	23 14 9	.....	.....	788 1 9	176 10 6	.....	73·35	55
.....	1,141 12 5	804 0 0	17 7 3	107 15 11	.....	16 2 11	14 0 0	.....	959 10 1	182 2 4	.....	68·75	56
58 8 0	1,681 13 2	812 8 0	7 0 3	83 2 7	.....	26 4 3	47 12 0	.....	976 11 1	655 2 1	.....	67·55	57
.....	1,115 12 11	564 0 0	21 5 3	83 13 6	.....	21 6 7	69 5 9	.....	779 15 1	335 13 10	.....	64·62	58
575 7 0	928 14 4	399 0 0	8 13 11	81 15 6	.....	13 8 7	.....	.....	501 6 0	427 8 4	.....	67·27	59
.....	947 7 10	504 0 0	15 6 9	124 13 5	.....	11 15 11	23 6 3	.....	678 10 2	268 13 8	.....	53·02	60
1,448 15 9	30,788 2 8	9,714 14 11	233 10 4	1,485 4 2	1,060 12 0	890 3 3	5,185 3 11	500 0 0	19,070 0 7	11,718 9 1	0 1 2	36·07	
349 5 0	2,667 1 3	1,110 7 0	94 4 9	379 8 0	176 15 10	232 10 5	280 12 1	.....	2,274 10 1	392 7 2	0 1 6	30·86	61
265 2 9	1,295 14 1	515 4 0	46 15 0	61 9 0	26 10 1	40 13 3	60 0 0	.....	751 2 4	594 10 9	0 1 4	39·95	62
168 14 0	880 13 10	456 5 4	46 11 2	79 6 0	5 8 7	62 14 6	68 3 6	.....	718 13 1	161 13 9	0 1 0	40·05	63
310 5 6	646 7 2	647 0 0	29 3 3	51 3 0	27 9 9	43 2 3	48 12 7	.....	847 5 9	—200 14 7	0 1 7	49·59	64
6 3 3	2,126 1 0	858 0 0	51 13 10	75 10 0	34 3 6	61 9 2	451 10 10	.....	1,532 14 4	593 2 8	0 1 6	37·96	65
1,099 14 6	7,576 4 4	3,587 0 4	268 15 0	647 4 0	270 13 9	441 8 6	909 7 0	.....	6,125 0 7	1,451 3 9	0 1 6	37·44	
232 3 0	2,591 8 11	1,319 5 1	42 5 1	90 0 0	121 12 10	68 7 3	279 8 0	.....	1,913 6 3	679 2 8	0 1 3	49·63	66
246 5 0	2,539 14 10	408 0 0	15 14 2	203 5 0	.....	42 10 8	17 6 3	.....	687 4 1	1,852 10 9	.....	44·40	67
327 3 0	787 9 5	409 0 0	21 1 11	81 7 0	.....	10 12 8	10 10 9	.....	532 0 4	255 9 1	.....	71·99	68
195 1 0	1,475 14 3	1,008 0 0	12 9 9	77 7 0	68 0 5	150 13 1	.....	.....	1,316 14 5	157 0 0	0 1 6	78·59	69
196 12 0	1,237 3 4	813 1 9	13 7 3	81 7 0	.....	10 10 3	.....	.....	918 10 3	318 9 1	.....	85·20	70
.....	77 7 0	.....	.....	77 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 7 0	.....	.....	100·00	71
254 15 0	834 9 2	413 5 1	8 8 11	81 7 0	.....	4 14 0	11 15 0	.....	523 2 0	300 7 2	.....	73·90	72
1,434 6 0	9,542 2 11	4,365 11 11	113 15 1	692 8 0	189 13 3	288 3 11	319 8 0	.....	5,969 12 2	3,572 6 9	0 1 4	65·65	
868 7 0	6,476 5 5	2,348 3 11	123 11 7	662 5 0	355 7 5	680 15 9	736 4 3	.....	4,906 15 11	1,569 5 6	0 1 1	32·32	73
509 5 6	4,295 12 3	638 18 8	23 3 7	211 15 0	59 6 9	88 6 5	3,525 8 3	.....	4,442 6 2	518 6 7	0 0 11	7·72	74
227 7 6	1,861 4 10	634 15 10	49 8 7	227 13 0	.....	72 6 11	.....	.....	275 12 4	855 8 6	.....	51·18	75
544 10 0	4,280 3 11	802 0 1	43 7 9	215 9 0	.....	75 0 6	126 10 3	.....	1,892 11 6	3,017 8 5	.....	52·26	76
64 14 0	2,076 9 1	437 0 0	33 15 8	197 5 0	.....	66 4 3	.....	.....	734 5 8	1,342 0 5	.....	40·87	77
2,614 14 11	10,650 3 6	4,761 1 5	264 14 11	1,511 15 0	414 14 2	978 1 10	4,388 6 9	.....	12,322 6 1	7,227 13 5	0 1 0	27·50	
389 11 10	2,529 4 2	831 0 0	52 6 2	253 14 10	153 13 8	161 10 0	154 0 0	.....	1,586 12 8	1,242 7 6	0 0 8	35·29	78
288 14 7	1,501 12 11	383 0 0	14 12 6	99 6 2	.....	31 7 0	237 7 1	.....	765 0 9	736 12 8	.....	39·22	79
43 4 0	2,688 1 11	356 0 0	10 9 9	98 13 2	.....	8 0 0	.....	.....	473 5 11	2,184 12 4	.....	59·20	80
721 14 5	6,589 3 0	1,559 0 6	77 12 4	452 0 2	153 13 8	191 1 0	391 7 1	.....	2,825 3 5	4,168 15 9	0 0 8	40·35	
638 13 10	3,517 2 3	887 0 0	107 10 7	457 4 8	49 9 7	166 15 1	300 0 0	.....	1,968 7 11	1,318 10 4	0 1 1	21·02	81
242 9 1	1,894 12 0	517 12 1	27 0 3	347 9 10	8 14 8	32 12 2	88 4 0	.....	1,020 5 0	674 7 0	0 0 8	38·52	82
881 6 11	5,411 14 3	1,404 12 1	134 10 10	804 14 6	58 8 3	199 11 3	386 4 0	.....	3,015 13 11	2,193 1 4	0 0 11	25·24	
34,607 12 8	1,74,493 3 3	61,072 7 8	2,459 0 8	14,693 4 9	6,048 8 9	6,903 13 7	20,671 14 2	1,743 12 5	1,13,591 14 0	60,303 5 3	0 1 1	40·04	

IV—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Central Provinces for the year 1883-84.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of Persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Native.	*b* Others.				
					Rs.	
Church of England *	381	1,716	5	13	23,844	*Information regarding the Church of England from Jubbulpore District not received.
Church of Scotland	280..	85	4	3	...	
Church of Sweden	..	...	...	...	...	
Protestant Dissenter	230	217	8	7	72	
Roman Catholic	3,848	2,323	15	18	9,204	
Greek Church	...	8	...	...	...	
Armenian	....	13	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	104	154	...	...	...	
Parsi	196	418	1	...	...	
Hindu	6,140,835	14,455	272	390	3,813	
Muhammadan	213,689	13,080	...	...	...	
Budhist	1,266	...	...	..	...	
Jain	38,095	95	...	...	...	
Sikh	8,065	15	...	...	...	
Other Sects	4,125,991	6,317	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,832,930	38,896	305	431	36,933	

B.— Education.

1.—The University.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Central Provinces during the official year 1883-84.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f
Arts Colleges—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	...	1	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	12	1	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—																				
Matriculation ... Boys	...	1	5	6	59	73	...	2	134	19	20	...	...	39	2	...	36	1	...	...
Matriculation ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters.. Upper	...	3	...	3	50	...	...	1	51	42	...	...	1	43	...	...	40	3	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters.. Lower	...				146	...	...	42	188	98	...	...	12	110	...	...	102	6	2	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
3. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	5	...	5	203	...	...	...	203	128	...	...	...	128	...	...	128	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination.	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.															
	Under Public Management.															
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Average number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Average No. of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls during the year.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University Education																
Arts Colleges.	1	28	40	32	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	1	22	15	13
English ..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Oriental ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	28	40	32	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	22	15	13
School Education General.																
Secondary School.																
For Boy. English ...	40	2,553	2,298	1,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21	988	882	691
For Boy. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
For Girls. English ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	3	55	52	48
For Girls. Vernacular.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	2,553	2,298	1,846	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24	1,043	934	739
Primary Schools.																
For Boys ...	840	55,697	54,671	38,633	2	111	117	86	..	...	...	...	505	25,489	24,241	17,051
For Girls ...	63	2,781	2,744	1,774	1	22	14	21	...	...	..	...	27	1,078	1,067	716
Total ..	903	58,478	57,415	40,407	3	133	131	107	...	...	...	...	532	26,567	25,308	17,767
School Education Special.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training Schools for Masters ...	3	192	186	162	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	30	29	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari and Surveying Schools ..	11	321	361	185	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	20	319	297	211	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	862	873	582	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ..	979	61,921	60,626	42,867	3	133	131	107	...	...	...	...	557	27,632	26,257	18,519

2.—(Continued.)

Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Under Private Management. Unaided.				Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March Learning.			Classification of Scholars on the March According to Race of Creed.							Remarks.
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	27*g*	28
...	...	...	...	2	50	50	50	...	...	...	46	3	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	50	50	50	...	...	...	46	3	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	61	3,541	3,541	793	2,914	73	50	3,029	362	27	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	55	55	...	*55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	* French.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	64	3,596	3,596	793	2,969	128	50	3,029	362	27	...	...	
69	3,791	4,010	2,735	1,416	85,088	2,983	182	84,648	319	287	75,072	6,933	2,477	...	...	
4	192	192	137	95	4,073	454	...	3,707	373	179	3,274	201	46	...	...	
73	3,983	4,202	2,872	1,511	89,161	3,437	182	88,355	692	466	78,346	7,134	2,523	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	192	...	...	192	...	...	178	10	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	30	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	321	...	...	321	...	...	316	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	20	319	...	...	319	...	2	295	20	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	35	862	...	...	862	...	2	818	36	6	...	...	
73	3,983	4,202	2,872	1,612	93,669	7,033	1,025	92,186	820	518	82,239	7,535	2,557	...	...	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC										
	Under Public Management.							Under Public			
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by and Munici			
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
Arts Colleges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	R.	Rs.	R.
University Education. — English	9,552	...	...	1,021	...	...	10,573	...	..	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.											
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	9,552	...	...	1,021	...	...	10,573	..	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.											
School Education, General. — For Boys — English	48,996	...	9,550	9,236	1,283	...	69,065	..	...	...	..
School Education, General. — For Boys — Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Vernacular.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total	43,996	...	9,550	9,236	1,283	...	69,065	..	..	...	...
Primary Schools.											
School Education, General. — For Boys	51,403	1,16,883	19,985	21,758	3,260	1,830	2,15,119	..	...	573	...
School Education, General. — For Girls	...	12,625	1,497	...	165	...	14,287	...	...	138	...
Total	51,403	1,29,508	21,482	21,758	3,425	1,830	2,29,406	...	.	711	...
Schools for Special Instruction.											
School Education, Special. — Training schools for Masters	17,958	1,189	..	...	121	...	19,268	..	..	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training schools for Mistresses	6,386	...	...	...	...	...	6,386	...	..	...	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Arts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
School Education, Special. — Patwari and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	5,326	5,326	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial schools	3,678	...	...	...	...	14	3,692	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28,022	1,189	...	...	121	5,340	34,672	...	..	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in. — Arts Colleges	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	..	.	...	...
Scholarship held in. — Professional Colleges	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in. — Secondary schools	13,523	...	...	...	...	76	13,599	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in. — Primary schools	4,835	5,655	48	...	82	...	10,620	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in. — Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Buildings	22,470	...	2,935	522	3,012	9,889	38,828	...	..	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	1,176	...	...	...	124	...	1,300	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	529	...	...	...	...	42,039	42,568	...	...	...	
Total	45,902	5,655	2,983	522	3,218	52,004	1,10,284	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,83,875	1,36,352	34,015	32,537	8,0	59,174	4,54,000	...	...	711	...

tion.—3.

Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

INSTITUTIONS.

Management.			Under Private Management.																	
Local Fund pal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.						Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.								Unaided.			
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6
R.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	R.	R.	R.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	2,564	...	...	308	...	4,521	7,393	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.	...	...	2,564	...	...	308	...	4,521	7,393	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11,473	..	2,819	3,869	5,478	3,402	27,041	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186	...	275	1,224	240	390	3,315	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,659	...	3,094	5,093	5,718	3,792	30,356	...	...	...	...
...	...	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,981	...	3,841	6,104	9,434	6,985	59,345	100	6,061	...	6,161
...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,436	...	981	4,621	256	6,072	17,366	332	172	706	1,210
...	...	711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,417	...	4,822	10,725	9,690	13,057	76,711	432	6,233	706	7,371
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	1,003	...	1,003
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	...	3,030	...	...	32	...	...	3,062	...	1,111	...	1,111
...	...	711	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	56,670	...	7,916	16,158	15,408	21,370	1,17,522	432	7,344	706	8,482

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1883-84.

Objects of Expenditure.			Total Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
			7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	*Arts Colleges.*								
	English	...	12,116	...	...	1,329	4,521	17,966	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	12,116	...	...	1,329	4,521	17,966	
School Education, General.	*Secondary Schools.*								
	For Boys	English ...	60,469	...	12,369	13,105	10,163	96,106	
		Vernacular.	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	For Girls	English ...	1,186	...	275	1,224	630	3,315	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	61,655	...	12,644	14,329	10,793	99,421	
	Primary Schools.								
	For Boys	...	84,334	1,16,883	24,399	27,962	27,570	2,81,198	
	For Girls	...	5,436	12,625	2,616	4,953	7,371	33,001	
	Total	..	89,820	1,29,508	27,015	32,915	34,941	3,14,199	
School Education, Special.	*Schools for Special Instruction.*								
	Training schools for Masters	...	17,958	1,189	...	...	121	19,268	
	Training schools for Mistresses	...	6,386	...	...	...	...	6,386	
	Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Patwari and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	5,326	5,326	
	Industrial schools	...	3,678	...	...	...	14	3,692	
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	28,022	1,189	...	...	5,461	34,672	
University		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction		...	24,157	...	...	...	...	24,157	
Inspection		...	78,753	...	...	...	* 1,003	79,756	* This amount has been paid by Sarangarh and Patna States to Feudatory Inspectors.
Scholarship held in...	Arts College	..	4,083	...	...	...	...	4,083	
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary schools	...	15,839	...	...	...	76	15,915	
	Primary schools	...	4,835	5,655	48	...	190	10,728	
	Special schools other than Training schools.		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings		...	22,470	...	2,935	554	13,904	39,863	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only,)			1,176	...	...	...	124	1,300	
Miscellaneous		...	529	...	...	...	42,039	42,568	
	Total	...	1,51,842	5,655	2,983	554	57,336	2,18,370	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		...	3,43,455	1,36,352	42,642	49,127	1,13,052	6,84,628	

B.—Education 4.

List of Government Colleges and scholars of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the administration of the Central Provinces.

Name of Districts and Native State.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1884.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balaghat ...	Hindi	3,146	340,554	45	2,159	69 9	·63	
Betul ...	Hindi and Marathi ...	3,965	304,905	38	1,921	102·7	·63	
Bilaspur ...	Hindi	7,798	1,017,327	90	5,570	86 6	·55	
Bhandara ...	Marathi	3,922	683,779	55	4,157	71·2	·61	
Chanda ...	Marathi and Telugu ...	10,785	649,146	84	4,290	128 3	·66	
Chhindwara ...	Marathi and Hindi ...	3,915	372,899	36	2,034	108 7	·55	
Damoh ..	Hindi and Urdu	2,799	312,957	57	2,701	49·1	·86	
Hoshangabad ...	Marathi, Hindi and Urdu ..	4,437	488,787	100	4,670	44·3	·96	
Jubbulpore ...	Hindi and Urdu	3,918	687,233	160	9,124	24·4	1·33	
Nagpur ...	Marathi	3,786	697,356	197	11,502	19·2	1·65	
Mandla ...	Hindi and Urdu	4,719	301,760	21	1,009	224·7	·33	
Nimar ...	Hindi and Marathi... ...	3,340	231,341	87	4,758	38·3	2·06	
Narsinghpur ...	Hindi and Urdu	1,916	365,173	88	4,542	21·7	1·24	
Seoni ...	Hindi	3,247	334,733	39	2,255	83·2	·67	
Saugor ...	Hindi and Urdu	4,005	564,950	92	6,145	43·5	1·09	
Raipur ...	Hindi	11,885	1,405,171	216	14,825	55·	1·05	
Sambalpur ...	Hindi and Uria	4,521	693,499	136	7,817	33·2	1·13	
Wardha ...	Marathi	2,401	387,221	71	4,190	33 8	1 08	
Total ...		84,445	9,838,791	1,612	93,669	52·3	·95	

C.—Scientific and Literary Societies for 1883-84.

Names.	Object.	Income. Fund Endowments.	Income. Fund subscription.	Number.	When established.	Remarks.
SAUGOR.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Hit Sabha Saugor, with branches at the following places ...	Public good and encouragement to education ...	.....	126 0 0	17	15th December 1874.	
Rehli ...	Do. do. ...	.....	.....	20	May 1879.	
Khurai ...	Do. do. ...	.....	.....	12	25th August 1879.	
Banda ...	Do. do. ...	.....	.....	27	September 1879.	
Hit Sabha, Newspapers and Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	.....	90 0 0	9	1st November 1873.	
BURHANPUR (NIMAR.)						
Public Library ...	Reading Newspapers	.....	213 3 3	48	1st April 1870.	
Sarwajanik Sabha, Khandwa ...	To discuss subjects of public interest ...	.....	50 8 0	310	October 1883.	
Prayatnik Sabha, Burhanpur ...	To encourage Vernacular literature	.....	.....	55	1882.	
Students Meeting, Burhanpur ...	To lecture upon Educational topics	.....	.....	25	1882.	
Balkawmodi Khandwa ...	Do. do. ...	.....	5 0 0	50	1882.	
Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa...	Consideration of public opinion and reading newspapers ...	.....	542 14 0	56	1875.	
Native General Library, Burhanpur...	Reading newspapers	.....	231 3 3	48	1870.	
DAMOH.						
General Library and Club ...	To enable persons of limited means to increase their knowledge by the perusal of news papers and periodicals ...	.....	271 0 0	282	17th July 1877.	
JUBBULPORE.						
Reading Club, Jubbulpore ...	Reading news papers	.....	170 0 0	33	1st January 1883.	
Hit Karni Subha ...	An influential and old association, comprising most of the leading men of the town of the different sections of the community ...	.....	.....	...	...	
Kayasth Sabha ...	Do do. of Kayasthas ...	.....	.....	...	...	
Anjuman Islam ...	Represents the interest of the Mohamedan community ...	.....	.....	...	15th October 1876.	
Mahajani Sabha ...	Association of trading classes	.....	.....	...	...	
The Hiteshani Sabha ...	Comprising teachers; mostly deals with politics ...	.....	.....	...	...	
SAMBALPUR.						
Sambalpur Book Club ...	Purchase and circulation of useful books, newspapers and periodicals.	.....	474 2 0	8	1862.	
CHHINDWARA.						
Station Library and Club ...	Self-improvement	.....	181 7 0	31	January 1881.	
BHANDARA.						
Bhandara Public Library ...	Public improvement	.....	459 7 0	48	February 1864.	Out of Rs. 459, Municipulity contributes Rs. 100 every year.
WARDHA.						
Wardha Libary ...	General improvement	.....	200 0 0	50	September 1870.	
Arvi Self-improving Society ...	To promote eloquence	.....	140 0 0	25	August 1873.	
Ashti Native Library ...	General improvement	.....	37 0 0	35	October 1873.	
NAGPUR.						
Nagpur Native General Library ...	Encouragement to reading and advancement of knowledge ...	.....	186 14 4	22	1863.	
Sitabuldi Native Club ...	Reading newspapers	.....	130 0 0	35	1868.	
Umrer Native Library ...	To promote learning	.....	51 0 0	12	1st January 1867.	

2. The Press.

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	News papers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Hoshangabad	Satya Prakash ...	Balwant Rao Gopal Jamindar ...	None ...	...	Only miscellaneous forms lithographed.
Do. at Harda	Nyaya Sudha ...	Sadasheo Rao Patwardhan ...	Nyaya Sudhu ...	...	Anglo-Mahratti paper.
Nimar ... { Khandwa	Subodh Sindhu ...	Laxman Anant ...	Subodh Sindhu ...	...	Weekly paper.
Do. ... { Burhanpur	Arya Vaibhava ...	Raghunath Balkrishna ...	Arya Vaibhava ...	...	Weekly paper.
Seoni	Hathy Daroo Press ...	C. M. Hathy Daroo ...	.....	...	Job works only.
Jubbulpore	Star Press ...	Mr. James Blanchett ...	.....	...	Books, Forms, Circulars &c. are executed in English, Hindi and Urdu.
Do.	Imperial Printing Press, Sadar Bazar ...	N. Narayanswmy ...	.....	...	Do. Do.
Do.	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman Islamia ...	.....	...	Do. Do.
Do.	Albert Press ...	Do. ...	.....	...	Do. Do.
Nagpur	Albert Press ...	J. Baily ...	Nagpur Samachar ...	...	Nagpur Samachar Anglo-Mahratti paper and Job work.
Do.	Chandrodaya ...	Sakaram Vithal ...	.....	...	Job work is done at these Presses.
Do.	Nagpur News ...	Sitaram Pant ...	.....	..	
Do.	Empress Times ...	Narayam Vaijanath ...	Weekly newspaper ...	...	
Do.	Fanindrapur ...	Krishnaji Pant ...	.....	...	
Do.	Mutibansmania ...	Moulvi Abdul Rahim ...	.....	...	
Narsinghpur	Saraswati Press ...	Nanhe Lal ...	.....	...	Do. Do.

VI.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

V. I.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
							Suicide.													From all causes.	
Number.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Males.	Females.	Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	Vindhyan Division.																				
1	Saugor ...	491,106	...	538	9,532	2,639	15	17	133	183	384	4,954	18,011	0·00	1·10	19·41	5·37	0·71	10·09	36 68	40·80
2	Damoh ...	297,967	1	425	4,667	907	17	13	109	96	235	3,252	9,487	0·00	1·43	15·66	3·04	0·79	10·92	31·84	40·07
3	Murwara ...	149,104	4	95	2,481	419	4	5	44	44	97	1,586	4,682	0·02	0·64	16·64	2·81	0·65	10·64	31·40	31·93
	Nerbudda Division.																				
4	Jubbulpore ...	442,533	59	230	7,896	2,168	13	18	113	77	221	6,488	17,062	0·13	0 52	17·84	4·90	0·50	14·60	38·55	39·78
5	Narsinghpur ...	346,851	11	324	9,331	1,032	10	15	75	51	151	1,620	12,469	0·03	0·93	26·90	2·98	0·44	4·67	35·95	37·76
6	Hoshangabad ...	443,657	34	84	9,638	2,662	6	13	88	59	166	1,164	13,748	0·08	0·19	21·72	6 00	0·37	2·62	30·98	28·83
7	Nimar ...	138,858	113	519	5,254	492	6	4	40	6	56	640	7,074	0·81	3·74	37·84	3·54	0 40	4·61	50·94	40·93
	Satpura Division.																				
8	Burhanpur ...	47,106	479	95	1,650	60	3	...	9	8	20	68	2,372	10·17	2·02	35·03	1·27	0·42	1·44	50·35	32·56
9	Mandla ...	295,498	2	497	5,875	570	6	7	61	116	190	1,049	8,183	0 01	1·68	19·88	1·93	0·64	3·55	27·69	35·26
10	Betul ...	292,609	707	256	2,473	964	9	10	98	62	179	4,504	9,083	2·41	0·87	8·45	3·29	0·61	15·39	31·04	32·73
11	Chhindwara ..	282,917	1,851	76	4,258	999	13	10	76	22	121	3,224	10,529	6·54	0·27	15·05	3·53	0·43	11·40	37·22	31·13
12	Seoni ...	323,024	241	155	7,308	328	10	11	89	49	159	992	9,183	0·75	0·48	22·62	1·02	0·49	3 07	28·43	32·13
13	Balaghat ..	336,418	463	19	10,198	272	12	10	105	63	190	1,064	12,206	1·38	0·06	30·31	0·81	0·56	3·16	36·28	33·86
	Wainganga Division.																				
14	Bhandara ...	650,326	2,146	64	20,053	197	26	36	204	78	344	2,817	25,621	3·30	0·10	30·84	0·30	0·53	4·33	39·40	34·82
15	Nagpur ...	480,737	3,539	143	4,587	1,046	18	38	128	47	231	11,919	21,456	7·36	0·30	9·54	2·18	0 48	24·77	44·63	33·66
16	Wardha ..	342,462	2,481	283	4,652	1,270	18	10	91	39	158	5,394	14,238	7·24	0·83	13·58	3·71	0·46	15·75	41·57	35·67
17	Chanda ...	501,026	881	8	9,614	1,316	20	17	145	78	260	7,231	19,310	1·76	0·01	19·19	2·63	0·52	14·43	38·54	31·30
	Mahanadi Division.																				
18	Raipur ...	1,098,630	230	206	23,469	2,405	27	20	528	127	702	5,766	32,778	0·21	0·19	21·36	2·19	0·64	5·25	29·84	35 99
19	Bilaspur ...	743,321	1	264	19,252	399	21	8	127	80	236	868	21,020	0·00	0·35	25·90	0·54	0·32	1·17	28 28	36·63
20	Sambalpur ...	355,943	...	35	3,262	4,328	14	9	80	40	143	1,556	9,324	0·00	0·10	9·16	12·16	0·40	4·37	26·19	26·07
	Total of Districts ...	8,060,093	13,243	4,316	165,450	24,473	268	271	2,343	1,325	4,207	66,147	277,636	1·64	0·54	20·53	3·04	0·52	8·21	34·48	33·86
	Total of Towns ...	757,092	2,992	380	9,669	2,150	59	57	217	53	386	11,350	26,927	3·95	0·50	21·77	2·84	0·51	14·99	35·56	42·55

V. 2.—STATEMENT showing the diseases of the In-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the Central Provinces during the year 1883.

1	2	3																																		4	5	
		DISEASES.																																				Operations.	
		General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																							
		Order A. Febrile or Zymotic diseases.				Order B. Consitutional diseases.																																	
Number of Dispensaries.	Name of District.	Small-pox.	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflamation of the external ear.	Goître.	Respiratory affections.	Heart diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlow.	Skin diseases.	Ulcer.	Labour premature, natural and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Poisons and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Major.	Minor.
8	Sangor ..	8	8,571	...	642	2,652	568	83	178	58	15	54	230	11,167	2,486	...	2,925	11	1,168	1,130	153	27	397	554	2,526	6,891	6,177	..	7,039	469	168	1,055	57,402	66	2,614
5	Damoh ..	1	1,977	...	69	576	85	3	46	11	2	10	21	3,460	756	1	620	1	375	305	27	35	82	75	653	2,321	1,592	1	1,781	39	16	493	15,431	22	396
7	Jubbulpore ...	5	8,806	1	898	2,022	599	52	287	39	36	34	299	4,918	1,333	6	3,575	17	1,161	1,700	371	203	535	905	2,801	2,885	4,206	22	7,829	581	102	964	47,192	112	2,404
3	Narsinghpur ...	5	2,769	8	52	610	200	12	27	43	7	18	14	2,971	599	...	803	1	325	408	28	38	85	164	1,073	2,225	1,228	1	3,032	110	21	539	17,416	56	517
6	Hoshangabad...	9	9,715	1	424	1,601	331	18	79	13	6	24	42	3,364	1,007	...	2,792	8	964	1,351	142	76	273	611	1,280	3,723	3,269	63	5,184	202	85	724	37,361	54	1,068
5	Nimar ...	34	6,363	145	104	1,034	548	43	185	22	9	24	134	2,341	1,011	...	2,103	11	1,137	1,621	208	215	292	612	1,124	2,660	2,601	1	4,723	200	98	568	30,171	23	956
2	Mandla ...	...	2,178	...	53	290	87	44	12	1	9	...	...	575	129	...	338	3	141	108	29	2	118	37	183	718	480	1	1,252	58	32	91	6,959	3	210
2	Betul ...	...	4,048	27	79	497	113	12	54	6	..	6	61	626	214	...	738	41	280	352	186	16	117	149	341	930	1,186	2	2,110	59	36	238	12,524	20	319
2	Chhindwara ...	...	1,900	167	173	451	43	17	1	14	..	6	192	1,339	564	1	732	10	276	239	69	38	108	106	397	882	1,915	..	969	38	54	220	10,921	31	439
2	Seoni ..	1	5,840	16	168	561	119	9	104	15	5	28	380	1,443	337	...	1,211	11	599	327	304	48	166	244	906	1,263	880	2	2,408	107	67	296	17,865	11	906
3	Balaghat ...	...	2,854	84	9	328	77	2	39	20	8	11	981	1,239	191	1	681	4	283	193	101	15	128	117	384	1,626	915	..	1,409	46	15	110	11,871	30	164
5	Bhandara ...	...	9,996	381	155	1,372	233	2	52	60	4	27	225	2,950	1,028	1	2,074	2	950	2,725	1,638	44	271	252	910	3,365	4,075	3	3,695	138	99	346	37,071	9	1,245
10	Nagpur ...	20	31,960	977	374	4,202	1,307	106	431	159	192	94	479	18,172	7,852	8	10,194	94	2,770	4,627	3,994	273	700	1,776	4,218	8,640	17,751	11	19,710	1,506	1,079	4,553	148,211	154	4,085
5	Wardha ...	18	5,685	736	124	932	203	18	37	28	14	7	74	2,070	655	..	1,288	5	688	475	477	44	129	303	818	1,932	2,695	10	3,400	148	119	620	23,757	12	617
7	Chanda ...	3	10,695	103	25	2,507	273	3	108	15	4	36	53	4,595	1,624	1	3,012	3	1,017	980	2,850	43	233	364	1,372	4,161	4,620	4	9,254	273	93	505	48,829	1	409
5	Raipur ...	4	9,537	11	96	1,806	516	8	211	53	14	38	102	4,445	1,876	...	2,868	2	894	1,200	2,160	26	354	717	1,466	3,947	4,495	3	8,884	429	95	640	46,897	47	971
3	Bilaspur ...	4	4,604	...	216	743	332	29	236	58	13	34	107	2,635	419	9	1,127	34	1,075	779	549	43	198	458	529	1,162	1,577	13	2,955	195	110	385	20,625	28	574
2	Sambalpur ..	..	2,574	...	48	1,246	177	4	124	5	...	10	50	809	553	1	837	...	405	1,032	3,048	2	183	311	327	1,309	2,116	4	5,050	6	14	459	21,035	41	739
82	Total ...	112	130,969	2,657	3,709	23,430	5,811	465	2,191	611	338	461	3,433	69,119	22,634	29	37,908	258	14,503	19,553	16,334	1,188	4,369	7,760	21,308	50,940	61,808	141	90,684	4,604	2,303	12,806	611,541	720	18,633

V. 3.—STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Central Provinces during the year 1883-84.

Number.	District.	Population of districts according to Census of 1881.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number.	Ratio per 1,000
										Under 1 year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					M	F.	T.														
1	Sauger ...	564,950	141·06	12	11,121	10,141	21,262	1,759	19,756	12,765	5,818	19,135	1,506	1,338	98·10	90·88	30·23	16,513	29·23	561	0·99
2	Damoh ...	312,957	111·81	6	5,623	5,208	10,831	1,762	10,831	8,635	1,435	10,438	...	...	97·23	...	33·35	9,963	31·83	302	0·96
3	Jubbulpore ...	686,606	175·40	13	14,612	13,312	27,924	2,148	27,924	11,697	12,132	26,593	...	...	97·09	...	38·73	18,499	26·94	1,144	1·66
4	Narsinghpur ...	365,173	190·59	8	6,309	6,099	12,408	1,495	12,408	9,285	2,592	12,200	..	...	99·66	..	33·41	12,828	35·13	116	0·32
5	Hoshangabad ...	488,594	110·12	9	8,700	8,719	17,419	1,935	17,346	10,423	5,198	16,539	73	61	98·84	89·70	33·98	15,335	31·38	263	0·54
6	Nimar ...	231,123	69·26	6	5,916	5,412	11,328	1,676	11,253	8,467	1,740	10,863	75	30	98·36	41·09	47·13	9,096	39·35	111	0·48
7	Mandla ...	301,760	63·94	7	9,492	8,651	18,143	2,592	18,143	4,477	7,786	17,716	...	...	97·87	...	58·70	11,167	37·01	186	0·61
8	Betul ...	304,905	78·08	8	4,838	6,221	11,059	1,382	8,799	7,967	375	8,453	2,260	1,806	97·76	83·69	33·64	12,409	40·70	118	0·38
9	Chhindwara ...	308,388	103·45	8	6,331	8,562	14,893	1,861	10,506	9,195	846	10,384	4,387	3,062	99·70	76·51	43·60	13,374	43·37	37	0·12
10	Seoni ...	334,733	103·09	8	7,564	7,375	14,939	1,857	14,939	7,422	6,436	14,329	...	...	97·23	...	42·80	14,829	44·30	330	0·98
11	Balaghat ...	340,554	108·25	6	4,884	4,670	9,554	1,569	9,492	5,101	3,670	9,083	62	53	97·66	85·50	26·82	9,944	29·19	651	1·91
12	Bhandara ...	683,779	174·34	10	10,697	10,510	21,207	2,085	21,201	9,046	11,237	20,525	6	5	97·75	83·33	30·02	16,678	24·39	970	1·42
13	Nagpur ...	697,356	184·19	13	12,218	11,491	23,709	1,824	23,373	12,906	9,497	22,740	336	319	98·38	95·50	33·06	21,757	31·20	496	0·71
14	Wardha ...	387,221	161·27	7	7,948	6,935	14,883	1,974	14,761	6,817	7,014	14,222	122	114	97·55	93·44	37·02	12,680	32·75	79	1·91
15	Chanda ...	524,245	49·53	11	8,584	8,101	16,685	1,483	16,086	8,388	5,839	14,552	599	507	92·56	94·23	28·18	17,225	32·24	551	1·03
16	Raipur ...	1,141,882	176·57	18	19,199	18,622	37,821	2,035	37,735	7,925	26,537	36,236	86	39	96·28	47·56	31·77	24,180	21·17	2,786	2·44
17	Bilaspur ...	761,468	209·14	17	16,587	16,050	32,637	1,902	32,637	7,416	22,820	31,086	...	...	96·77	...	40·82	23,756	31·20	881	1·15
18	Sambalpur ...	371,491	203·00	7	9,701	9,533	19,234	2,726	19,199	1,850	16,753	18,994	35	35	99·32	100·00	51·22	16,236	43·70	275	0·74
19	Feudatory States ...	1,529,088	95·95	41	28,882	28,116	56,998	1,390	56,914	11,830	37,290	54,782	84	40	96·62	50·00	35·85	49,918	32·64	..	...
	Total for the Province ...	10,346,273	118·67	215	199,206	193,728	392,934	1,801	383,303	161,562	185,015	368,870	9,631	7,409	97·37	82·05	36·37	326,387	31·54	10,517	1·02

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on 01 February, 2020